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German Crew Held in Bail; Nazis Claim New Sinkings; British Capture Miesso

The World's Day—April 3, 1941

New England: Nazi Crew Members Held in Bail

Capt. Ernst Rudolph Heitzmann and four other officers of the sabotaged German tanker Pauline Friederich were held in $20,000 bail each in Federal District Court at Boston, charged with conspiracy and intent to damage the vessel. Five sailors were held in $10,000 each, charged with actually damaging the ship. [Details and picture: Page 13.]

Franklin D. Roosevelt, Jr., son of the President, reported for active duty as an ensign aboard the destroyer Mayrant at the Boston Navy Yard. [Page 1; picture: Page 13.]

Dr. A. Howard Myers, Regional Director of the National Labor Relations Board, said defense strikes were relatively few in New England. [Page 13.]

A proposal to repeal the support-of-parents clause in Massachusetts' old-age assistance law was debated at a State House hearing. [Page 13.]

Keen competition among New England cities for skilled craftsmen has brought new problems in housing and training of labor, a Congressional committee reported. [Page 14.]

A historic Beacon Street house was dedicated as headquarters of the Boston Council of Boy Scouts. [Details and pictures: Page 14.]

Air and Sea: Nazis Claim 367,800 Tons Sunk

A new German claim stated that the German Navy had sunk 367,800 tons of merchant ships in the Atlantic between March 16 and 23—a period in which the British said 59,141 ons were sunk. [Page 16.]

British and German aircraft were kept on the ground during the night by unfavorable flying weather.

Netherlands crews have put into service and are operating 19 of 21 German merchant ships seized by the Netherlands East Indies at the time of the German invasion of the Netherlands.

Indian warships have reinforced the British Indies fleet, landing troops and supplies on the Eritrean coast and doing patrol work, it was announced in London.

A second Italian destroyer was reported sunk by British naval planes off Massawa, Eritrea, and a third left in a sinking condition. The first destroyer was sunk by the British while trying to escape from Massawa yesterday.

In Africa: Miesso Falls to British

British troops in Ethiopia captured the town of Miesso, on the Addis Ababa-Djibouti railroad, about 180 miles from the Capital, it was announced in Cairo. [Page 4.]

Capture of Eritrea apparently was complete except for a garrison of Italian soldiers which remained to demend Massawa. [Page 4.]

In Libya British troops withdrew from the town of Agedabia, 80 miles northeast of Aghelia, allowing Axis troops to enter the town.

Far East: Chinese Three-Year Plan Approved

Three-year plan for China was unofficially reported approved by the current Plenary Session of the Kuomintang in Chungking. Full war mobilization was said to be the purpose of Government monopolies on salt, sugar, tea, and tobacco.

Last Japanese military forces remaining in southern Indo-China will depart tomorrow, Japanese authorities informed the French Indo-China Government. Japan thus relinquishes the military foothold obtained in Saigon during recent mediation of the Indo-China-Thailand border dispute.

In Northern Kiangsi Japanese Army sources claimed to have smashed an attempted offensive by the Chinese in the past fortnight. A battle along the southern shores of Lake Tai, about 150 miles west of Shanghai was said in progress.

Men in the News: Matsuoka Discusses U. S. War?

Japanese Foreign Minister Yosuke Matsuoka departed from Rome for Berlin after a three-day visit in which, Italian sources said, he discussed plans for joint action against the United States.

Sir Arthur Salter, Parliamentary Secretary to the British Ministry of Shipping, arrived in Washington with latest facts on British shipping to discuss co-operation with the United States.

Keith Jopson, newly appointed Commercial Secretary to the British Embassy in Washington, will leave Ottawa April 7 for Washington to advise the British Ambassador, on economic matters.

Malcolm Macdonald, Britain's New High Commissioner for Canada, has arrived in Ottawa. "Everybody over there is tremendously impressed" with the Canadian contribution to the war, he said.

Washington: Italian Naval Attaché Expelled

The United States Government followed a second Axis protest on last week end's ship seizure by requesting the Italian Naval Attaché in Washington to leave the country. [Page 1.]

The Treasury reported that income tax receipts set a monthly record of about $1,100,000,000 in March, nearly double the total for the preceeding March.

Admiral Harold R. Stark, Chief of Naval Operations, invited the heads of Latin-American naval services to visit the United States during May as guests of the Navy.

The week beginning May 4 was proclaimed by President Roosevelt as National Employment Week. [Page 10.]

The Senate agreed to let the House take a 10-day vacation ending April 14, but arranged no vacation for itself.

A bill continuing the three-cent postage rate until July 1, 1943, was passed by the House and sent to the Senate. Under present law, the rate would expire next July 1.

The Senate Foreign Relations Committee approved unanimously an agreement with Mexico permitting transit of United States military planes through that country and reciprocal use of this Nation's airports by the Mexican air force. Prompt Senate ratification of the agreement was expected.

The Senate Public Buildings Committee reported favorably a bill to increase funds for defense housing from $150,000,000 to $300,000,000. The Committee increased the average limit of cost on defense houses from $3,000 to $3,500.

In the Balkans: German Legation Quits Belgrade

Germany withdrew its Legation from Belgrade, leaving only two of its diplomatic representatives to remain in Yugoslavia.

Dr. Vlatko Matchek, Croatian Peasant Party leader, announced he was entering the pro-British King Peter II's new government as Vice-Premier—thereby making Yugoslavia a united nation under the threat of war. [Page 1.]

Italy's journalist spokesman declared that the Axis was no longer committed to respect Yugoslavia's territorial integrity. [Page 6.]

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Settlements Seen Nearer In Key Tie-ups

Foundation for mediation reported in Ford strike as NLDMB acts to end Allis-Chalmers dispute.

The Ford, the Allis-Chalmers, and the coal strikes moved nearer settlement today.

Gov. Murray D. Van Wagoner of Michigan announced in Detroit that "the foundation has been laid for successful mediation" of the Ford Motor Company's River Rouge plant.

It was indicated in New York that differences between northern and southern bituminous coal operators were the chief obstacle to an agreement ending the work stoppage of the Nation's soft coal mines.

In Washington the National Defense Labor Mediation Board moved to settle the 10-week old Allis-Chalmers strike at Milwaukee, Wis., as House committees prepared inquiry into the defense-strike situation and the White House announced that President Roosevelt was "waiting and watching."

By Tully Nettleton
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

DETROIT, April 3—The huge River Rouge Works of the Ford Motor Company, said to be the largest factory in the world, stood today a monument to the futility of machinery without mutual willingness of men and management to operate it.

Center of the far-flung Ford economic empire, and conspicuous as the lone major stronghold of non-unionism in the automobile industry, this Dearborn plant was idle while mediation efforts proceeded looking toward re-establishment of some way of getting along as between the Ford management and the Congress of Industrial Organizations' United Automobile Workers of America.

The shutdown followed a riotous day in which scores of men were injured—strikers, nonstrikers, and police—and the union placed such a complete blockade of forcible picketing around the various gates to the plant that no one could enter and those inside were afraid to leave. This situation was pacified yesterday afternoon when Gov Murray D. Van Wagoner obtained an understanding with the company that it would not attempt to reopen the plants during the mediation period and with the union that streets were to be reopened to traffic with the State police in charge.

Today James F. Dewey, Federal Conciliation Service mediator, and Thomas J. Donohue, Chairman of the State Labor Mediation Board, met representatives of the company and later representatives of the union in a continuation of conferences which began shortly after Mr. Dewey's arrival yesterday evening.

One of the first points determined was a definition of the classes of maintenance and clerical workers who were to be called back to work under agreement with the union. It was estimated that these would include fewer than 5,000 of the 85,000 persons normally employed.

The union and the company each charged the other with having provoked the strike.

Harry H. Bennett, Ford Personnel Director, declared: "For several months this Communist-controlled union has been clamoring for an election at the Rouge plant. This strike, on the very eve of a decision by the National Labor Relations Board on the union's petition for an election, is very significant. It is clear that the union's main object is not an election, but is, rather, to tie up another large America industry and thus cripple the national defense program."

Michael F. Widman, head of the union's Ford Organizing Commit-

Continued on Page 8, Column 4

Striving for Light

By Albert Carr, Author

The United States can beat Germany; but only the power of the democratic spirit in America can overthrow world Naziism. Against the dark pagan pessimism of Naziism, America is able to hold up the light of freedom. No barbarian power in history has ever been able to prevent man from striving toward that light.

In "America's Last Chance"

"America: Slave or Free?"
Twenty-seventh article: Page 3

Hungarian Shift Adds to Balkan Crisis; Yugoslavs Present United Front to Axis

Matchek enters Cabinet and joins Croats and Serbs in opposition to Berlin pact.

WASHINGTON, April 3 (AP)—Secretary of the Treasury Henry Morgenthau, Jr., disclosed today that measures were being taken to "unfreeze" the $50,000,000 of Yugoslav credit, "frozen" when the Cvetkovitch Government signed the Axis pact. [Page 4.]

BELGRADE, Yugoslavia, April 3 (AP)—Dr. Vlatko Matchek, leader of the Croatian Peasant Party, announced today that he is entering the new Yugoslav Government, thereby making Yugoslavia a united Nation in the face of threatened war with Germany.

The chief of the Croat autonomists will thus continue in the Cabinet as Vice-Premier.

Dr. Matchek's decision to participate in the anti-Axis regime of Gen. Dusan Simovitch apparently ends German and Italian hope of splitting the Serbs and Croats.

Germany, meanwhile, ordered all of its Legation staff, except for two men, to return to Berlin. A Chargé d'Affaires and a Military Attaché will remain in Belgrade.

[In Rome, Virginio Gayda, leading Fascist editorial spokesman, declared that Germany and Italy no longer feel bound to respect Yugoslavia's territorial integrity and political independence as guaranteed when the former Belgrade regime signed the Axis pact.]

German circles here predicted that Belgrade would be in the hands of the Nazis within 48 hours after their troops crossed the Yugoslav frontier.

Whether the Yugoslav General Staff would elect to defend the capital in event of an attempted invasion remained a military secret. Yugoslav warplanes circle over the city constantly, however.

In reaching an agreement with Dr. Matchek, it was understood that Premier Simovitch had agreed to publish a statement reaffirming Croation home rule, which was granted by the former Government of Dragisha Cvetkovitch, and also had accepted Dr. Matchek's demand for a three-man Crown Council to guide 17-year-old King Peter.

Yugoslavs issue firm denial of Nazi "atrocity" charges: Page 6.

DRAWN FOR THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
Dr. Vlatko Matchek
Croat leader who has entered the new Yugoslavian Cabinet as Vice-Premier, thereby presenting a united front to the Axis.

Rome's Failure in Air Due to Self-Deception

'Inside the War'
Twenty-Seventh of a Series

By Saville R. Davis
Rome Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor who is now in the United States

It is doubtful today whether Italy could muster 1,000 military aircraft which could lift themselves off the ground.

If this number could be found, they would be outmoded planes of Spanish war vintage, useful only where there is no modern air opposition.

There are no new Italian plane models of any military significance.

The so-called "picchiatelli," or dive bombers, mentioned in Rome communiqués are German Stukas under an Italian name.

Neutral observers in Rome have not been able to trace freshly produced machines even of the older types in any quantity. It is probable that the Italian aircraft industry is manufacturing parts for German planes.

"I know how few planes we have left," said an air officer shortly before I left Rome. "But out of respect for the dignity of my country, I will not tell you how few."

The story of how this once eager, self-confident Fascist Air Corps had its wings clipped is a story in the realm of the incredible. Even knowing the technical reasons why, I still find myself looking back on those first eight months of air war in the Mediterranean as a legend out of the old Roman mythology.

Pride of the Fascists

The Air Force was the pride and darling of the Fascist leadership. The extent of their belief in it, those gallant, brave sons of the revolution who looked so handsome in their well-cut uniforms and fought even better than the Germans in Spain, scarcely can be explained to the outside world. The top men of the Party—Count Galeazzo Ciano, the Foreign Minister, Ettore Mutti, Party Secretary, the Duce himself—were aviators by choice and publicly gloried in it. So were the pick of the Party leaders.

They confidently expected that command of the air alone would place the Mediterranean and its British lifeline at their mercy.

Their failure to do so is a case study in Fascist self-deception.

This failure also offers the political scientist the best nutshell illustration of why Fascism was the proudest boaster among the dictatorships, and the least able to support its claims by technical efficiency. While Germany with an excellent army tried to make Britain underestimate its power, the Fascists with their shell of an army tried to make up the deficiency with talk. Their folly was that they came to believe their own talk.

"When I took off for the first time after the declaration of war," said an aviator, "I believed I was flying in one of the world's top-ranking air forces.

"Today when I look at myself in the mirror, I am ashamed."

Even the man on the street, who is the harshest critic of Fascist propaganda, had thought the Air Force was good. I recall the porter in a Roman apartment house, a few days before I left, distractedly waving a newspaper with the communiqué on the British naval raid at Genoa.

"See," he said, "the British began firing at 9:00 a. m. The communiqué says so. And our planes didn't get into the air until 3:00 p. m. —six hours later. The planes must have come from somewhere else," he said. "We haven't even enough planes left to go around! Why?" he asked, bewildered.

Why, indeed?

Consider the aviator.

Youths "Air Minded"

His training began as a child not far out of the cradle. The youthful GIL organization taught him to be "air minded." He learned to construct and fly model planes, to go through the motions of learning what makes a wing lift and a plane fly. He was taught to look on all aviators as heroes.

This pretraining system made a splendid show, and may have had its share in psychological conditioning. It certainly delighted Benito Mussolini at reviews. But it was just a game. The real training was a process of making bricks without straw.

A pilot receives his military brevet in Italy after approximately 100 hours of flying. This compares with an average of 250 hours in the United States.

During this period everything is done to spare the plane and spoil the pilot. Gasoline and equipment are more precious than gold in Italy, and planes are harder to replace than men. The pilot's cross-country training consists usually of one carefully conducted hop in which he simply follows his instructor. He has had perhaps two night flights, which consisted of taking the plane off the field, circling around within a carefully restricted area, and setting it down again.

This is the reverse of the American system, which turns out a self-reliant veteran of much night navigation and of many cross-country

Continued on Page 3, Column 6

Government's resignation follows the passing of Teleki; Axis-Yugoslavia split studied.

By J. Emlyn Williams
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, April 3—The resignation of the Hungarian Government following the passing of Premier Count Paul Teleki comes at a critical moment when Hungary is viewing with grave concern the drift of German-Yugoslav relations toward an open breach which probably will compel Hungary to support the Axis policy against Yugoslavia.

Premier Teleki, unlike his former Foreign Minister Count Stefan Csaky, was moderate rather than an ardent admirer of the Nazis and was not generally regarded as pro-German. In fact, one of his first actions on assuming the premiership for the second time was to break up the White Arrow or Fascist organization while many of his speeches emphasizing Hungarian independence displeased Berlin.

Leading Revisionist

Nevertheless, like the vast majority of Hungarians, he was a revisionist who considered Hungary's revisionism achievable only through German support.

Count Teleki, therefore, accepted Axis co-operation — which was understandable since Count Teleki, like former Premier Count Stefan Bethlen, was a Transylvanian.

[Dr. Ladislaus de Bardessy, Foreign Minister in the Teleki Government, was appointed Premier and charged with formation of a new government. Today the Associated Press reported.]

But Hungary's inevitable Cabinet change provides less cause for concern than German-Yugoslav developments which Budapest realizes can gravely affect the country's future, particularly in regard to the limited freedom from German interferences it now enjoys.

Hungary's Role

Hungary has agreements with both Germany and Yugoslavia so it is not surprising that tension should be reported in Budapest Government circles as Herr Hitler increases his demands for Hungarian co-operation.

The Yugoslav-Hungarian treaty of friendship and nonaggression signed in Belgrade Dec. 12, 1940, which talked of "permanent peace and eternal friendship" between both countries contains in Article Two the promise that "the signatory parties agree to consult on all problems affecting their mutual relations." But there is no evidence that Hungary is utilizing this article just now.

The treaty was enthusiastically welcomed at Budapest at the time of its signing as a guarantee of peace in the Danube basin, or at least that part in which Hungary is vitally interested.

Consolidated Gains

Such a situation also suited Hungary since it would allow that country to consolidate the gains

Continued on Page 6, Column 5

U. S. Requests Recall by Italy Of Naval Attache

Note of Hull to Italian Ambassador states presence of Admiral Lais is no longer acceptable to Washington—Move laid to alleged share of Attaché in relation to ship sabotage.

By Joseph G. Harrison
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, April 3—The United States today requested the immediate withdrawal from the country of Admiral Alberto Lais, Naval Attaché at the Italian Embassy, because of his alleged part in the sabotage of 20 of the 28 Italian ships recently seized in American ports.

Word to this effect has been sent to Don Ascanio dei Principi Colonna, the Italian Ambassador, following President Roosevelt's decision that Admiral Lais would be considered persona non grata by this Government.

Asked if similar action was contemplated in regard to any German official here, Secretary of State Cordell Hull said that he had nothing to say on the Germans at this time. The quick action on the Italian official was believed possible due to the fact that several of the officers of the Italian ships had accused Admiral Lais of complicity in the sabotage attempts.

Text of American Note

The text of the note to Prince Colonna, the Italian Ambassador, in which Secretary Hull asked the immediate recall of the Italian naval attaché here, follows:

I have the honor to state that various facts and circumstances have come to the attention of the Government of the United States connecting Admiral Alberto Lais, Naval Attaché of the Royal Italian Embassy, with the commission by certain persons of acts in violation of the laws of the United States.

The President has reached the conclusion that the continued presence of Admiral Lais as Naval Attaché of the Embassay would no longer be agreeable to this Government.

The President has directed me, therefore, to notify Your Excellency that Admiral Lais is persona non grata to this Government as Naval Attaché of the Royal Italian Embassy at Washington, and to request that Your Excellency's Government withdraw him immediately from the United States.

The Royal Italian Government will no doubt realize that the Government of the United States has, in view of all the circumstances, no alternative course.

Accept, Excellency, the renewed assurances of my highest consideration.

State Department circles see the American action as tending rapidly to bring the whole question of the seized ships to a head. Expulsion of a foreign diplomat is an unusual occurrence in the United States and the present action is reminiscent of action during the World War when both German and Austrian officials were expelled for complicity in acts of sabotage.

Tension between the United States and Germany was visibly on the increase, however, as a second German note, requesting the release of the two German ships and their crews taken into custody over the week end, faced rejection by this Government.

Americans Arrested in Berlin

The arrest of at least four Americans in Berlin by the German secret police last night underlined the growing seriousness of the dispute and raised the question here if Germany was prepared to affront American public opinion to a point where a definite break in German-American relations would be inevitable. Although the Americans have been released, German admission that the arrests were "not impossibly" in reprisal for the ship seizure seemed to indicate that German action would parallel developments here.

Another indication of the seriousness with which Berlin views the situation is seen in the fact that the second German protest was delivered even before the United States Government had replied to the first. Although the second note is believed to deal with new angles of the dispute, its delivery indicates a German intention to press the matter vigorously.

Secretary of State Cordell Hull has stated unequivocally on several occasions that Washington considers the seizure of the two German, 28 Italian, and 39 Danish ships as entirely justified and has indicated that there is not one chance in a thousand that the ships will be returned to their owners. It is expected that forfeiture proceedings will be started shortly under the contention that the Germans and Italians have given full proof of their intention to sabotage their ships whenever possible.

The only American concession to date has been an order to the Coast Guard to remove the American flags which were hoisted above the ships after their seizure. It is admitted that the ships still belong to their foreign owners prior to the anticipated forfeiture proceedings.

One explanation being advanced here for the strong German stand

Continued on Page 8, Column 3

Text of German protest on ship seizures: Page 2.

German Ships Fleeing Peru Found Ablaze

By the Associated Press

Two German merchant ships, the Muenchen and Hermonthis, which fled Callao, Peru, on the night of March 31 were discovered burning and sinking 200 miles south of there last night.

Peruvian ships searched for the crews, who evidently took to lifeboats. An armed Canadian merchantman was known to have been off the coast recently.

Earlier the Peruvian national prosecutor ordered the attachment of bank deposits of two German steamship companies, owners of the two fleeing ships and of two others scuttled in Callao harbor.

Other repercussions from the seizure throughout South America of 16 Axis ships and the sabotage of 11 others in port continued.

Mexican Marines overpowered resisting German seamen aboard the 9,660-ton liner Orinoco in Tampico harbor and frustrated an alleged plot to scuttle and burn that and eight other seized Axis ships.

In Venezuela, the Government, officially predicting prosecution of Axis crewmen, strongly protested to Germany and Italy for the wrecking of four ships refuged in her ports.

The 6,951-ton German freighter Osorno with a cargo of wood, minerals and cereal, sailed from Talcahuano, Chile, in an apparent attempt to run the British blockade.

In Buenos Aires, a resolution was introduced in the Chamber of Deputies asking for a Government decree to seize ships refuged in Argentine ports where 26 Danish, Italian and French vessels are anchored.

In Rio de Janeiro, the Brazilian Government protested to Germany against an aerial attack on the Brazilian freighter Taubate in the Mediterranean March 22 and demanded "legal and moral reparations." The 5,099-ton freighter was reported bombed by German planes 100 miles northwest of Port Said. One man was killed and three wounded. The ship continued her voyage to Alexandria.

President's Son and Namesake Begins His Duty on Destroyer

A strikingly tall young man strode down the gangplank of the destroyer Mayrant at the Boston Navy Yard today, paused to face aft and salute the colors, then continued to the deck where he clicked his heels and smartly saluted Lieut. Commander E. A. Taylor.

"Ensign Roosevelt reporting for duty, sir," he said.

It was Franklin Delano Roosevelt, Jr., son of the President of the United States, reporting for active service in the United States Navy.

Mr. Roosevelt took the Naval Reserve Officers Training Course while studying at Harvard and was commissioned as an Ensign in the reserves on Sept. 26, 1939. He will serve as a Junior Watch Officer in training on the Mayrant and will receive instruction similar to that given other Naval Reserve Officers.

Camera Men on Hand

Arriving at the Boston Navy Yard shortly after 10 a. m. Ensign Roosevelt proceeded to his ship where he faced a battery of news and moving picture cameras before reporting to the officer of the deck and then to the commander.

Because of the extra complement of junior officers aboard the Mayrant the latest member of the Roosevelt family to begin active duty in the armed forces will share a cabin with another Ensign.

During the ship's stay at Boston, where it is undergoing an overhaul, Ensign Roosevelt will have supervision over specific repair work. Later, officers said, he will probably be detailed as an assistant gunnery officer under instruction and, as such, will have the duty of training a gun crew.

All of the President's sons hold reserve commissions. Franklin's elder brother, James, holds a Captain's commission in the Marine Corps, Elliott holds a Captaincy in the Army Air Corps, and his younger brother, John, ranks as an Ensign in the Naval Reserve.

Always Loved the Navy

Asked how he happened to select the Navy in preference to some other branch of the service, Mr. Roosevelt replied,

"I've always loved the Navy, and have shared my father's interest in it."

He added that he had taken several summer training cruises on Naval craft since finishing his four-year R. O. T. C. course at Harvard. Last year, he said, he served on the destroyer Lawrence, of World War vintage.

Fellow officers on the Mayrant, who reported that the berths were but six feet long, were concerned as to how the young Ensign would accommodate his six feet four.

"I don't suppose it will be any worse than traveling in a sleeper when campaigning with father," he reassured them.

The President's son said he called on his parents in Washington Tuesday and that he expected his wife, the former Ethel du Pont, now in New York, to visit him while the Mayrant is in port.

The Mayrant, a new vessel, built at the Boston Navy Yard and commissioned in the fall of 1939, has, on occasion, acted as an escort for President Roosevelt on some of his inspection tours.

Ensign Roosevelt has been living in New York where he was employed by the Wall Street firm of Wright, Gordon, Zachary and Parlin as a $2,100-a-year law-clerk. He recently took the New York State bar examination but has not heard the results.

Picture on Page 13

Text of German Protest on Ship Seizures

WASHINGTON, April 3 (AP)—Following is the text of the first German note protesting United States seizure of two vessels, delivered to the State Department April 1, as made public by the German Embassy:

His Excellency:
The Secretary of State of the United States
Mr. Cordell Hull
Washington, D. C.

Sir:

In the name of my Government I have the honor to advise Your Excellency as follows:

According to yesterday's and today's press dispatches which are confirmed by statements of responsible Government officials in Washington, agencies of the United States Government have occupied and taken into custody the German vessels lying in American harbors, namely the tanker Pauline Friedrich lying in the Port of Boston and the motorship Arauca lying in Port Everglades. In both cases the crew aboard, including the captain and officers, was forcibly removed from the ship and is being detained on land by the American federal authorities. According to a report of the German Consul in Boston the entire crew of the tanker Pauline Friedrich is held at the Immigration Station there under conditions to which the members of the crew cannot be expected to submit. Regarding the whereabouts of the crew of the motorship Arauca, a report of the competent German Consul in New Orleans is still outstanding; from dispatches of press bureaus it appears, however, that the crew of this vessel, including the captain and officers, are being held at the Coast Guard station in Fort Lauderdale. A photograph published in today's Baltimore Sun confirms an earlier press dispatch that on the motorship Arauca the American Flag has been hoisted in place of the German Flag. In the name of my Government I protest most urgently against the aforesaid measures of the United States Government for which there is no legal basis in international law and which represent in particular a clear violation of the treaty of friendship, commerce and consular rights of Dec. 8, 1923, existing between Germany and the United States. Pending further instruction from my Government I ask Your Excellency, in fulfillment of the obligations stipulated in the aforementioned treaty and affirmed by the amended treaty of June 3, 1935, to take all necessary measures in order to:

1. Place the tanker Pauline Friedrich and the motorship Arauca again at the free and unrestricted disposal of the rightful owners, i. e., to rescind the occupation and custody and restore the unrestricted authority of the captains over the ships;

2. Immediately to release the crews of the two vessels and to make possible their return and stay on board their ships;

3. To remove the American Flag hoisted on the motorship Arauca and unreservedly restore to the ships the right recognized under international law and affirmed by treaty to fly the flag of their country.

Accept, Excellency, the renewed assurance of my highest consideration.

Signed: Thomsen.

(The signer was Hans Thomsen, Charge d'Affaires.)

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Sheffield Farms, Inc., Marks Centennial

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, April 3—Sheffield Farms, Inc., today had begun a month-long observance of its 100th anniversary, launched a "first century" dinner at the Waldorf-Astoria hotel last night, attended by company officers, producers, consumers, and food and trade officials.

Both Alfred E. Smith, former Governor of New York State and principal speaker, and Leroy A. Van Bomel, President of Sheffield Farms and toastmaster, recalled the history of New York in the century just concluded and voiced hope for equal progress in the next 100 years.

Mr. Smith, reminiscing, spoke of the days when boys of his lower Manhattan neighborhood, which was barren of parks, used the rigging of clipper ships for their gymnasiums, and it took nearly half a day by horsecar to get to Coney Island. Mr. Van Bomel recalled that pasteurization of milk was first introduced in America by Sheffield, and mentioned other pioneering steps which had led to richer, safer milk for Americans.

Bowron Faces Runoff May 6

LOS ANGELES, April 3 (AP)—Mayor Fletcher Bowron, elected on a reform-liberal program 17 months ago, and Councilman Stephen W. Cunningham are Los Angeles' nominees for Mayor.

Mr. Bowron polled nearly a majority in yesterday's primary but seven rivals totaled just enough to force him into a runoff May 6.

Mr. Cunningham had the support of many business and civic leaders who asserted that Mr. Bowron's Administration was not business-like.

Wage, Hour Ruling In Wholesale Trade

ATLANTA, Ga., April 3 (AP)—Federal Judge Robert L. Russell ruled here that wholesale dealers distributing goods only in intrastate trade are subject to the Wage and Hour Law if the goods are received in interstate commerce.

James G. Johnson, Acting Regional Director of the Wage and Hour Division, said the ruling was the first on the question of coverage of wholesalers.

The decision was handed down in the case of Gen. Phillip B. Fleming, Administrator, versus Alterman Brothers, wholesale grocers, in which an injunction was sought to restrain violations of the Fair Labor Standards Act. The defense contended it was conducting a purely intrastate business.

Mr. Johnson interpreted the decision as considerably broadening the concept of interstate commerce.

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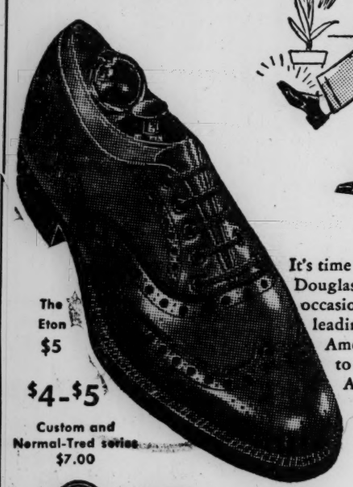
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Wonders of Research: Insulators

Porcelain safeguards for power lines are made available by use of 'glass overcoats.'

By Max K. Gilstrap
Natural Science Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

Tough porcelain insulators—less brittle and more elastic—are now available to protect the increased flow of electric power needed for national defense production through the development of "glass overcoats" by Dr. Ralston Russell, Jr., of Westinghouse.

By mixing certain clays, flint and oxides and by controlling the raw materials that go into the making of glazes, Dr. Russell has developed a glass covering that does not contract as those now used on insulators and thus has eliminated the initial strains which cause these guardians of our power lines to break under constant use.

Controlled Forest Fires

That controlled forest fires are good for the production of certain kinds of trees has long been known by forest rangers. Reports from the South that the use of purposely-set fires is being contemplated for burning the underbrush and forest litter so that long leaf pine seeds can sprout, call to mind an analogous situation in the western forests. There patches of qualing aspens seen among the evergreens often indicate locations of former forest fires. Aspens need much sunlight and forest fires clear openings that save many of them from being "drowned out" by the pines, firs and spruces.

Iron Under Lake

To get at an iron deposit under Steep Rock Lake in Canada, 200 miles north of Duluth, Minn., and estimated at 160,000,000 tons, engineers are contemplating draining the lake so open pit mining can begin. The lake is an enlargement of the Seine River which flows into Lake Superior.

It is expected that after a few years this ore deposit will be capable of supplying all Canadian iron requirements not filled from Newfoundland.

Theory of Isostasy

When you squeeze a rubber ball it will bulge out equally as much as you press in. There is no exception to this rule when it comes to the ball known as the earth. When streams and rivers tear down mountains and carry loads of gravel, sand and mud into the oceans, fingers of gravity pressing downward push up bulges elsewhere in the forms of hills, mountains and plateaus. This shifting of stress in the earth's crust is known as "isostatic equilibrium" to the geologist.

A summary of the theory of isostasy giving data on which it is based, geological evidence bearing on the problem, with interpretations of leading investigators, comprises four-fifths of a book written by Prof. Reginald Aldsworth Daly of Harvard University, entitled "Strength and Structure of the Earth," (Prentice-Hall, New York, $3.50). In a final chapter Professor Daly makes his own analysis of the theory of isostasy.

In giving his opinion of the cause of movements in the earth's crust Professor Daly favors the hypothesis that a thin, strong crust (lithosphere) some 40 miles thick rests on a weak subcrust (mesosphere) over which it slides. This hypothesis competes with the concept of deep-seated movements in the earth as a mechanism to explain deformation.

The book makes pleasant reading and forms a much-needed digested summary of the great amount of literature on the subject of isostatic adjustment.

Westinghouse

Testing Porcelain Insulators

Powerful weights crash down on new porcelain insulators for power lines to test strength of new glass coverings developed by Dr. Ralston Russell, Jr., Westinghouse engineer.

Resin Used as Type

Type cast from synthetic resins instead of metal is being used to print newspapers, magazines and books in Germany, according to the National Farm Chemurgic Council.

Said to be insoluble in the fluids used in cleaning type, the synthetic resin printing units are much lighter than metallic type, make a clear impression and can be recast.

The resin is made by polymerization, or the union of simple molecules of methacrylic acid and methyl ester to form a compound with a higher molecular weight, but having the same elements in the same proportions.

Rare Woody Plants

Gardeners and commercial nurserymen desirous of information on where they may obtain rare woody plants have only to get in touch with the Arnold Aboretum at Harvard University. The Arboretum has just compiled a list of such plants from 100 catalogues received from all parts of the United States, with the names of nurseries offering such plants for sale.

Use for Farm Waste

New uses for waste or neglected materials of the farm will be the purpose of a research institute Joseph A. Brandt, President-elect of the University of Oklahoma, promises to set up when he takes office. A step in this direction in the South is seen in the manufacture of cotton stalks—long a complete waste—into cellulose. A contract for 11,000 tons of stalks let to a cellulose company will put $80,000 into the pockets of Mississippi cotton farmers.

Rubber Substitutes

The possibility of having the American supply of rubber cut off in case of hostilities in the Far East brings up the question, "How effective are the rubber substitutes which have recently been developed?" A direct answer to this question is given in a paper, "Rubbers, Natural and Synthetic," by J. W. Schade, Director of Research of the B. F. Goodrich Company. Mr. Schade points out that the term "rubber" no longer applies merely to the natural product but to the synthetics as well.

Generally speaking, all rubbers, natural and artificial, consist of molecules with between 200 and 4,400 hydrogen and carbon units per molecule. In the making of synthetic rubber, structures similar to those built up by plant cells are made in the laboratory in a process of polymerization similar to that used in making resin type. A study of the comparative properties of natural and synthetic rubbers shows that while the synthetics have superior resistance to swelling and deterioration from contact with oils, organic solvents and water; cracking in sunlight, deterioration by heat oxidizing agents and diffusion of gases, natural rubber still excels in elasticity and rebound, extensibility, low heat generation and resistance in stiffening at low temperatures.

U. S. War Aid 'Slur' Protested

LONDON, April 3 (AP)—A caption in the new edition of "Jane's All World's Aircraft" saying the United States had decided to support warring Britain "to the last Englishman" brought protests today from the London press.

There were reports the book might be banned from export to the United States in its present form.

The caption, under a picture of a Lockheed Hudson bomber being drawn by horses across the border into Canada from the United States, says:

"Horse traction was used in the early part of the war because the flying of warplanes between the two countries was regarded as non-neutral.

"Now that the United States have decided to support the war financially 'to the last Englishman' preparations are being made to fly 'flying fortresses' direct to England."

C. G. Grey, joint editor of the book and author of the caption, replying to the press criticism said there was "a small group of people who want to get me into trouble . . . I used the expression ironically at the expense of the American isolationists."

Mr. Grey explained further that the caption was written and passed for publication around Christmas time, "when the lease and lend bill had not been heard of and all we had was the assurance that America would give all assistance short of war."

"The difference between all assistance short of war and financing the war 'to the last Englishman,'" he added, "is not very wide in my opinion."

The News Chronicle declared that Mr. Grey's writings before the war were "notable for their admiration of the Nazis in general and the Luftwaffe in particular."

Sampson Low and Company, publishers of the book, announced that "the offending paragraph will be withdrawn from all copies of the book we have and every step will be taken to recover copies already sent out."

London newspapers published an account of the caption in their 3 a. m. editions, but initial attempts by American correspondents to cable it abroad were blocked.

The Ministry of Aircraft Production issued a statement saying that "neither the publication nor the principal editor, Mr. C. G. Grey, has any official status."

'Virginia Quality' Food Labels

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RICHMOND, Va. — Perplexed housewives in Virginia will now have a better gauge by which to judge the quality of foodstuffs and farm products in the State. "Virginia Quality" labels are being distributed by the Division of Markets of the Virginia Department of Agriculture.

As developed by the Market Division, the labels, through color and design, show official continuous grading or inspection of food products. J. H. Meek, Director of Markets, believes this method will greatly simplify intensification of quality, as far as the busy housewife is concerned.

"Consumers," Mr. Meek said, "will be able to identify quality by the color of the label—blue labels representing the highest quality and red, the next highest quality."

Virginia maps on the labels, according to Mr. Meek, signify official State grading or inspection, while both United States and Virgini maps signify official Federal-State grading or inspection.

Virginia Quality Labels are already being used on eggs, dressed turkeys, canned tomatoes and white potatoes. Efforts are being made to develop them for use on other foods, especially dressed chickens, oysters, cured sweet potatoes, herring (fish roe) and possibly flour.

"Confusion in labels," Mr. Meek declared, "has often mystified housewives and loose practices in grading, or no grading at all, have resulted in a mixture of good and bad, very detrimental to producers and better dealers, as well as to consumers. The new labels, with color maps, will make it possible for consumers to identify and purchase on the basis of quality with confidence."

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Jackson Reports Drop In U. S. Draft Dodgers

WASHINGTON, April 3 (AP)—Congress heard yesterday that there have been only 4,600 evasion cases under the Selective Service Law, as compared with the 36,000 draft dodgers listed in 1917-18.

Attorney General Robert H. Jackson gave the statistics to the House Appropriations Committee in testimony made public yesterday. He said the Justice Department was endeavoring to place technical evaders in the Army, rather than in prison.

Japanese Gain Seats On Shanghai Council

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SHANGHAI, April 3—The compromise arrangement which Shanghai has worked out in answer to Japanese demands for greater power in the International Settlement appears to be trading new problems for old.

For while the new basis on which the Municipal Council of the Settlement is to be constituted may reduce the Japanese protest, many foreigners feel that the increased representation given the Japanese may, in practice, go considerably beyond what is apparent on the surface.

The Council is being increased to 16 instead of 14 members. The Japanese, who formerly had two representatives on the Council, will now have three. In addition, a German member will be added. The Chinese representation will be reduced from five members to four members.

Two "Neutrals" Selected

But if the German member "cooperates" with the Japanese, and if the Japanese, moreover, are able to exert a large measure of control over the Chinese through terrorization or other means, a situation would be caused where the Japanese would have a "bloc" of eight—half of the membership of the new Council.

The others, under the new scheme, would be composed of three British members, having been reduced from five; three Americans, having been increased from two, and two "neutrals" from such countries as Norway, the Netherlands, Switzerland, of Portugal.

The new allocation would be made effective for the duration of the war. The plan is expected to gain the approval of the foreign consular body, and also the approval of the Free China Government at Chungking and the Japanese-controlled Chinese regime at Nanking.

This would obviate the cost of a new election to the controlling body of the International Settlement. Moreover, it would avoid a difficult political situation, as the regular election, scheduled for early this month, would have been held under conditions which could hardly have been productive of harmony.

The electoral method is quite complicated. Since the right to vote is based on property qualification, it is possible to increase the number of votes by splitting up properties.

The present number of votes is around 13,000 and it is believed that the British could have fairly easily arranged another 20,000 to 30,000 votes for themselves by a process or re-registration of properties which a special Order in Council has rendered without cost—whereas such changes cost Americans $25 for each change, and it would require an act of Congress to alter the fee.

It is known that the Japanese Government offers every facility to the local Japanese to alter their property registrations in such fashion as to raise their voting strength, but of course the Japanese effect such increases only in years when they decide to make a contest instead of nominating only the two candidates who will be elected with approval of the entire community.

A survey was made of the theoretical possibilities of vote increase and it is understood that the Japanese could, by splitting their properties as small as possible to comply with the vote qualifying requirements, increase their strength to a total of around 71,000 votes. But the theoretical British strength could have been raised to about 480,000 votes.

The Japanese charge with much reason that Shanghai's municipal affairs are operated by a British-American combination in which the British are distinctly senior partners. This is generally admitted, but in defense it is pointed out that the Settlement was built mostly by the British and the Americans, and that they have a moral right to resist an effort at domination by any minority interest.

Compromise Made On Police Control

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Shanghai.

Dispute over police control of the western Shanghai residential-industrial area, which is outside the jurisdiction of the International Settlement and the French concession, has been ended.

A compromise arrangement has been made between the Shanghai Municipal Council—the international committee functioning under general authority of the Consular Body—and the Shanghai Municipal Government which is a Japan-sponsored regime under at least theoretical control of the Wang Ching-wei government in Nanking.

A special police force is to control the roads of the "western area" under joint administration of the police of the two governing bodies.

Shanghai Reports Progress Despite Continued Discord

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SHANGHAI—Despite a continuance of political and economic circumstances which any other city might have found unbearable, Shanghai is shown by the recently issued annual report of the Industrial and Social Division of the Shanghai Municipal Council to have made substantial progress during the year just passed.

Statistics on living costs compiled by the division have afforded valuable guidance in shaping the wage scale of workers and thus have unquestionably minimized labor troubles. There has also been help through the skilled mediation of the division. Other contributions have included a stimulation of employers to provide better housing and food provision, a start on technical education for adult workers, and a certain amount of progress in the locally difficult field of child protection.

Gains in Several Lines

Although the year 1940 saw less new industrial development than in the two other "war years" 1938 and 1939 and the year closed with industry in a depression, due among other things to speculative activity and a Japanese blockade against imports from or exports to the Chinese hinterland, there has been advance along various lines, including a noticeable progress in worsted mill activity. Six new mills started operations during the year.

There was also extension in the range of locally manufactured chemical products. Three large Japanese lumber yards started operations with several smaller Chinese plants; two new paper and paper products mills opened, and a new three-ton capacity electric furnace gave promise for future manufacture of machinery and other products requiring steel.

Safety Record Improved

Fewer industrial and occupational accidents were reported, due in large degree to the educational work of the Industrial Division. Among other things, the division investigates after accidents, it recommends measures for prevention of accidents, boilers are inspected, ventilation systems and clear exits arranged, and so on through a long list of precautions and practices in which the division has been successful in enlisting co-operation of factory owners and workers alike for their joint interest.

With reference to wages and hours of labor in Chinese-owned enterprises, it is interesting to find that the index of earnings of workers doubled in 1940 over 1939, the comment being made that "it is significant to note the extent to which these factories adjusted to the rising cost of living, even though industry has not bridged the gap between earnings and living costs."

Lehman Muster Call To Skilled Labor

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ALBANY, N. Y., April 3 — The muster call was out today for defense skills in New York in a summons by Gov. Herbert H. Lehmen to unemployed men and women for immediate registration with the State's 93 free employment agencies. His appeal also extended to skilled workers in non-defense industries to switch to the emergency production lines.

The Governor based his urgency on the seriously developing lack of skilled workers, stating that, with defense production about at its peak the success of the entire program is at stake. He voiced confidence that this need in the defense of democracy could and would be met by the workers.

"They are the front line in every sense of the word," he said. "With their co-operation we will come through with flying colors. Without their co-operation our effort cannot succeed."

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Democracy Cleans Own House After Long's Louisiana Rule

Louisiana is supporting a reform administration to correct the mistakes of the Huey Long regime, and in the process is demonstrating how under a democracy a people may free themselves and progress. Following is the second of three articles on the State-wide clean-up:

By Ralph W. Cessna

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BATON ROUGE, La.—The important thing in Louisiana today isn't so much that the Huey Long dictatorship is ended, as it is that democracy has proved that it can work under trying conditions. And to get right down to the specific, the important thing is the way in which Gov. Sam Houston Jones, whose election in 1940 marked the end of the 12-year Long machine rule, has built up that democratic machine stronger than ever.

The story can be told by listing the Jones campaign promises, and then checking them for fulfillment.

In the first place the Long machine drew much of its power from laws enacted by Huey with the help of legislators whom he said he could "buy like sacks of potatoes." One of these gave the State Police the astonishing right to arrest and hold persons, at any place in the State they wanted to take them, without bail. Another put the National Guard above the civil courts. Governor Jones initiated Constitutional changes which have taken care of this situation.

Poll Tax Abolished

Governor Jones has taken an especially bold step in abolishing the poll tax, a very handy instrument for those wanting to buy votes from the less privileged.

Under the old machine State employees were given the "privilege" of donating to the support of the party to whom they owed their jobs. To make this contribution easier it was just deducted from the salary check.

Mr. Jones promised to stop this. Within 10 minutes after he took office he had scribbled out an order putting an end to this "deduct" system.

Mr. Jones also instituted almost immediately a complete reorganization by which approximately 196 boards, commissions, and departments, were consolidated into 20, under a State Board of Institutions.

He acted boldly—and some of his political friends said unwisely—when he chopped the State pay roll from 12,000 to about 5,000.

He had promised to cut the cost of automobile licenses, which before stood at from $5 to $24 depending on the size of the car. Now all passenger car licenses are $3. Truck licenses were cut in half.

He had promised to straighten things out at the State schools. He put in new administrators all around, and has just put on the finishing touches by appointing Maj.-Gen. Campbell B. Hodges to take Smith's place as president of Louisiana University.

The Governor promised to, and did, investigate and institute improvements in the operation of bank and homestead liquidations.

He appointed a new Highway Commissioner, Prescott Foster, an already independently wealthy man. Under the old machine the Highway Department had been paying 90 cents a construction yard for gravel. Mr. Foster said he wouldn't, and he hasn't had to, pay more than 35 cents. Mr. Foster also has saved money by arranging lower freight rates for highway supplies.

Governor Jones appointed a new State Director of Revenue, Rufus Fontonet, who, because he was former Federal Collector of Customs, has been useful in ferreting out those folks whom he knew had been paying sizable Federal income taxes but had thought to avoid the State tax.

There are new election registrars in all the parishes (counties). There are voting machines in New Orleans, and these will later be installed elsewhere. State oil lands are now leased to the highest bidder, not to those chosen for this privilege by the politicians.

A most important change, which is a matter of administration, though, rather than law, has been in the matter of public access to State books. Under Mr. Long and his successors a citizen could not even look into any State record without taking it to court.

Governor Jones has opened all the State books to any who want to study them.

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America: Slave or Free?

27 *Freedom in Trade Alliances Contrasted With Barter Plan*

George Bernard Shaw, browsing in a second-hand bookstore, came across one of his own works. Inside the fly-leaf he discovered an inscription in his own handwriting: "To a friend, with compliments of G. Bernard Shaw." He bought the book, wrote on the fly-leaf: "With renewed compliments," and dispatched the volume once more to the unappreciative friend. When the world begins to grope once again toward peaceful organization of trade, it probably will find itself re-reading a plan with the "renewed compliments" of Cordell Hull.

Paul van Zeeland, former Premier of Belgium, and later identified with a gigantic trade survey that shared world attention in 1938 with the Hull reciprocal trade program, once warned an American acquaintance against being too dogmatic about economic plans. He recognized the merits of the Hull program. But he argued that to permit some small nations to make exceptions to its general rule might actually strengthen the system Mr. Hull sought to establish.

The reciprocal trade agreements point the direction American thought was taking during several years before the Nazis invaded Poland. It was a program designed to foster world peace as well as world prosperity.

The Hull trade program and the Nazi barter system illustrate in the field of economics those differences that separate the slave way from the free.

Slave Way

"Have those new plows come from Germany?" asks a Rumanian peasant. "I've been waiting a long time."

"No sign of them," the dealer answers. "They've sent these instead."

"And what may those be?"

"They are typewriters. You push the buttons down; they write."

"But they don't plow?"

"No."

"Uh."

Whatever Rumania may have needed, it took German typewriters. The Greeks, leaders in many arts but not in music, took hundreds of thousands of German mouth organs in return for their fruits and oils.

Intensifying of Pressure

Similar experiences are recorded for many countries that have dealt with Nazi Germany under its ingenious barter system. This is one reason why German political pressure on its customers has had to increase as new bargains were drawn up.

Germany, said Reichsführer Hitler in January, 1939, must "export or die. And I assure all the international skeptics that the German nation will not die. . . . If need be, it will place all the production resources of our new National Socialist community at the disposal of its leaders to begin such a struggle and see it through."

Germany must export because it lacks many raw materials. Ersatz products have not filled this lack. Nor would conquest of all Europe.

Numerous Supplies Lacking

Europe is not self-sufficient. Should the Nazis succeed in building a Greater German Empire dominating Europe they still would lack sufficient sugar, meats, fat, cotton, wool, silk, nickel, and other high-grade ores. Germany must export its manufactures to obtain money—foreign currencies—with which to buy what it needs abroad.

Barter is neither new nor immoral. It is clumsy. Germany adopted barter methods because the Germans were short of foreign currencies. Small communities in many parts of the world, and in fact individuals, too, in that year were reduced to barter.

The way out of that situation for Germany was to obtain foreign loans with which to establish bank balances in foreign countries where Germans sought to buy goods. New loans would have been possible, as soon as the financial crises of that time had passed.

Power Through Force

But before they had passed the Nazis had come to power in Germany. They were openly dedicated to the destruction of the Versailles Treaty, to the extermination of Jews, to the reassertion of German power in the world through force, to the re-establishment of theories of German racial superiority.

But these doctrines did not bring internal prosperity to Germany. People continued to go hungry. It was "cannon before butter."

Then the Nazis began to use barter as a weapon. They offered high prices for raw materials and paid for them in German merchandise also at high prices. By trading with Germany on this plane some small countries managed to maintain a fiction of prosperity. The Hungarian farmer received a price much higher than the world price for his wheat, through his Government's deals with Germany. In return he got German goods also at a high artificial price.

Wide Use of Propaganda

Yugoslavia was reported as honeycombed with these well-organized groups, instruments of German pressure. They disseminated propaganda and organized divisive elements in national politics.

Even in distant South America the effects of such organization has been dangerous enough to call for the strenuous governmental curbs.

Nazi barter would give Germany a monopoly of the foreign trade of any small nation that chose to do business with it.

This is the slave way of economic organization. Under it non-German countries would be subject to the German need. This is that most of Europe shall become a low-wage agricultural and raw material producing area, feeding the mouths of German workers and the maws of German industry.

Thus the Nazis aim to export successfully against world competition, with what consequences for high-wage areas may be easily realized.

Free Way

Any housewife's experience might illustrate why the world needs something more convenient than the two-way barter method to carry on trade.

Suppose that every time she went over to Mrs. Kitchen's house for an extra cup of sugar, Mrs. Cook had to offer in exchange a cup of something that Mrs. Kitchen was sure to need. Mrs. Cook would not go so often, and Mrs. Kitchen would miss many a pleasant chat.

Even for a primitive society barter is not the best system of exchange. For example, Mr. Trapper needs one of the surplus canoes owned by Mr. Woodworker. But Mr. Woodworker has more pelts on hand than he and his family can use even if it were winter all year round.

In his journey Mr. Trapper has met a good many persons that Mr. Woodworker doesn't know. Some need Mr. Trapper's pelts, and would pay for them with corn, which Mr. Woodworker needs.

Building Up Confidence

If Mr. Trapper and Mr. Woodworker knew each other better, Mr. Trapper could ask Mr. Woodworker to trust him to bring back the corn in the canoe when his journeys are over.

But they hardly know each other at all.

That is why men invented money. That is why nations need foreign exchange. That is why trade based on a free flow of goods among all nations—with moneys based on a single standard, like gold, taking the place of goods in transactions—is the kind of trade that makes everybody better off.

When Cordell Hull succeeded in launching the reciprocal trade program in 1934 commerce was up against all sorts of obstacles and was diminishing rapidly. World trade had declined in five years from a total of $68,660,000,000 to $33,375,000,000.

Great Britain had been off the gold standard since 1931. The United States had recently devalued its currency. Many an uncertainty that Mr. Trapper and Mr. Woodworker never knew now operated to make all mankind cautious and distrustful in its dealings.

'Civilization's Advance'

And, as Francis B. Sayre, formerly Assistant Secretary of State under Mr. Hull, and one of most articulate supporters of the reciprocal trade program, has said:

"As long as some countries can provide food or clothing or raw materials necessary for civilized life which other countries cannot supply as cheaply, or cannot produce at all, men will want to trade. . . . But trade can be lessened and impeded; it can be made more difficult. Every time it is so restricted it tends to depress national living standards and retard civilization's advance."

When Mr. Sayre refers to "civilization's advance" we can take that phrase in its broadest sense. Not only does trade spread technical and commercial knowledge. It brings persons of many cultures into contact with one another.

The wandering traders of old time carried the songs and the poetry of many peoples on their tongues as they carried the products of many races of artisans in their saddle bags.

And races began to understand and respect and appreciate one another where ignorance had made them mutually suspicious and offensive.

Easing of War Causes

The Hull program likewise aims to contribute to world peace, by helping to remove and to prevent conditions which lead toward war.

When the stoppage of trade causes severe unemployment and social discontent within a nation, that nation's leaders may be tempted to divert the population's attention by blaming other nations for the ills which beset it. The consequent international friction provides an excuse for great armament programs which help to employ the workless. And to force one's products on others through political pressures, or to seek relief from national problems through conquest, is a logical outcome of this sort of policy.

By insuring to all nations a maximum of prosperity through liberated trade, the Hull plan seeks to eliminate some of the causes of war.

The heart of the Hull plan is nondiscrimination, inclusiveness rather than exclusiveness. It employs the "most-favored nation" method. Any nation making a reciprocal trade agreement with the United States becomes eligible for treatment equal to that of the nation "most favored" by the United States and must return such treatment.

In an economic world-order set up after the totalitarian pattern, the military might of a trading nation would be a more influential factor than the merits of its products.

In contrast to these machinations stands the method of the United States reciprocal trade program. Back of the United States' approach to a new trade agreement, there is nothing but the potential benefit that the other country can see for itself.

There is nothing in the agreement that encroaches on the economic or political independence of either of the signatories. Each country is free to sell where it can or to buy where it can. And the increase in trade which usually results from an agreement increases rather than decreases the ability of the smaller nation to make its own way in the world.

The economic freedom such a program fosters is felt throughout a nation. It means a bigger demand for the services of labor while reducing the duties which manufacturers for export must in many cases deduct from workers' wages.

As Nazi controls of foreign trade have resulted in domestic price and wage controls, and even in regulations to prevent German workers from changing their jobs, so the release of restrictions on foreign trade encourages economic freedom throughout every country that achieves a measure of this liberation.

Another article on this subject will appear tomorrow

Duce's Air Force: Collapse by Self-Deception

Continued from Page 1

hops "on his own." The Italian pilot out of school and "ready for service" has none of that night-flying technique which is basic to modern bombing. He has little or no expert knowledge of navigation. He is trained only for formation flying which is dangerous business today, and is too nearly helpless when by himself. Instead of being experienced, he is green and is expected to gain his experience in battle.

"I was in a panic," confessed a young aviator to a friend of mine, "the first time I flew over Malta. It wasn't because of the British planes or the antiaircraft fire. I was afraid to lose sight of my squadron leader. If I had, I should have been unable to find my way back alone!"

Improper Training

Improper training showed up fatally when serious air operations were attempted. Lacking ability as navigators, Italian aviators were incapable of establishing accurate, methodical reconnaissance over the Mediterranean of which they boasted complete air control. British convoys were located, too often by hit-or-miss methods, only to be lost again.

This would be grounds for dismissal in other air forces.

Pilots were not trained in surface naval strategy, which is essential to supporting a sea action. Nor were they taught to recognize ships. This caused one of the more ironic incidents.

In the first battle of the Ionian Sea, Italian planes rushed to the rescue and furiously bombed—their own ships. They simply didn't recognize them. Moreover, they did not scrupulously maintain radio communications as they should have done. They did not hear the frantic radio signals sent up by their enraged comrades below.

Happily for the Italians, the aviators' aim was satisfactorily inaccurate. Nothing was hit.

Pilots, going into battle for the first time, were amazed at their own technical incompetence. "Why didn't someone tell us?" groaned one of them after realizing how poor his training had been.

The answer is simple: "It isn't good Fascism to tell. Loyalty is placed above all other Fascist virtues; and it is disloyal to criticize. Officials in Italy are expected to make glowing reports to their superiors saying that under Fascism, all is well. Signor Mussolini was fed on similar myths. No one dared tell him the facts.

One Type of Plane

Consider the facts relative to the Italian planes.

Their designs date from the period of the Spanish war. Only one type used by the Air Force was designed more recently than from three to five years ago. It was not a success and few were used.

Most of the ships actually were produced more than three years ago. Three years is an aeon in modern air history.

The Air Force therefore was entirely based on conclusions drawn from the Spanish war experience. These conclusions were erroneous. The Italians then had no heavy gun opposition in the air. They had no effective antiaircraft fire to stop their low flying. The bombing they did was "area bombing" rather than precision bombing. Strategy in the Spanish war was chiefly concerned with dogfighting in which Italian pilots excel; whereas today, precision flying and good gunnery are the rule.

Immediately after the Spanish war, today's Italian Air Force was produced in a Fascist-sealed vacuum. Italian engineers were convinced they had the best planes. Therefore they spent their time trying to keep their secrets from the outside world. They ignored developments elsewhere.

I know of recent cases where Italian research engineers were laboring on problems long since solved in the United States or Germany, with the results openly published in American and German trade magazines. These magazines were not subscribed to nor read in Italy. It was unpatriotic and un-Fascist to do so. Once again, the Party's rule against self-criticism barred the door to technical efficiency.

The illusion of a good air force was heightened by several exploits which made the Italians quite self-assured. Italo Balbo's famous mass flight from Italy to the United States was executed superbly. But Marshal Balbo took the pick of the Air Force. He drilled his men for six solid months for this one flight.

Special Models

Italian airplanes captured several world records for height, distance, and weight carrying. But these were made by specially "suped up" planes. It didn't occur to anyone to incorporate the lessons learned into the regular Air Force.

Meanwhile, the Italian bombsight was very poor. Target practice had been far too casual, for Italy couldn't afford to "waste" ammunition on practice. When Italian aviators found themselves held at great heights by the British naval and land antiaircraft fire, so that they couldn't swoop down to lay their bombs near the ground as in the Spanish War, they were helpless. The bombs were scattered far and wide.

The British tested this, and in early fall found the Italian attacking power so feeble that they impudently ran the Queen Mary and the new Mauretania through the Sicilian Channel right under the Italian bombracks, without damage.

The Greeks had three military airports, six civilian landing fields, and between 250 and 300 ancient British and American planes which passed by the name of an air force. According to German strategy, which had become common knowledge to everyone except Germany's ally since the Polish campaign, the Italian planes should have put all these airports and most of their aircraft out of action within 48 hours. Parachutists would then have been dropped to finish the work.

Instead, the Fascist aviators were shaving off mountain peaks and pouring through valleys at the Albanian frontier, trying to locate

Continued on Page 4, Column 5

Italians May Relieve Germans in France

By the Associated Press

Vichy, France, April 3

Rumors persisted here today that Italian troops will relieve many units of the German Army of Occupation in France, freeing the Germans for service elsewhere. An unconfirmed report said barracks were being prepared in Paris for the Italians.

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B-42

U. S.-British Union Is Up in Parliament

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, April 3—The first formal proposal for a union between Britain and America is to come before the British Parliament shortly.

Mr. William Craven-Ellis, Conservative Member of Parliament for Southampton, has introduced a question asking Prime Minister Winston Churchill "whether he will suggest to President Roosevelt that the United States of America and the British-Commonwealth of Nations should jointly consider entering into a solemn act of union."

The form of the question has aroused considerable interest here because it goes on to outline in greater detail than is generally the case with Parliamentary questions the sort of union which is envisaged.

It should, according to Mr. Craven-Ellis "provide for the United States of America and the British Commonwealth of Nations becoming one Nation with joint organs of foreign, financial, and economic policies, and with citizens of the United States of America enjoying citizenship of the British Commonwealth of Nations and every British subject enjoying citizenship of the United States of America."

The proposals are not limited to Anglo-American unification, but further provide "for the admission into such a union of other Nations whose peoples are likewise desirous of strengthening the foundations of world society."

The force of the question resides not only in the general wave of public feeling here that the closest possible collaboration with the United States will be essential after as well as during the war; but particularly in the fact that it was Prime Minister Churchill himself who suggested a similar union with France. In fact Mr. Craven-Ellis' question is modelled on the proposals Mr. Churchill made to the French Government on the eve of Premier Paul Reynaud's downfall but which arrived too late to affect the issue.

Mr. Churchill's reply is awaited with unusual interest in political circles here. The direct acceptance of Mr. Craven-Ellis' suggestions is felt to be difficult for Mr. Churchill because he obviously must avoid raising any embrarrassing question with the United States at the moment.

But a sympathetic answer is anticipated and there is a feeling that the question sows useful seeds for future consideration. It is by no means inconceivable that the question was put on the list with the full knowledge of Mr. Churchill and that it is designed to serve as a sort of trial balloon to ascertain American as well as British reaction.

Another Parliamentary straw in same Anglo-American wind is a question from Mr. Geoffrey Mander, Liberal M. P. for Wolverhampton, who is going to ask the Postmaster General "whether he will consider the advisability of issuing an Anglo-American stamp in association with the authorities of the United States of America as a symbol of unity of the two great Anglo-Saxon Nations in the present struggle."

Swedish Freighter Arrives at New York

NEW YORK, April 3 (AP)—Trade between Sweden and the United States was renewed yesterday on a limited basis with the arrival of the 4,571-ton Swedish freighter Stegeholm from Gothenburg with 10 passengers.

Duce's African Ticket Was for Round Trip

By R. H. Markham

Who represented The Christian Science Monitor in Ethiopia during the Italian invasion in 1936.

Signor Mussolini appears to be making a return trip, out of East Africa. He didn't find his 1936 trip into Ethiopia easy. Italy had spent years, in fact decades, preparing for the invasion. It was an old idea, which Signor Mussolini inherited from other Italian governments.

Fifty-two years ago the Rome government induced the Ethiopian Emperor, Menelik, to sign the Treaty of Uccialli, designed to bring the east African state under Italian domination. The wily African ruler rejected such domination, so Italian soldiers tried to impose it by force, in 1896. Menelik, with his poorly trained, poorly armed hosts, met the invading Italians in the mountains near the obscure town of Adowa and utterly overwhelmed them. It was one of the most sensational battles in modern times. Africans had wiped out a large European army. Natives had hurled back imperialistic invaders. Colored men had defended themselves against white encroachment.

Adowa became Italy's ultimate symbol of supreme misfortune.

For 39 years after that Italians huddled in their little East African colony of Eritrea, lying between northern Ethiopia and the Red Sea. Much of the land was barren; most was extremely hot. It was to a large extent a desert beach, strung along the most stifling waterway on the globe. In five full decades not five thousand Italian colonists settled in Eritrea.

Remained Bridgehead

Still, it remained as an imperial bridgehead, as a spring-board for the invasion of Ethiopia. Italy opened two little steaming hot harbors on the Red Sea. A capital, Asmara, also, was built on the cooler hills, half way between the sea and the mountain tops; a railway was driven through the crooked gorges and canyons to the high plateau, motor roads were pushed to many points of the northeastern Ethiopian frontiers, to the boundary of the provinces of Tigre. Air fields, too, were laid out and levelled off. When all was ready on the third day of October, 1935, the Duce ordered a general attack; the Fascists set out to seize Ethiopia.

They met stiff resistance. It took them six full months to overwhelm the unaided, poorly armed Ethiopian troops and another two months to reach Addis Ababa. Italian success was due to three things: better generalship, incomparably better equipment along with the use of gas, and serious defection on the Ethiopian side. All of these factors now will be used against the Italians—except gas.

The Ethiopians comprise many different tribes and much sharp rivalry exists among them. Not infrequently they have fought bloody wars with one another. In most cases an Emperor has had to establish himself by force and to maintain his position with his army. So there are always dissatisfied tribal chiefs, who for money or power, are glad to help an enemy of the central government.

In other words, Ethiopia has Quislings. The notorious Ras Guasa discovered the coming invasion, already in 1935, and for a suitable reward gave Premier Mussolini his enthusiastic support against Haile Selassie. Other chiefs followed his example. The Italians succeeded in stirring up a number of revolts within the country. Bare footed 'fifth columnists' were found at many a vital point.

Had Poor Equipment

In addition to this, the Ethiopian soldiers or hordes had very old rifles, with very defective cartridges, that often didn't fit and were usually too old to fire. The Ethiopians had practically no airplanes and very little artillery. Also most Ethiopian soldiers were completely untrained. Their Generals were simple chieftains. Such troops could not hope to stop a modern army in pitched battles.

Now every aspect has changed. In the future the rebels and deserters will be against the Italians. Those Ethiopians seeking money may be paid for opposing their conqueror, the Duce. Those who are dissatisfied or eager for posts will find their chance in overthrowing the Italian régime.

And not only will those who can be bought or are lured by ambitions be led to act against the Fascists, but every Ethiopian patriot will want to help drive the oppressor out. Some Ethiopians are proud, they have strong national sentiments and they can fight furiously. These, by the scores of thousands, will fight.

They will have rifles that shoot straight, cartridges that go in and off, and machine guns. Airplanes will prepare the way for them. They will be more ably led. They will not have to fight pitched battles. They will be guerrillas. They will intercept communications; cut off posts, lurk by vital trails, block passes. They will fight as they know how to fight. Darkness will hide them, jungles will shelter them, cliffs will protect them.

They will seize a Fascist post here, a hamlet there; a village here and a town there; a district, a province, a tribal state. They will not need to go very far from home. Each company will be able to carry its own supplies; women, indeed, will be the main burden bearers. The guerrilla soldiers can fight in relays, thus relieving all of too much strain. Extreme haste is not required. Their strength grows as that of the Fascist soldiers diminishes.

Already they have moved on Gondar and on Harar; they move toward Dessie and Asmara; they direct their steps and rifles toward Addis Ababa.

Five years ago the Italians spread out in Ethiopia in all directions as an exploding sky rocket, as an opening hand, with widely extended fingers. Now Fascist soldiers will retreat along every Ethiopian trail to a few centers—assembling as a closing hand.

After that what? That depends on British successes. Ethiopia is officially a temporary British protectorate, now. If Britain proves it has power to keep on protecting, developments will be very certain.

British Push Ethiopian Drive; Minimize Retreat in Libya

CAIRO, April 3 (AP)—British Advance troops in Ethiopia have captured Miesso, on the Addis Ababa-Djibouti Railway about 180 miles east of the Ethiopian Capital, the British Middle East Command announced today.

In North Africa, the British Command announced that its troops in Libya had withdrawn to positions north of Agedabia and that this movement was followed up by Axis mechanized forces. Agedabia is about 80 miles northeast of Agheila and a short distance inland.

Meanwhile only an Italian garrison insecurely holding the Red Sea port of Massawa under the threat of British naval guns appeared to stand today between conquering British forces and possession of Eritrea, oldest colony of Italy's crumbling African Empire.

Italians in Full Retreat

Remnants of the Fascist's Eritrean army—said to number from 30,000 to 40,000 men—poured through the inland Capital City of Asmara April 1 and headed for the Ethiopian border, 50 miles to the south.

Military observers said the fleeing Italians might take a stand at Aduwa (Ethiopia), 60 miles from Asmara on an excellent highway. It was at Aduwa that Ethiopians under Emperor Menelik II routed an invading Italian force in 1896.

There were reports the Italians would attempt the 500-mile trek southward to Addis Ababa to join forces with the army of the Duke of Aosta, Viceroy of Ethiopia.

Military spokesmen said the rugged terrain of interior Ethiopia would aid the Italians in fighting a harassing rear guard action all the way.

700 Camels Taken

The British, acknowledging the Duke of Aosta's mettle as a fighter, nevertheless considered the position of his army—surrounded by British and Allied forces on the high central plateau—untenable. Present line of retreat of his forces in Eastern Ethiopia is the winding 250-mile highway and railroad from Diredawa to the Capital along the Awash River valley.

[The capture of Soroppa, in the Yavello sector of Southern Ethiopia, after a four-hour battle and the seizure of 700 camels by troops mopping up in Eastern Italian Somaliland were announced today in a British communiqué from Niarobi, Kenya colony.]

The British continued to minimize the importance of withdrawal of their advance forces around the desert shores of the Gulf of Sirda in Libya. The scorching heat of summer soon will halt operations by white troops they said. The present skirmishing was appraised as threat by the German and Italian forces to hold the largest possible British force in Cirenaica.

178 Italian Planes

LONDON, April 3 (AP)—One hundred and seventy-eight Italian planes were destroyed during March in the Middle East, the Ministry of Information reported today.

It said 125 were shot down by Royal Air Force and Dominion pilots, 21 by antiaircraft gunfire, and 32 were destroyed on the ground.

Bomb Greek Base

ROME, April 3 (AP)—Italian warplanes bombed the Greek naval base of Volos and the supply center of Phlorina yesterday, the Fascist High Command reported today.

Two "enemy" planes were shot down in air fights accompanying these actions, while three Italian planes failed to return to base, the daily war bulletin claimed.

Ground operations in Albania were said to have been limited to artillery activity.

Duce's Fliers

(Continued from Page 3)

invisible guerrillas. As they should have known, it is almost impossible to locate, much less bomb successfully, a dispersed force in mountainous, brush-strewn country.

When the Italians finally met Hurricanes and Spitfires in Lybia, it was, as one of them bluntly said, "suicidal."

"What could I do," he groaned, "with my two forward guns against the British eight? Or with my 400 kilometers an hour against the British 600?" His Fiat plane wasn t as good as the old British Gloucesters which had been retired and sent to Egypt to be turned out to pasture.

As for the Italian planes which went north to attack London, they had a hard time of it. The old wooden struts in some of the planes swelled, sprung the wings and fuselage, and splintered under the British guns, The fabric rotted in the damp weather and gave way. Motors were not accustomed to starting under the protracted cold.

Some of the aviators admitted that they had returned to Italy on the train! They simply couldn't get their planes off the ground. Perhaps half the planes failed to return.

Italian aviators are brave, frequently even recklessly so. They continued to fight against terrific odds. But their bravery takes the form of a dashing, personal gallantry, unsupported by discipline and continuous hard work. Without meaning to be unkind, an expert critic in Rome said: "They all want the glory of soaring through the air, without any of the drudgery of mastering the technique of their trade."

A German air officer visited an Italian airport and looked unbelievingly at an Italian pilot who was dizzily looping the loop in an ancient bomber. "What's he doing?" the German snapped.

"That's what the boys do to show they've had a successful bombing raid," was the reply.

The German was almost inarticulate. "Suppose the wings are weakened by bullets? The loss of the plane. . . . The loss of the man. . . . Doesn't anyone give orders?"

"Oh, no," was the easy answer. "The boys are always like that."

Throne, Army, and Vatican are the "revolutionaries" in Italy. Would they have made a separate peace had they been able? This question is discussed by Mr. Davis in tomorrow's article.

Windsors' Yacht Floated After Running Aground

NASSAU, Bahamas, April 3 (AP)—The 234-foot yacht Rene carrying the Duke and Duchess of Windsor on a tour of eastern Bahama Islands, went aground today but was refloated soon afterward and proceeded toward Nassau under its own power.

The yacht, reportedly owned by Alfred P. Sloan, General Motors, President, grounded off Bridge Point, Eleuthera Island. A seaplane and fast boats were sent to the scene soon after the yacht carrying the abdicated King of England his American-born wife asked for aid.

Visitor to Manila

Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

Sir Robert Brooke-Popham

British Commander-in-Chief in Far East.

Use by U. S. Of Singapore Is Discussed

MANILA, April 3 (AP)—American use of Britain's great naval base at Singapore in event the Far East situation becomes intensified was said by reliable sources today to have been discussed in two informal conferences between Sir Robert Brooke-Popham, British Commander-in-Chief in the Far East, and high-ranking American authorities.

The discussions took place at a luncheon and dinner honoring Sir Robert and centered on tactical questions, informants said, in which use of Singapore was featured. The dinner was tendered by Francis B. Sayre, High Commissioner, at his official residence. Guests were believed to have included Admiral Thomas C. Hart, Commander of the U. S. Asiatic Fleet, and Maj. Gen. George Grunert, commander of the Philippine Department.

Sir Robert visited Fort William McKinley, on the outskirts of Manila, in the forenoon, conferring with General Grunert and inspecting equipment. The visit was featured by a mass flight of a hundred American military planes.

Official sources continued silent regarding details of the unannounced visit of Sir Robert, who arrived by plane from Singapore Wednesday and was to leave for Hong Kong tomorrow. The informal nature of the visit was stressed in authoritative circles but observers noted that when Sir Robert visited Hong Kong once previously he went direct from Singapore. The trip by way of Manila, therefore, was considered by these observers as most significant.

'Open Door' Closed?

LONDON, April 3 (AP)—Britain and the United States are working closely and regard Japanese actions in China with increasing dissatisfaction, Mr. Richard Austen Butler, Parliamentary Under Secretary for Foreign Affairs, told the House of Commons yesterday.

Questioned about Tokyo's attitude toward the "Open Door" policy, Mr. Butler responded that he had taken a "recent opportunity" to acquaint the Japanese Ambassador with this joint view.

The British Government, he said, is unable to reconcile Japanese insistence that the "Open Door" policy remains intact with "developments" in China.

To a question whether the British Government was working closely with Washington, Mr. Butler declared, "We always do that in everything."

He was loudly cheered.

Göring Aide to Japan

BERLIN, April 3 (AP)—Dr. Helmuth Wohlthat, Reichsmarshal Hermann Göring's right hand man in foreign exchange operations and overseas and other foreign business deals, is scheduled to leave shortly for Japan as head of a German economic delegation charged with bringing economic arrangements between Germany and Japan into line with the necessities of the tripartite pact.

U. S. to Return $50,000,000 Frozen Funds to Yugoslavs

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, April 3—America's satisfaction with the bold anti-Axis stand taken by the new Yugoslavian Government took a practical turn today when Secretary of the Treasury Henry Morgenthau, Jr., revealed that action was under way to "defrost" the $50,000,000 of Yugoslav credits which were "frozen" when it seemed that that country had joined the Axis.

At the same time, President Roosevelt had personal interviews with the Yugoslav and Hungarian Ministers in which the increasingly intense Balkan situation was thoroughly canvassed. Under Secretary of State Sumner Welles arranged the interviews for Constantin Fotitch, the Yugoslav Minister, and George de Ghika, the new Hungarian Envoy.

It is believed that the President assured Mr. Fotitch of this Government's intention of dispatching all possible aid to Yugoslavia in the event that it is attacked by Germany and of the overwhelming support which the courageous stand of the Serbs, Croats and Slovenes has evoked in this country.

To Mr. de Ghika, who presented his credentials, he is believed to have expressed unalterable opposition to an Axis victory and its equally unalterable determination to expand its aid to the Allies. These assurances are seen here as timely inasmuch as Germany is reported to have demanded that the Hungarian nation increase its participation in the Axis's military efforts in the Balkans.

Secretary Morgenthau said that the "defrosting" of Yugoslav credits would be in the form of a "complete liberation" of that country's financial resources here rather than the issuance of a general license authorizing use of the funds which would, however, remain "frozen." This would considerably facilitate Yugoslavia's purchase of vitally-needed war materials here.

Although the Secretary of the Treasury pointed out that the final word in the matter belonged to the State Department, it is believed certain that the "defrosting" has already been decided upon and that the funds will be returned to the Yugoslavs almost immediately.

U. S. Yugoslavs Initiate Relief

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, April 3—A provisional committee, formed to raise funds for war relief in Yugoslavia "if and when" the need arises, will hold its first regular meeting Monday at the offices of the Greek War Relief Association here.

The Greek Association sponsored an organization meeting at the St. Moritz Hotel yesterday at which Louis Adamic, author and himself an immigrant, spoke for Americans of Yugoslav birth or descent in warning that the day may come when Yugoslavia's "historical" stand may demand work and sacrifice from its well-wishers.

Dr. Dewitt Stetten, physician, was named Chairman of the provisional group; Stoyan Pribichevich, an editor of Fortune Magazine, Secretary, and Dusan Tripp of the Chase National Bank, Treasurer. Other committee members include Mr. Adamic, Zlatko Balokovic, violinist; Ivan Ivanovich, and Frano Patrinovich, shipping agents, and Don Niko Grskovich, Croatian editor.

Elsewhere on the war relief front, the American Red Cross received word that the first few thousand tons of flour for Unoccupied France, being milled under rush orders in nine mills in Buffalo, Indianapolis and Springfield, Ill., would arrive in New York today. The United States Government ordered $1,000,000 worth of flour weighing 13,500 tons a week ago.

Despite confusion as to American-British policy in feeding France, the Red Cross still has orders to go ahead with the loading of two French vessels, the Ile de Re and the Leopold of the French Line, scheduled to sail for France April 14 and 15. Laborers are now loading milk into their holds at Stapleton, Staten Island, 20 tons of dried milk and 752 tons of evaporated milk having been put aboard.

In seven years, 7,000 Jewish boys and girls have been rescued from Europe and rehabilitated in Palestine, 1,900 having been transferred since the outbreak of the war, it was announced by the Youth Aliyah Committee of Hadassah yesterday.

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GOLDEN RAISIN PIE
1 cup raisins
2 cups water
¼ tsp. Worcester Salt
¾ cup sugar
5 tblsp. cornstarch
2 egg yolks beaten
1 tblsp. butter
Juice & grated rind 1 lemon
Cook raisins in water 30 minutes. Drain, saving liquid. Add enough water to make 2 cups. Mix sugar, cornstarch, and salt. And remember! That quarter teaspoon of salt, small as it is, is important! Salt can be bitter—and a bitter salt will ruin the delicate flavor of this filling. Take a tip from Louis Diat, world-famous chef of the Ritz-Carlton Hotel—use Worcester, the "true-flavor" salt. Stir dry ingredients into liquid. Cook till thick, stirring constantly. Pour small amount over egg yolks, stirring vigorously. Add raisins, lemon juice and rind. Return to heat till thick again. Add butter. Cool. Pour in baked 9-inch shell; top with meringue and brown.

DUCKY DRAKE SAYS

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GUARANTEED FRESH

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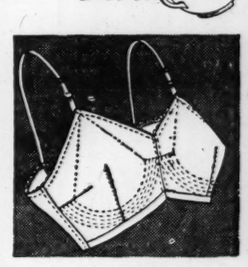
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Playtime Between Air Raid Alarms

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Even in the Midst of War Children Must Play

Above: The children of Dover, England, have not forgotten how to play. This Channel town, target of almost constant bombings from the air and shelling from long range guns in France, is still home to these youngsters. Many have been evacuated, but the great majority remain at home. And here toys and candy keep a group entertained but on the alert for the air raid warnings. Below: Children play see-saw in a Manchester street, stacked with salvaged furniture. The city has been heavily bombed by the German air raiders as the broken windows and damaged furniture attest.

British Fliers Reach N. Y., To Ferry Bombers Back

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, April 3—This American metropolis looked proud, beautiful, and like a "fairyland beyond belief" today to the group of 22 pilots and 20 mechanics of the Royal Air Force whose jaunt across the Atlantic to ferry American bombers to Britain has been their brief furlough from war.

Young lads, looking more like boys from an upper school than veterans of the RAF, they saw the tall, lighted buildings of New York, the rich store windows, the gayety and color as "terrific"; but they were willing to talk, occasionally and modestly, of their altitude attacks and their contacts with German fighters and "ack ack" barrages.

Tonight the hours of relaxation end as they entrain for Montreal, where they will prepare to fly bombers across the ocean even as they were flying them across the English Channel a few weeks ago.

Interviewed at the Sheraton Hotel, they disclosed that even the youngest lad, still in his 'teens, had completed 12 months of air operations.

They described the reckless heroism of the Polish fliers fighting with Britain, and the cold fury of the Dutch. The Poles, they said, without home or country, were savage in their determination. Asked his opinion of the German pilots, a man volunteered, speaking seriously:

"They are good pilots and brave men—but typically German in their discipline. They do not act alone, independently, if anything happens to their leader they are through. That is their weakness, we think."

The older German pilots, he added, were gentlemen; but the young Nazis of 17 or so—and he made a distinction between the Germans and such Nazis—were "mean and insufferable."

Nor did the British fliers forget New York's food. Across a table one of them said between mouthfuls:

"You couldn't get a steak like this in all England."

U. S. Planes Top Nazi Craft

DOWNEY, Calif., April 3 (AP)—Vultee Aircraft Corp. engineers took a quick look at a German Messerschmitt 110 and reported today:

At least four American-made fighter planes are equal to, and in some respects superior to, the famed Nazi craft.

The Messerschmitt, shot down in Britain, was received at the Vultee plant yesterday for detailed study.

William G. Wilson, Vultee Traffic Manager, reported after a preliminary study:

"Fighter planes produced by Vultee, Lockheed and Curtis are as good as the Messerschmitt in construction, and in general our instruments are finer, more reliable, and more versatile."

He said that if there is any lesson to be learned from the captive machine, it may be in the streamlined aerodynamics of the wing structure, plus the ship's ability to maintain high speed—365 miles an hour—throughout its cruising range of 850 miles.

Engineers discovered that the Messerschmitt uses the control stick instead of the wheel common to American planes. Mr. Wilson said the Germans may be convinced the old-fashioned stick permits greater maneuverability.

The Nazi plane has a wingspread of 55 feet, length of 35 feet and weighs 14,000 pounds. It carries two 22 mm. cannon and two fixed 30 caliber machine guns, all firing through the nose. A third machine gun was on a movable mount from the rear of the single cockpit.

Two 1,150 horsepower Daimler-Benz motors powered the machine, which was shot down within the past six months. Engineers were elated that it is one of the Nazi's latest models—and only slightly damaged.

Wright Plane Firm To Open Big School

NEW YORK, April 3 (AP)—Starting from scratch, the Wright Aeronautical Corporation, one of the two major aircraft engine companies in the United States, next week will begin training a community of 14,000 skilled and semi-skilled workmen for a new plant in a Cincinnati suburb, it is announced here.

Called the most ambitious schooling program of its type ever undertaken, and involving the conditioning of personnel for work which requires 50,000 inspections a unit, it will provide the man power for a scheduled production of 1,000 engines a month.

Lockheed Output at Record; 18 Bombers Flying to Britain

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BURBANK, Calif., April 3—Following the biggest production month in the history of the company, a month in which 143 airplanes and airframes were manufactured, 18 Lockheed Hudson bombers took off from Burbank at dawn yesterday in the greatest mass delivery flight of bombing planes in the history of American aviation.

Bound for service with the costal command of the British Royal Air Force, these planes are now somewhere on the east coast of the North American continent—less than 12 hours from the aerial battleground of Europe. As a group, the Hudsons represented nearly $2,000,000 in aid to the British cause.

Massing its man power of 20,000 employees with vigor and enthusiasm behind the national defense program, Lockheed sold and delivered $9,100,000 in airplanes during the month of March, according to figures made public by R. A. Von Hake, Vice-President in Charge of Manufacturing. It was the first time Lockheed had turned out more than 100 airplanes in one month and marked a notable advance in the tempo and productive capacity of the company's rapidly expanding assembly lines.

"In January our deliveries totaled $4,015,000, and in February we turned over $7,833,000 worth of planes," Mr. Von Hake stated. "Our record figures for March bring our total for the first quarter of 1941 to $20,848,000, as compared to $44,000,000 for the entire year of 1940.

"These figures only tell half the story of the spirit with which our workmen have responded to the call for increased production for national defense. Our men have been working furiously day and night, even our outdoor assembly lines bustling with activity until well after midnight.

"I would point out, also, that our record for March was made despite the heaviest and most continuous rains that southern California has known in many years. These rains have stopped our outdoor assembly work on several occasions, yet the men responded magnificently to the urge to turn out for the first time in the company's history more than 100 planes in one month. It is certain that with the coming of spring weather our production figures for April, May and the summer months will better by a considerable margin the record we achieved in March."

British Savants Reach America

OTTAWA, April 3 (AP)—Sir Lawrence Bragg and Charles Darwin, two of Britain's outstanding research scientists, arrived here yesterday to engage in wartime research. Sir Lawrence said he would work for a time at the National Research Council.

Mr. Darwin, a grandson of Charles Darwin, will be stationed at Washington. Both scientists are specialists in physics and engineering research.

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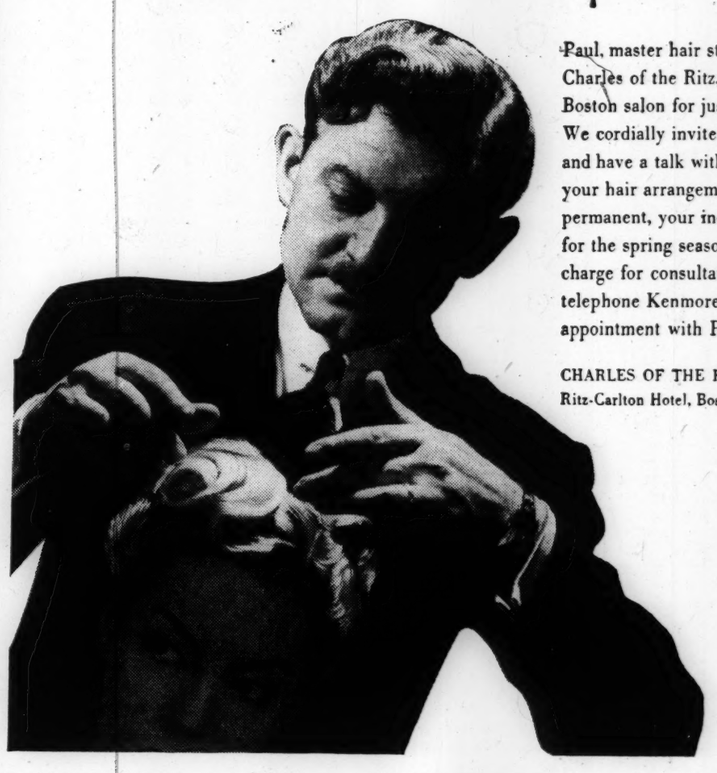

Paul, master hair stylist of Charles of the Ritz, will be at our Boston salon for just a limited time. We cordially invite you to come in and have a talk with him about your hair arrangement, your new permanent, your individual coiffure for the spring season—at no charge for consultation. You may telephone Kenmore 5322 for an appointment with Paul.

CHARLES OF THE RITZ SALON
Ritz-Carlton Hotel, Boston

Vancouver Island Gold Rush

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

VANCOUVER, B. C.—Canadian prospectors who have now pushed the mining frontier westward to the shores of the Pacific, predict that during the coming spring and summer the most active new development will be on the west coast of Vancouver Island in an area long neglected.

Success of mining operations in the Zeballos district, near the old Nootka settlement, where English and Spanish explorers met more than 150 years ago, has awakened interest in West Coast gold, and hundreds of prospectors are expected to begin searching for the yellow metal as soon as the snow is off the hills.

The search for gold will begin earlier than usual this year because the winter has been an exceptionally mild one, and Zeballos has escaped the torrential rains that usually are a hindrance to mining operations at this season.

Much of the new development this year will be centered in the Bedwell River area to the south of Zeballos. Two of British Columbia's largest mining organizations, Bralorne Mines and Pioneer Gold Mines, which have important workings in the Bridge River area of mainland Lillooet, have started to operate claims in Bedwell River and may build gold mills there this year.

Zeballos, however, is still the West Coast's major mining camp, with five mills grinding ore at present. The sudden rise of Zeballos is apparent when it is recalled that only five years ago the place was covered with timber and the only mining was done by primitive methods in the hills, the high grade gold ore being back-packed down to tidewater by the miners themselves over trails too rough even for horses.

Zeballos is now a flourishing gold boom town of nearly 700 persons, with hotels, theater and stores, and a regular port of call for coastal steamers. Airplanes have hastened development of the camp, as planes leaving Vancouver can reach Zeballos within three hours by hopping over the mountains of central Vancouver Island in a straight line to the West Coast.

'Victory' Prayers Asked of Germans

BERLIN, April 3 (AP)—German Roman Catholics in several dioceses are admonished to pray for "victory in the German struggle for liberty" in new prayerbooks containing for the first time special "war prayers."

A foreword asks the faithful to say prayers especially for "the protection of our courageous soldiers in the enemy's country."

Britain Reports Loss Of Mail From America

LONDON, April 3 (AP) — The Post Office Department announced today that letters and printed papers for Britain posted in New York between Jan. 30 and Feb. 3 and correspondingly earlier dates elsewhere in the United States had been "lost by enemy action."

Share and Share Alike

DAYTON, Ohio (AP)—Inquiries about tickets being sold for a "benefit" for the Police Department of Riverside, a suburb, brought this explanation from Marshal Ted Blake: "There will be a dance for the benefit of the Riverside Police Department. I'm the only policeman."

RAF Bombs Dutch With Tea 'n' Tea

By the Associated Press

London, April 3

The Royal Air Force, which regularly bombs Nazi-occupied invasion ports in the Netherlands, has just made a special flight to drop 15,000 bags, each containing an ounce of East Indies tea, labeled: "Netherlands will rise again."

East Indies planters sent the tea for distribution through the Colonial Office.

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THEN YOU'RE ALL SET! With a FRESH START, your car rides smoothly, handles like a "million." It's really *fun* to drive again!

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Yugoslavs Issue Firm Denial Of German 'Atrocity' Charges

BUDAPEST, April 3 (AP)—Newspaper dispatches from the Yugoslav border today reported that two Rumanian trains carrying wheat and oil to Italy were confiscated by the Yugoslav Government.

BELGRADE, Yugoslavia, April 3 (AP)—The Government of Premier Gen. Dusan Simovitch, apparently attempting to avoid any direct affront to the Germans, issued a brief but firm denial last night of the Nazi "atrocity" charges.

"All reports of terrorism against the German minority are without foundation," a communiqué said.

Disclosure that Yugoslav defense measures included the secret sowing of mines along the Adriatic coast came last night when two Yugoslav passenger ships, hastening home in fear of a sudden outbreak of hostilities, ran into minefields and were sunk.

Pledges of Allegiance

The vessels, which went down in the Bay of Obravac, were the 1,293-ton Karadjordje and the 1,726-ton Prestolonaslednik Petar. No loss of life was reported.

The Yugoslav press gave prominence to two telegrams which leaders of the German minority in the Banat section bordering Hungary were said to have sent King Peter pledging allegiance to his Government.

"The German minority of the Kingdom of Yugoslavia," one of the telegrams read, "pledges full loyalty to the King in these historic times. We wish to express from the bottom of our hearts the hope that you have a long and happy reign."

The leader of the German minority of 513,000, most of whom reside in the Banat area, was said to have conferred with Premier Simovitch yesterday for the second time this week.

The United States Minister, Arthur Bliss Lane, and the heads of various other neutral legations were expected to remain in Belgrade, sending a part of their staffs with the Yugoslav Government should it decide to remove to some South Serbian mountain town for greater safety.

The entire staffs of the British and Greek Legations were expected to follow the Government.

Reds See Balkan Morale Stronger

By the Associated Press

Moscow, April 3

Red Star, organ of the Soviet Army, said today the struggle between Britain and Germany for the Balkans had "entered a new phase" since the ousting of a pro-Axis government in Yugoslavia last week.

The Red Star also observed that the recent developments caused "a considerable rise of morale in Greece."

Ex-Premier Held

LONDON, April 3 (AP)—Confirmation of the reports that Milan Stoyadinovitch, former Premier of Yugoslavia, is in British hands, was given to the House of Commons yesterday by Mr. Richard Austen Butler, Parliamentary Undersecretary for Foreign Affairs. He told the House that the pro-Nazi former Premier, who was exiled from his country, had been admitted into unnamed "British territory."

The Undersecretary said that on March 15 the former Yugoslav Government advised the British he was being expelled and requested that they admit him and "keep him there."

"M. Stoyadinovitch is now, therefore, in British hands and will be kept in detention in British territory," he said.

Envoys Confer

MOSCOW, April 3 (AP)—Milan Gavrilovitch, Yugoslav Minister to Moscow and President of the Yugoslav Serbian Agrarian Party, conferred yesterday with German Ambassador Count Friedrich Werner von der Schulenburg at the latter's request, it was learned today.

It was assumed the conversation was in connection with Yugoslav policy, since Mr. Gavrilovitch's party helped overthrow the previous Yugoslav Government which joined the Axis.

Mr. Gavrilovitch has been named Minister without portfolio in the new Belgrade regime.

Halt Rome Students

ROME, April 3 (AP)—Students attempted to reach the United States Embassy and the Yugoslav Legation for demonstrations today but were turned back by cordons of troops who blocked the approaches to both buildings.

Several score students paraded through the streets, carrying large Italian and German flags after cheering Japanese Foreign Minister Yosuke Matsuoka on his way to the station.

They first went to the Palazzo Borghese but troops prevented them from getting near the Yugoslav Legation. The students then marched a mile to the Via Vittorio Veneto, where the United States Embassy is situated, but again their approach was blocked.

Police chased about 200 demonstrating students away from the U. S. Embassy Monday night and steel-helmeted troops were posted around both the U. S. Embassy and the Yugoslav Legation, but the number of troops was reduced yesterday.

German 'Facts'

BERLIN, April 3 (AP)—Official Germans found three noteworthy facts in the Yugoslav situation today, namely:

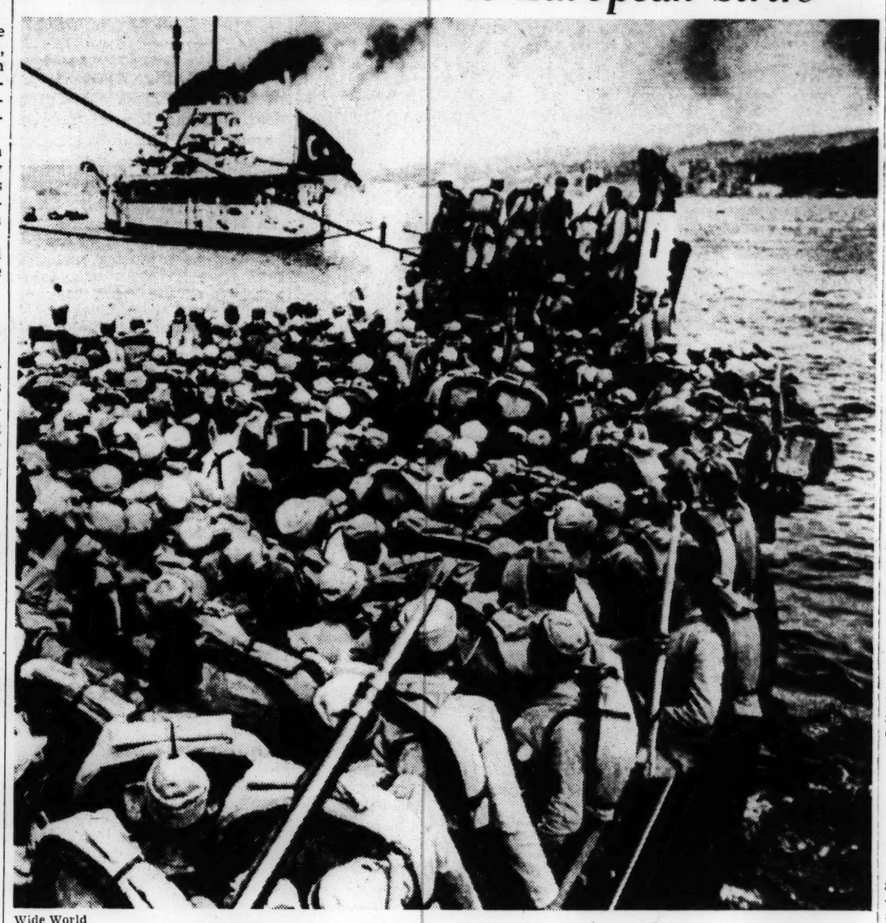
1. The present Yugoslav Government, in the German view, keeps the people in darkness concerning far-reaching serious effects of the coup d'etat.
2. Yugoslavia's diplomats overseas and even a certain mission in European capitals are engaged in anti-German activity.
3. The new Government tolerates continuous interference by overseas and European powers nonindigenous to the Balkans, both with affairs of the Balkans in general and Yugoslavia in particular.

Germany, it was pointed out, wonders how these circumstances could be brought in agreement with the principles of the three-power pact signed by Yugoslav plenipotentiaries.

Official pronouncement on Germany's position with reference to Yugoslavia still could not be given, authorized quarters said.

According to information reaching the Wilhelmstrasse, the Yugoslav Cabinet met and adjourned without reaching agreement.

Turks Enter Arena of European Strife



Wide World

Troops Sent to Guard Bulgarian Frontier

Turkish soldiers shown crossing the Bosporus from the Asiatic to the European side of Turkey recently. The Turks are keeping their armed forces on the alert during the Balkan crisis precipitated by the coup of the Yugoslav Army in ousting the pro-German Cabinet members who signed Axis pact.

Hungary Alarmed by Axis-Yugoslavia Breach

Continued from Page 1

obtained first in Slovakia and Ruthenia and later in Transylvania. But since these "revision claims" were satisfied only through German help it is not surprising now that Herr Hitler finds himself in a Balkan dilemma that he should continue to ask for further concessions.

Not that Hungary has not already amply compensated Germany. During the Munich crises in 1938 Hungarian action in Slovakia and its co-operation in Poland—both of which followed earlier visits of Regent Nicholas Horthy of Hungary and Foreign Minister Joseph Beck of Poland to Berchtesgaden—helped to break down Czechoslovakia. This in turn enabled Herr Hitler to establish his troops in "independent" Slovakia, thereby giving him first the important military foothold from which the domination of Poland and Hungary itself and later of Rumania and Bulgaria was simply a matter of time.

Program Upset

Nothing would have pleased Hungary more than Yugoslavia's quiet acquiescence in submission to the Third Reich since Herr Hitler's tactics in that country would soon have resulted in the separation of the Serbs and Croats. Hungary could then have looked hopefully to the restoration of Croatia, thus making that country's frontiers, with the exception of Slovakia, almost identical with those of 1914 Hungary—but really as Colonies of the Third Reich.

But Yugoslavia's repudiation of the Cvetkovitch Government's submission at Vienna has considerably altered Hungary's hopes and plans.

Hungary's freedom of action is further circumscribed by the fact that Rumania, as seen in Premier Gen. Ion Antonescu's recent speech, does not accept the new Hungarian-Rumanian frontier in Transylvania as laid down in the earlier Vienna award. For this gives Herr Hitler another opportunity of turning the screw against Budapest by threatening to support Rumania's standpoint regardless of the fact that German Foreign Minister Joachim von Ribbentrop and Italian Foreign Minister Count Galeazzo Ciano made this award.

Germany's extra pressure on Hungary after Foreign Minister Ladislaus de Bardessy's recent Munich conversations was directed, according to reliable sources here, mainly toward securing the demobilization of the Hungarian Army and the transfer of Hungarian agricultural workers to Western Europe rather than obtaining any active help in the Balkans. But then it was confidently assumed that Yugoslavia would accept German domination. But Yugoslavia's repudiation of the Cvetkovitch Government's submission has also raised the question of active Hungarian help if Herr Hitler should declare war in Yugoslavia.

Opposes War in Balkans

Hungary, because of its situation not only in regard to Germany, but also in relation to the Balkans and Russia, with which it now has a common frontier in Ruthenia, is concerned with the growing dissatisfaction among the population regarding German occupation of Bulgaria and Rumania. And even more with the possible Russian attitude should Yugoslavia enter the war against Germany.

In such circumstances, Hungary is undoubtedly supporting Italy in its efforts to restrain Herr Hitler from starting a war in the Balkans.

Should Germany embark upon such a campaign, it is estimated it could place about 45 divisions in the field against Yugoslavia, though reliable reports from the Continent emphasize the fact that Herr Hitler must increase rather than decrease the garrisons necessary to maintain order in occupied countries.

This is especially so in the Balkans, as the significance of the Greek and British victories by land, air, and sea, together with Yugoslavia's resolute attitude, become known to the ordinary population of these countries.

Despite Hungary's part in Germany's domination of the Balkans, as well as of Central Europe, Britain still has not broken off diplomatic relations with that country.

Count Paul Teleki

BUDAPEST, Hungary, April 3 (AP)—Count Paul Teleki, late Premier of Hungary, whom an official Hungarian news agency dispatch said committed suicide, was a professor of Geography at Budapest University before entering politics at the close of the World War.

He became Minister of Social Affairs in 1918 and Minister of Peace Negotiations the next year, in which capacity he helped to formulate the peace settlement.

In 1920 he was made Foreign Minister and in the same year formed two Cabinets, both of which fell after existing only a few months.

He came to the United States in 1921 to deliver a series of lectures at Williams College, Williamstown, Mass. Later he served on several League of Nations committees.

For several years Count Teleki was in eclipse until he returned to the Cabinet of Premier Bela Imredi as Minister of Education in 1938. He became Premier on Feb. 15, 1939, and a week later announced attachment of his country to the Rome-Berlin Axis.

Valiant's Guns Led Attack

ALEXANDRIA, Egypt, April 3 (AP) — The battleship Valiant, heaviest armed of the British Mediterranean Fleet, is credited with the major role in the destruction of Italy's two prize 10,000-ton cruisers, the Fiume and the Zara, during last Friday's sea battle south of Crete.

Capt. Charles Eric Morgan, descendant of the famous Welsh buccaneer, Henry Morgan, who plundered the West Indies in the seventeenth century, said his gunners on the Valiant scored direct hits with at least 75 per cent of the projectiles they flung at the two cruisers.

Another 10,000-ton cruiser, the Pola, and two destroyers were lost by the Italians.

The targets of the 30,600-ton Valiant's shells were illuminated by Midshipman Prince Phillip, 19-year-old first cousin of King George of Greece, who was in charge of the searchlight control room.

With the help of her classmate, the Warspite, Captain Morgan continued, the Valiant turned the Fiume and the Zara into "colossal masses of fire." Many 15-inch shells penetrated the cruisers' 6-inch armor and exploded inside.

The Warspite opened with the first broadside and seven seconds later the Valiant's guns roared, followed by the 31,100-ton battleship Barham's.

"Great glows from the Fiume illuminated the darkness, as if someone had thrown a log on the fire. The whole ship seemed to disintegrate, many of our shells exploding inside her, turning her into a raging inferno."

With the Fiume out of action, the Valiant turned on the Zara and poured 35 tons of projectiles into her.

Unable to Fire

ATHENS, April 3 (AP)—Survivors of the Italian cruisers Fiume and Zara, and the destroyer Alfieri, declared upon their arrival here last night that British warships destroyed their craft in last weekend's naval battle "ten minutes before we were able to fire a single shot, and caused enormous casualties."

Nazis Claim A Heavy Toll In Sea War

BERLIN, April 3 (AP)—Germany claimed today that its battleships and submarines operating in the Atlantic sank 367,800 tons of merchant vessels from March 16 to 23, in one of the heaviest series of blows yet claimed against British shipping.

[On March 22 the German High Command announced that in the previous 48 hours German battleships operating in the Atlantic had sunk 22 merchant vessels totaling 116,999 tons. In other parts of the world, the High Command said, the total of tonnage sunk had reached 224,000 tons.

On April 1 the British Admiralty announced that in the week ending March 23 total merchant ship losses, including British, Allied, and Neutral, were 17 vessels aggregating 59,141 tons.

These two reports, together with the latest German claim of shipping losses made today, refer to the same week.]

German planes were declared to have sunk armed merchant ships totaling 16,000 tons out of a strongly protected convoy south of Crete, in the Mediterranean.

[In Rome the High Command claimed that German and Italian planes, armed with torpedoes and bombs, had sunk six ships in two convoys in the Eastern Mediterranean.]

In addition, the High Command announced, two ships of 4,000 tons were sunk and six others damaged in waters around the British Isles.

S. S. Britannia Sunk

SANTA CRUZ, Tenerife, Canary Islands, April 3 (AP)—The sinking of the 8,799-ton British steamer Britannia was disclosed today by survivors who arrived here.

The ship was sunk by a German warship March 24 and the survivors were picked up five days later by the Spanish steamer Cabo Hornos, 700 miles off the African coast.

There were 77 survivors, who reported the ship was carrying 480 soldiers in addition to other passengers when she was sunk.

Eire Protests Sinking

DUBLIN, April 3 (AP)—Prime Minister Eammon de Valera told the Dail (Parliament) today the Irish Chargé D'Affaires in Berlin had been instructed to protest the sinking of an Irish ship by German planes and attacks on three others in the last four weeks. Compensation also will be demanded, Mr. de Valera said.

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New Issue Rises in Strike Mediation

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, April 3 — Machinery for strike settlement is being hammered out on a voluntary basis by the new Federal Mediation Board, even while Congressmen are debating the question of more drastic compulsory action. In fact, in the past few weeks a major new domestic issue has arisen, voluntary or compulsory strike-settling action—which shall it be?

As a sample of voluntary efforts, the action yesterday of the National Defense Mediation Board in the case of the serious International Harvester strike is representative. On the other hand, on the compulsory side, the Vinson bill, just introduced in Congress, which would authorize the President to take over a defense factory where a strike existed, is a case in point.

In the Harvester case, representatives of management and workers met with a panel of the Federal Mediation Board and ended in drafting an interim agreement which settled the major vital point from the defense standpoint, that production should be resumed at once.

What Agreement Meant

This did not mean that the dispute was settled, but it meant that under pressure of public opinion, backed by patriotism and directed by the new mediation agency, it was agreed to go back to work while the dispute was mediated. This is the formula that the Mediation Board hopes to apply voluntarily to other disputes.

Supporters of this type of action declare that compulsory strike arbitration has been generally unsuccessful where it has been tried in the past. This does not mean that a compulsory waiting or "cooling off" period might not be of value, or that jurisdictional strikes, which are generally condemned even by labor leaders, might not be outlawed. But a mandatory requirement that defense workers in all cases stay at work is not likely to be successful judging by experience in the past among many States that have tried it.

The Mediation Board's five-point voluntary peace formula in the Harvester strike, involving four plants and 13,500 workers, is as follows:

The Formula Used

1. Plants are to resume work while negotiations go on.
2. NLRB will be asked to determine appropriate bargaining agencies at the earliest possible moment.
3. Workers will return without loss of seniority.
4. A transition formula is offered for fixing workers' payments until full plant operations can be resumed which takes some time after a complete stoppage.
5. Workers agree to maintain good order and discipline.

This five-point formula, it is understood, may be used in efforts to settle other defense strikes on the voluntary basis.

Advocates of stronger mandatory steps argue that the foregoing proposals are all right so far as they go, but that they do not go far enough. A restive Congress shows signs of passing some kind of sweeping restrictive legislation. Mr. Roosevelt has clearly indicated on his side that he would veto such legislation. For the moment the proposal most discussed is the bill of Representative Carl Vinson (D), of Georgia, Chairman of the House Naval Affairs Committee.

Mr. Vinson called on the President today, presumably to discuss his legislation. Many business leaders, including the United States Chamber of Commerce, opposes compulsory anti-strike legislation on the ground that it will involve similar compulsion upon management and possible Government operation of plants.

It is frequently charged by employers that strikers would like to see plants taken over by the Government because they hope to force greater concessions. A New York Times editorial today says:

"It cannot be pointed out too often that Government seizure of such factories would do nothing to solve the real issues involved. It would merely create new difficulties."

The argument then runs that strikers would be striking against the Government, not the employers, if plants were seized under the Vinson bill, and that the Government would have to run the plant and meet the intricate difficulties of managing them.

How Far Could Act Go?

Under the Selective Service Act of Sept. 16, 1940, the Government is authorized to seize plants where management refuses to accept defense orders, accede to priorities or obey requirements of the War or Navy Secretaries.

It is debatable, however, whether the section legally authorizes the Government to take over a plant whose owners refuse to accept mediation in a strike, or to abide by the decisions of a mediation board. The recalcitrant employers would probably argue that they were complying with the war orders but that strikers halted the work.

The language of the Act is almost identical with the language of the National Defense Act of 1916, except that the latter could be invoked only in case of war. During the World War, under the 1916 Act, the Government made an example of three companies and took over properties whose managements were stubborn about accepting decisions of the War Labor Board. This was during actual war, however, and the managements did not appeal.

Teachers Separated From Ford Students

By the Associated Press

Detroit, April 3

A casualty of the U. A. W.-C. I. O. strike at the Ford River Rouge plant was the Ford naval service school located on plant property.

Shutdown of the plant left 1,003 enlisted men attending the school within their barracks—while their instructors were outside.

Gov. Murray D. Van Wagoner announced last night that union officials had agreed to a plan by Commander William E. Miller, head of the school, to permit about 40 instructors to pass through picket lines to resume courses.

NLDMB Calls Peace Parley In Allis-Chalmers Strike

By Richard L. Strout

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON April 3 — The newly- established National Defense Labor Mediation Board undertook the hardest of the strike emergencies that have so far come before it when it asked officials of the Allis-Chalmers and representatives of the strikers at the Company's Milwaukee plant to meet with the board here at 10 a. m. next Saturday.

The chairman, Dr. Clarence A. Dykstra, in a telegram to Max W. Babb, president of the company, said he was eager to expedite strike settlement. The board, he said, "is asking you and such members of your Board of Directors as you care to bring to appear without fail." He advised Mr. Babb that the board is "also requesting the workers to appear at the same time and place."

This machinery is invoked to direct the pressure of aroused public opinion to the settlement of a controversy which for 71 days has caused a bottleneck for the defense industry and which has not yet yielded to various previous efforts at settlement.

Union Leader Invited

Dr. Dykstra also sent a telegram to Harold Christoffel, President of the United Auto Workers C. I. O. local at Milwaukee, who has led the strikers in their protracted struggle.

A five-man Board panel will set at the forthcoming conferences, Dr. Dykstra declared.

He said the Board did not follow procedure of previous cases in which requests for immediate resumption of production were made, because of the "very different situation in the Allis-Chalmers case."

"We ought to know what the situation is before asking that the plant be reopened," Dr. Dykstra said. "Governor Heil of Wisconsin requested that the plant be closed because of violence. We feel we ought not to request its reopening until we are fully informed of the situation."

The Allis-Chalmers strike was certified to the Board after an emergency meeting late last night. sachusetts declared that "if ever sixth strike to be turned over to the new Mediation authority and in this instance involves 7,800 production workers and follows two days of violence and rioting after company officials attempted to reopen the plant after a telegraphic appeal from Secretary of Navy Frank Knox and OPM Director William S. Knudsen.

The strike situation continued to occupy the attention of the House today after the vote yesterday authorizing the Military and Naval Affairs Committees to make a full investigation of the defense situation with special emphasis on strikes. Rising to defend President Roosevelt, Majority Leader John W. McCormack (D) of Massachusetts declared that "if ever a man has been a leader in the defense program it has been President Roosevelt. He knows that you cannot indict all labor for the mistakes of the few."

Communists Blamed

"We know," he said at one point, "that Communists are working in the Allis-Chalmers strike but most of the workers there are patriotic Americans."

A minute later he continued that "workers are not ingrates" and added that when President Roosevelt speaks "labor will respond."

Representative Clifton A. Woodrum of Virginia, a fellow Democrat, interrupted to ask whether he did not think the time had come for Mr. Roosevelt to "speak out."

It was at this point that Mr. McCormack made the statement that drew applause from both sides of the Chamber. "Yes," he said. "And I'm satisfied that he will."

Strikes Without Violence: James R. Gent Has Recipe

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

JOHNSTOWN, Pa., April 3—How to do away with violence in strikes? A man in Johnstown has a recipe for it, and it has worked in one very notable instance of national consequence.

James R. Gent, Sub-Regional Director of the Steel Workers Organizing Committee for the Johnstown area, recently directed what is believed to be the first major strike without picketing in the United States. It was conducted against one of the most powerful employers in the country, the Bethlehem Steel Company, involved assertedly 11,000 men in a working force of 14,500, and, from the viewpoint of gaining union demands was conducted successfully.

There are a large number of reasons why peace and order were preserved in Johnstown during the three-day partial shutdown. They include the attitude of Harry Klink, the city Chief of Police, the moderation of the steel company management, and the restraint of individual members of the S. W. O. C., a Congress of Industrial Organizations union, all down the line. But all of these seem to trace back to one initial reason, and that is Mr. Gent.

"Jim" Gent came to Johnstown as a C. I. O. representative in January, 1939, less than two years after the S. W. O. C. had attempted a disastrous strike in this area which resulted in a large number of bruised heads and battered bodies, unfavorable headlines all over the country, the formation of a vigilance committee and a back-to-work movement, a tear-gas scandal involving the Mayor, and in the end exactly nothing for the union, the men ultimately drifting back to their jobs however they could.

No Novice at Unionism

Mr. Gent was no novice in union problems. He had first joined the old American Railway Union as a student telegrapher in 1894. He became a member of the machinists' union (A. F. of L.) in 1899 and worker for various steel fabricating companies.

He was lieutenant to William Z. Foster in the ill-fated effort to organize steel workers nationally in 1919, after which, as Mr. Gent expresses it, Foster "went completely off the track" and became a leader of the Communist Party in the United States.

A group of four union men who stood at the Franklin gate of the plant at an afternoon change of shift were probably typical. They were not pickets in the sense of trying to obstruct the gate or call names at anybody. They merely had S. W. O. C. cards on their hats and were passing out yellow handbills with a bantering, "Afternoon paper here! Read all about it!" They chaffed with the lieutenant of the company police and got out of the way for the outcoming cars.

This was at the gate where some of the worst fighting took place in 1937. It is in Franklin borough, outside Johnstown, where the borough has only three policemen and if order is to be kept it has to be largely by company police and union members.

To obtain this effect was not the result of overnight exhortations on the eve of the strike. The work began when Mr. Gent first came to Johnstown. He knew the previous organizing effort had been badly handled, by hotheads and foreign leaders who knew only the roughhousing methods. He started in to build from the ground up.

Getting Civic Education

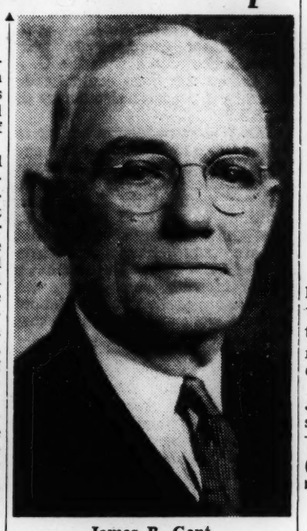
"First of all I picked clean, decent people to work with, men that were moral and sober and were real Americans. We got men that could be relied upon to keep their heads, that were respected and could pass an understanding of intelligent unionism along to others. We organized not a large lodge of 799 or 800 men in one mass but by departments and sub-departments, groups of men who knew each other and could begin to get the experience of acting as chairmen or secretaries in their groups."

By this method he believes they are receiving something of a civic education, for community responsibilities are always stressed. And the union can be an Americanizing influence by helping to bridge over the language barriers in a locality where 22 different languages or nationalities persist from the immigrant stocks of 40 years or more ago.

The fruits of all this patient work appeared not only in the main strike about which the Nation heard through the newspapers but also in four earlier walkouts affecting single departments for a total of nineteen days. During all this period, according to Chief of Police Klink, there was not a single disturbance necessitating an arrest. If police saw anything out of the way they dropped a word to Mr. Gent and he sent union men to take care of it.

While city authorities freely gave Mr. Gent the major credit for the peaceful nature of the strike, one press conference presented the rather unusual situation of a labor leader, not an industrialist, expressing to the press his appreciation of the help and support the city and county authorities had given in keeping the peace, and of the fact that they had been kind and considerate to his men.

For the labor reporters it was a new kind of a story. T. N.



James R. Gent

Subregional Director of the Steel Workers Organizing Committee of the Johnstown area.

Plans Underway For Bowling League For Blind in Toronto

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TORONTO—Plans to form a bowling league for the blind in Toronto were announced by Gilbert Layton, Montreal, newly elected President of the Canadian Federation of the Blind, at its recent annual convention here.

Mr. Layton explained that delegates from Regina reported a bowling league there for the blind, the bowling being done with the aid of guiding handrails.

One bowler there piled up a score of 279 out of a possible 450 in five pin bowling, he said.

Immedate object of the Federation is to obtain better employment conditions for the blind, and to attempt to fit them into forms of wartime employment, in the face of a growing labor shortage.

Pétain and Leahy Confer On French Food Supply

VICHY, France, April 3 (AP)—Chief of State Marshal Philippe Pétain received the United States ambassador, Admiral William D. Leahy, at his request today to discuss the food supply question before the Ambassador leaves for a week's tour of Southern France. The interview lasted a half hour.

'Progress' Reported in Coal Strike Talks

WASHINGTON, April 3 (AP)—A Senate interstate commerce subcommittee approved today a proposed two-year extension of the Bituminous Coal Act, shortly after hearing witnesses testify that the extension would speed a settlement of the wage dispute in the soft coal industry.

The Act provides for government establishment of minimum mine prices equal to average production costs, including labor. It is scheduled to expire April 26.

NEW YORK, April 3 (AP)—"Some progress" toward a peaceful settlement of the work stoppage in the Nation's soft coal industry was reported today by a Federal Conciliator.

Chief United States Conciliator John R. Steelman still believes that some sort of compromise would send 400,000 miners back to their jobs.

Dr. Steelman's declaration followed an eventful day in the chaotic bituminous situation: the fatalities in Harlan County, Ky., clashes rose to five; John L. Lewis, president of the United Mine Workers of America Congress of Industrial Organizations, virtually defied the Government to order his miners back to work during mediation, and the Government itself acted to "freeze" bituminous prices at the March 28 levels.

Harlan County operators and Union officials agreed respectively to cease operating and picketing after four pickets were killed by machine-guns.

Mr. Lewis' defy came as he addressed the Anthracite Wage Conference, which is preparing to negotiate for a new contract to replace one expiring April 30. The Union leader declared:

"The formula of the (National) Mediation Board seems to be to wire strikers to go back to work and then mediate on the remnants of the strike. The United Mine workers do not operate that way. We will settle our strike by negotiation."

President Roosevelt on Monday urged "uninterrupted operation" of the soft coal industry for reasons of the national defense efforts.

In Washington, Defense Price Stabilization Commissioner Leon Henderson said the Government had called for the freezing of soft-coal prices "to prevent runaway or excessive prices due to the bituminous coal strike."

Strike Assigned to New Board

MILWAUKEE, Wis., April 3 (AP)—The 72-day-old strike at the Allis - Chalmers Manufacturing Company, marked by rioting in which 49 persons were injured, was turned over to the National Defense Labor Mediation Board for settlement today as a group of nonstriking workers threatened to reopen the plant by force, if necessary.

Announcement that the strike had been certified to the Mediation Board was made at Washington by the Secretary of Labor, Miss Frances Perkins, last night. She said that the resources of the United States Conciliation Service, which have been active in previous negotiations, would be placed at the Board's disposal.

Earlier a group of 200 nonstriking production workers, who said they represented more than 4,000 others, petitioned Sheriff Joseph Shinners and Gov. Julius Heil to call Federal troops or deputize them to carry arms.

Another spokesman asserted that if Federal action were unsuccessful in reopening the plant by Friday morning, workers would march in to resume production, suspended after Tuesday afternoon's disorders.

Shortly after the nonstrikers' declaration, the Milwaukee County Industrial Union Council, Central C.I.O. body, called for a half-holiday and a parade of 65,000 C.I.O. members of affiliated locals Friday morning as a "symbol of workers' solidarity."

Officials of both the Company and the striking C.I.O. local, commenting on certification of the strike to the Mediation Board, declared their willingness to negotiate a settlement. Harold Christoffel, President of the United Automobile Workers plant Local, declared, however, he was opposed to any formula by which the men returned to work before negotiations began.

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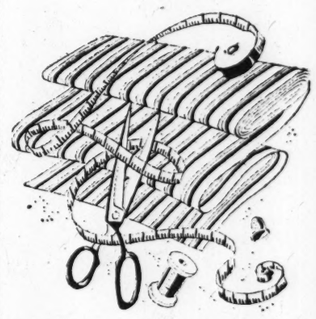

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Pickets Sprawl in Luxury In Swanky Waldorf Foyer

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, April 3—Strike news continued on several local fronts here today with settlement action predominating and one flier into the dramatic. Setting for the latter was the customary Park Avenue decorum of the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel foyer last night tuned to soft music and peopled with chatting groups in evening dress, when the revolving street doors suddenly debouched 100 shabbily dressed men.

The invaders settled themselves in the luxurious over-stuffed lounges and chairs of the main lobby on a picket assignment as striking printers of the United States Paperworkers Menu Printing Union, Local 292, protesting the hotel's use of menus printed by non-union workers.

Spokesmen for the hotel said its menus were printed under contract and that they were not responsible for labor troubles in printing companies. The strikers shortly left following an offer of the management to confer with a committee of the union today.

Simulantaneously, 6,000 garage workers returned to their jobs in 1,000 Manhattan and Bronx garages pending settlement of the dispute by arbitration. The State Board of Mediation brought the garage workers and the Metropolitan Garage Board of Trade representatives to agreement after a nine-day tie-up yesterday.

At the same time a projected strike of 2,500 towboat workers on tugs that ply New York Harbor had been called off, following agreement on a wage increase of from $5 to $7.50 a month. The walkout, which, had it materialized, would have tied up much of the shipping in this port, was scheduled for last midnight, when an accord was reached between operators and representatives of the United Marine Division of the International Longshoremen's Association Local 333, late yesterday.

Meanwhile, Michael J. Quill, President of the Transport Workers Union, yesterday called on Mayor La Guardia as an exponent of peaceful labor relations to grant 27,000 employees of the city's subway system a new contract to include a closed shop, increased wages and a five-day week. The union leader's demand was another effort to "smoke out" the Mayor on his position regarding the contracts the union holds with the B. M. T. and I. R. T. Divisions of the city-owned transit system which expires on June 30.

The union is insistent on a closed shop contract while the Administration is known to be opposed to a union monopoly of civil service workers.

Labor Peacemaker

Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

James Dewey

Federal Labor Conciliator who has been active in mediation efforts in Ford Motor Company strike.

Ford Plant Idle as Settlement Is Sought

Continued from Page 1

tee, countered: "The cessation of operations . . . resulted from a continuous and deliberate effort of the Ford Motor Company to bring about a showdown with the U. A. W. before the issue could be decided by a peaceful election by the NLRB."

Mr. Widman added in a telegram to the Office of Production Management: "We are desirous of having our members who are engaged in defense work at the Rouge plant continue at work. If you can obtain the company's co-operation, we are ready to have a representative of OPM or the Department of Labor indicate which Rouge employees are needed for the Nation's defense work and to facilitate their entrance into the plant."

The principal defense contracts held by the Ford Company include an order for 1,500 light military scout cars and the construction of a plant to manufacture airplane engines. The company probably holds a smaller volume of defense orders in proportion to its size than numerous other heavy industries, due to its differences with the Government over labor policy and to the early reluctance of Henry Ford to produce airplane engines for the British Government.

The incidents which precipitated the strike came after mediation apparently had disposed of practically all the disciplinary cases which were involved in the union's strike notice of Feb. 26. Through the work of temporary committees for handling grievances the company had reinstated more than 1,000 men. Last week a NLRB examiner completed hearings on the petition for an election to designate a collective bargaining agency, and union officials profess to expect that an election will be ordered some time in May.

Eight Men Blamed

According to a company statement, the trouble which started in the plant Tuesday night was fomented by eight men whom it had restored to work. These men—shop stewards of the union—instead of going back to their jobs went about the plant abusing people who disagreed with them about the union, it was charged. They were again dismissed, and union men stopped work though remaining in the plant.

Shortly after midnight the strike call was issued and the union men came out of the plant. Whereas the union first sought only reinstatement of the eight shop stewards—which it said were only about the business for which the company had tentatively recognized the grievance committees—its officials later added demands for a wage increase of 10 cents an hour, establishment of a seniority system, a permanent shop steward system to handle grievances, and abolishment of the Ford "spy system and infamous Service Department."

The Bennett statement asserted that "this strike, with the many other strikes through the Nation, is the result of a gigantic Communistic conspiracy to paralyze the industrial life of the Nation." It added, "we believe it is against public policy to force any American industrialist to deal with an organization whose policy, program, and ultimate action are determined by a foreign power."

Brill Strike Ends

PHILADELPHIA, April 3 (AP)—A three-weeks strike at the J. G. Brill Company ended yesterday when strikers approved a compromise settlement providing for wage increases of $253,000 a year for 1,535 workers.

The strikers called out by the Steel Workers Organizing Committee Congress of Industrial Organizations March 12 for higher wages and a closed shop, returned to their jobs today. The company manufactures gun mounts, scout car parts and other material for national defense.

Bantam Suspends

BUTLER, Pa., April 3 (AP)—Operations of the American Bantam Car Corporation plant, which is turning out midget reconnaisance cars for the Army, have been suspended because of lack of materials, President Francis H. Fenn reported today.

Mr. Fenn said that as a result of a strike of grinding machinist operators at the Hillsdale, Mich., plant of the Spicer Manufacturing Company, the Bantam plant was unable to obtain an adequate supply of transfer cases to equip the cars.

Coast Threat Lifts

SAN FRANCISCO, April 3 (AP)—The threat of a strike against San Francisco Bay region shipyards working on millions of dollars' worth of defense orders was lifted yesterday. A. F. of L. and employer representatives reached an agreement covering the entire Pacific coast shipbuilding industry and lasting for the duration of the national emergency.

John P. Frey, President of the A. F. of L. metal trades department, announced the agreement which must now be voted upon by local unions. He said the result of the referendum would be announced April 21, and that in the meantime there would be no work stoppage in the shipyards.

N. J. Housing Tieup

AUDUBON, N. J., April 3 (AP)—Work on the $2,000,000 defense housing project here, scheduled for completion June 1, stopped when more than 200 carpenters and bricklayers responded to a strike call issued by A. F. of L. unions.

An additional 500 workmen laid down their tools, and pickets who went on duty said the strikers claim assembly work being done by C. I. O. unionists at 70 cents an hour should be done by carpenters at $1.37½ an hour.

Nazis Arrest Berlin Americans; Soon Free---No Explanation

BERLIN, April 3 (AP)—Four United States citizens living in Berlin were arrested last night but were released later.

They were John Paul Dickson of the Chicago Tribune and Mutual Broadcasting System; Arthur K. Dunning, Secretary of the American Chamber of Commerce; a New York Negro music student identified as John Welsh, and a Californian whose name was not disclosed. (Mr. Dunning, a native of Bath, Maine, had lived in Berlin for 50 years.)

Mr. Dunning, first of the four to be released, was freed after two hours.

"The Berlin police went to considerable trouble just taking down my personal data and that of my family," Mr. Dunning said. "They just once more went through the regular questioning and filling out of blanks usually required for foreigners residing in the Reich."

Mr. Dunning said he had just come home at 5:45 p. m. last night, and "still had my coat on" when two officers from the local police station came to the house and took him along to their station and later in the subway to the Alexanderplatz headquarters.

He said police officials were nice throughout but that they had no explanation of the short detention except for meticulously recording personal data which he had given many times before.

Mr. Dunning said the officers, not knowing how long he was to be kept, suggested when calling for him at his home that he had "better pack up some things."

Mr. Dunning was released at 7:45 p. m. He said he believed Mr. Welsh and the Californian were released soon after he was freed.

Transport Strike Ban Urged

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ALBANY, N. Y., April 3—The Legislature today had put before Gov. Herbert H. Lehman a "rebuke" antistrike enactment directed at the Transport Workers' Union in New York City, which is launching a $100,000 drive to unionize the city-owned rapid transit system.

Amending the old railroad sabotage statute, the bill would prohibit strikes on either privatel yor publicly owned subway, motorbus, or trolley lines, and leaves unchanged the severe penalties of the original law. It derives from the recent motorbus strike in Manhattan now under arbitration, and passed the Assembly without a dissenting vote after unobtrusive adoption in the Senate late last week.

Sponsor of the bill was Senator Arthur H. Wicks, Chairman of the Senate Committee on Public Service, and who two years ago fathered a bill to put all subway employees under civil service with unification of the rapid transit system.

Attempts by a transport workers' union delegation to stop the bill failed last week, and lawmaker support of the measure was in general understanding of it as a reprimand to the union, of which Michael J. Quill is head.

Tension Grows Over Nazi Ships

Continued from Page 1

is the fact that the outcome of the dispute with the United States is expected to have strong repercussions in Latin America where a number of nations have already followed America's lead and where a number of other nations, notably Brazil and Argentina, are marking time but keeping a close watch on the foreign vessels tied up in their ports.

Has Eye on South America

Berlin is said to realize that its future plans in Latin America demand a strong front to the United States in the light of intensive German-American economic and ideological rivalry south of the Rio Grande.

The United States is showing its determination in the matter with an order to the Department of Justice to determine if any German or Italian diplomatic officials in this country were in any way connected with the sabotage attempts aboard one of the two German ships and aboard 20 of the 28 Italian boats. Any diplomats so implicated it is thought would be expelled immediately.

The first German note, the contents of which were made public by the German Embassy yesterday, contended that German officers and seamen taken from the boats were being held under intolerable conditions and protested against the raising of the American flag aboard the Motorship Arauca lying in Port Everglades, Fla.

The note, written by Hans Thomsen, the German Chargé d'Affaires here, further contended that there was no basis in international law for the American action and that it violated the German-American Treaty of Friendship, Commerce and Consular Rights of Dec. 8, 1923.

Demanded Full Return

Herr Thomsen requested that the tanker Pauline Friedrich and the Aracua be returned to its owners and officers, that the crews be released and returned to their ships and that the American flag be removed from the Aracua.

According to dispatches from Berlin, the German Government contends that the seamen had full right to injure the ships so long as this did not endanger other ships or property. The United States contends, however, that sabotage of the ships would tie up commerce in American ports and would cause a navigation hazard. The ships were seized under the Espionage Act of 1917, which gave the Secretary of the Treasury the right to do so when a limited emergency exists.

Although it is recognized that Germany can retaliate by a confiscation of more than $400,000,000 worth of American investments in Germany, officials here hold that these investments were actually written off when the Nazis came into power and that there would be little, if any, opportunity of realizing on them if Germany were to win the war.

On the other hand, German resources in the United States are placed at more than $100,000,000, with some of this money believed to be moving to Latin America to finance anti-American sentiment. American ability to "freeze" these credits is viewed here as a trump card.

U. S. First, Nazis Say

BERLIN, April 3 (AP)—Germany won't make its attitude regarding ship seizures in Central and South America known until the "attitude and measures" concerning United States ship seizures have been made public, authorized sources said today.

"Everybody in his turn," they added. "We Germans love order even when it comes to unpleasant things."

Rubber Line Strike

ERIE, Pa., April 3 (AP)—Approximately 700 employees of the Continental Rubber Company were affected by a strike called yesterday by the Congress of Industrial Organizations Rubber Workers union, demanding higher wages. The company is making gas mask parts for the Government.

Bethlehem Again

POTTSTOWN, Pa., April 3 (AP)—Fifty cranemen, members of the Steel Workers Organizing Committee (C. I. O.), stopped work yesterday at the Pottstown plant of the Bethlehem Steel Company because, a C. I. O. official said, the company refused to negotiate a request for wage increases. Company officials were not available for comment.

Smile Chatak and Peter McCagno, sub-regional directors of the SWOC, said the loss of the cranemen "seriously crippled" work in several departments of the plant which employs 1,400 men.

"The company has refused to negotiate with us over wage scales for six months," he asserted. "The cranemen are asking a minimum of 90 cents an hour against 58½ and 60½ cents."

Shells Curtailed

BUFFALO, N. Y., April 3 (AP)—Production of shells for Great Britain was curtailed again today as C. I. O. workers, who yesterday joined A. F. of L. men in a work stoppage at the American Car and Foundry Company plant, refused to return to their jobs.

Carl W. Meier, executive committeeman of the C. I. O. Steel Workers' Organizing Committee which claims 600 members, asserted the A. F. of L. union has shown "it is too weak" to negotiate properly with the company, employing 1,400.

The A. F. of L. called the stoppage yesterday because of what it contended was the firm's violation of a year's contract signed Jan. 20. Settlement terms 12 hours later provided the company will pay time and a half for overtime, recognize seniority rights and raise the wages of some workers.

C. I. O. Picket Line At St. Louis Plant To Be Intensified

ST. LOUIS, April 3 (AP)—A picket line established at the Ford Motor Company's St. Louis plant more than three years ago by the United Automobile Workers, affiliate of the Congress of Industrial Organizations, will be intensified during duration of the Union's Ford strike in Detroit, a Union official said yesterday.

The Union has maintained one or two pickets continually at the plant gates since 1937, and Walter Schilling, acting regional director of the U. A. W., said at least a half dozen more would be placed there until the dispute at the River Rouge plant is settled. There has been no work stoppage here.

Labor's Viewpoint Is Urged by Mrs. R.

NEW YORK, April 3 (AP)—Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt told the women's division of the American Jewish Congress yesterday that freedom in the United States cannot be preserved if labor does not earn enough to live "decently."

She added that persons who incline toward the point of view of the industrialist must also consider labor's viewpoint in the solution of current problems, and vice versa.

After the address, at the division's eighth annual luncheon, Mrs. Roosevelt was asked if she had in mind specifically any of the strikes affecting national defense. She explained that her remarks were "just general" on a "general situation."

Italian Crew Held

MOBILE, Ala., April 3 (AP)—Capt. G. B. Martini of the Italian steamer Ida Z. O. admitted to United States Commissioner Alex T. Howard here that he tried to sabotage the vessel before it was taken over last Sunday by the Coast Guard.

Captain Martini and the 29 members of his crew were arraigned before Commissioner Howard after formal charges had been filed against them by the district attorney. Bail was set at $7,500 for Captain Martini and $5,000 each for the seamen pending the convening of the federal grand jury. All members of the crew pleaded not guilty.

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Flight of the Swallow

By Cornelia Meigs

Chapter Nine

"I wish you could have known Lawrence Thurston," John Highbury went on, while Sylvia and Larry listened attentively.

"He was your grandfather and mine. He lived in the village here when he was a boy, he went away and prospered, he came back to Bethesda to help the village prosper, too. He rebuilt this old house on the hill, and, when he was married rather late in life, he brought his bride here. His three daughters grew up here on the hill. Sarah was the youngest, Lydia was in the middle, that is your mother; my mother was Ann.

"Your mother married and went far away. Later, Sarah and my father and I, were left here by ourselves. In time my father married again and I would not go with him, for I did not like his doing it. As you have seen, I can be stubborn. I was bound to live my life my own way, I told myself, and I would not heed anything that anybody said or take anyone's advice. I thought seeing the world would help me to become the kind of painter I wanted to be. I shipped as a sailor, there was nothing so wrong in that except that they really needed me at home. I hurt your mother's feelings, and she always forgave me, she had her own husband and children and did not feel the emptiness of the house that I had left behind. With Sarah forgiving was not so easy. And she and your mother did not agree about me, so in the end there was a coolness between two devoted sisters, all over their stubborn nephew."

He was quiet for a minute, looking back, looking over the tangle of those past years, with all their hard moments, their misunderstandings, their pride on both sides.

Family Affairs

"Ah well, such mistakes slip away into the past. I found, after traveling the world over, spending my money, spending other people's regard and respect for me, that it was work, not wandering that I needed. And for pure loneliness I came back here. I had a right to live in this house, which had been closed up for years. Sarah, you see, had grown rich, suddenly, surprisingly like a newspaper story. A great aunt had left her some money and a trustee who had more boldness than conscience made a plunge in the markets and doubled it for her. After all the years of having enough to live on and being perfectly content with it, all at once one of us was wealthy."

"Was that—good?" Sylvia asked. John shook his head.

"It made a greater barrier than ever between us. Sarah offered your mother all kinds of help. I know, but she and your father did not feel that they could take it. So Sarah did the best she could alone, poor dear, and her wealth has only made her anxious and unhappy. She built the big stone house down there; she had often been discontented and impatient with this simple old one. Some people can make great and fine use of riches, but Sarah did not seem to be that person. She filled the place with all sorts of possessions and then worried about them night and day. She filled it with servants so that she need not do any more of the housework that she had always disliked, and the servants have all turned into tyrants.

"And who am I to try to tell her how to live when I have made so many blunders of my own? It was your mother who made the first wise move. She needed help, she needed some place where she could send her children while she and your father struck out in a new experiment. She asked Sarah if she would take you into her house. Sarah consented. I think her heart really jumped at the chance, for she has been very lonely. But she did not know quite what to make of children, she had never given herself much trouble about them. And that is all. That is where we have got to now."

Sylvia slid down from his knee, and brushed back her rumpled hair. "Thank you very much," she said gravely. "And I believe we have to go home now."

"Yes. I suppose you must," admitted John. "We've had quite an afternoon, haven't we? But first—would you like to come in and look at the picture?"

That was a dazzling invitation indeed. They went in together and saw it, once more set upon the easel. It was of this very hillside, the long stretch of tumbled grass, the layers of rock, the tangles of flowers, the spires of mullein.

"I've made sketches in a dozen different places," he told them, "but I always come back to this. This has been in the back of all my thoughts and feelings for all these years I have been away. So I have made studies and trials and have sat and looked up at the hillside by the hours together, and at last I have really begun."

Friendly Advances

"And look," cried Sylvia delightedly. "The swallow is in it."

Against the background of yellowing grass the dark, trim form of the dipping bird had just been painted in.

"Yes, I am going to have the swallow, if I can only get his swiftness, his lightness, his real motion. If it is just a bird, even a flying bird, that is not enough. I want that special thing, that wonderful dip and swing that we saw that day. The picture was really born in my mind the day you and I watched him fly."

They came out on the steps again, the afternoon was very near its end. They were saying goodbye, then all at once Sylvia took his hand and tugged at it.

"Johnny, you said that you wanted to do something for Aunt Sarah, that you wanted to save her from being unhappy and I know you want to be friends with her again. When are you going to begin? Why not now, why not come down with us, and try it, this very minute?"

John hesitated and they could see the slow color mounting in his cheeks. It was not going to be easy, for one proud person to agree with another that they had both been wrong. But the mood was on him; his look softened, he smiled. "Yes," he said. "I believe this might be the time. I'll come."

They went down the short path by which the two had first climbed the hill. The last of the sun was touching the sundial as they passed the circle of lawn in the middle of the garden. The long glass door in the library flew open and Aunt Sarah came running out.

"Where have you been?" her voice was sharp, yet there was affection and relief in it as well as reproach. She was dressed in a long evening dress, her hair curled and done high. She looked very handsome, very sweet even, in her real care and consternation over her two young guests. "We have been looking for you everywhere. Matthews hasn't been able to do a thing. No one had seen you go away. I thought about the well—"

It was only then that her eyes lifted and met John's squarely.

"They were with me, Sarah," he said. "They were doing me a good turn, a better one than I deserved. And at last they wanted me to come down to speak to you, that would be an even better turn, for both of us. Shall we say those old mistakes are over and that we are friends again."

Aunt Sarah hesitated. She did not speak. Matthews came out of the lighted kitchen, stood for a moment where the car was waiting in the drive and then came forward. Her long velvet coat was over his arm. "The dinner you're going to, Miss Thurston," he said very respectfully in an undertone. "It's 20 miles off."

If her look had wavered for a moment it grew steady now, grew hard, grew stony. She did not answer John Highbury, she turned about without a word, got into the car and Matthews drove her away.

A Crestfallen Pair

As the sound of the car wheels on the gravel died away, the three, Sylvia, Larry and John Highbury, stood without a word, in the garden path. Then John swung about and strode away up the hill, nor did those two dare to raise a protest or try to stop him. They walked into the house with dragging feet, ate their simple and solitary dinner in absolute silence and afterward, looking at each other dully, they agreed that the only way to spend the evening was to go over their Monday lessons. But strangely enough, Mrs. Hoskins came to the rescue.

"Miss Thurston asked me, before she went, if I would like to go to the movie with you. It's a good picture, and I can drive the station wagon."

Yes, they were quite agreeable. They looked at each other in some surprise. It was the first time Aunt Sarah had made any arrangement about how they were to spend their time, except for working in the garden.

The picture was like most other pictures, but at least it kept them from thinking about what had happened that day. Two rows ahead of her Sylvia saw the yellow head of Emily White. She craned her neck to see if she was with Hiram Stone, but no, she was not. It was the broad square form of her older sister who sat beside her. Mrs. Hoskins, beaming with enjoyment beside Sylvia, seemed in such a friendly mood that Sylvia, speaking low, so that no one else would hear, ventured to tell her what she had seen that afternoon, when Mrs. Morris had so firmly and unkindly taken her young sister home.

"It's too bad," agreed Mrs. Hoskins, also speaking in confidence. "I know Hiram Stone wants to marry her, but Eliza Morris won't hear of it. Emily ought to get up her courage and just slip away and do it some day, she doesn't owe anything to that sister who has never been really good to her. I vow, if I have the chance, I'll give Emily a hint or two, as to what I would do if I were in her place."

Mrs. Hoskins Gives Advice

Mrs. Hoskins had a kind heart, and a broad interest in everyone about her. It was necessary that she rule in her own kitchen, and indeed she must have her way with nearly everything in the house, but there was no smallness or meanness about her. When Sylvia woke in the morning, a quiet, peaceful Sunday morning, she heard Emily White's voice below her window, at the back door. It was entirely possible that Mrs. Hoskins had decided that she was short of eggs, even though it was Sunday and had telephoned down to Eliza Morris to have Emily bring her some. But the talk below, as Sylvia could easily have guessed beforehand, was not going to be strictly about eggs. The promised hints must have been large and energetic ones, for as Emily went out again Sylvia heard Mrs. Hoskins saying,

"Now, if you take my advice, you will do it. And Eliza will come to take pleasure and pride in it in the end." Timid, gentle Emily seemed more upset than really convinced, she said again and yet again,

"I don't know. Oh, I don't know." She got into the little car finally and drove herself away.

Later in the morning Aunt Sarah, Sylvia and Larry were driven down to church by Matthews. Somehow, from the very look of his back, Sylvia knew that Matthews was more than just surly today, and that nothing would please him. Aunt Sarah evidently was all too aware of it also, but she only sighed when Matthews let them down at the step and drove away in such a hurry that Larry had hardly time to jump down and close the door.

(To be continued next Thursday)

The Story So Far

John Highbury, their artist neighbor, having astonished Sylvia and Larry by announcing that he was really their cousin, they demanded an explanation, and he started to tell them the story of family differences. When they had first met John, after pushing through the high lilac hedge at the back of their Aunt Sarah's property, the artist had been very reserved about himself. But Sylvia and Larry determined to help him and contrived to bring a celebrated art critic, a guest at Aunt Sarah's, to give him criticism and encouragement. Their friendliness broke down his aloofness, and he decided to reciprocate their confidence.

Drawn by Charles Michael Daugherty for THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"And look," cried Sylvia delightedly, "the swallow is in it."

Vikings in the Rother Valley

Bicycle Tour Through Southern England—3

By Clarissa Lorenz

We rode backwards into history when we came to Newenden. Leaving our bicycles inside a stone wall, and trudging through a primrose-studded field, we inspected the site (reputedly) of the fortified Roman-British settlement where a great battle was fought, according to the Saxon chronicler, in 490. A few centuries later, the Carmelite Friars lived here for 300 years until the Dissolution. Today the moated manor house of Losenham stands on the hilltop.

The tidal river Rother divides Kent from Sussex at Newenden. It is wide enough for navigation at some distance above the village, but here the barges bump their noses against the flat vales, and we saw seagulls and piebald plovers hovering over patches of sunlit turf. The Rother valley and its tributary channels were once fjords, if the historians are to be trusted. Although the land has risen, their flats even today are nine feet below the level of high tide at Rye harbor, which is several miles away.

A Sturdy Craft

People said that the Viking vessel (perfectly preserved), which was discovered in 1822 in a field between Newenden and Northiam, had probably been sunk during the ninth century in some wide waterway now transformed into land, or else shrunk to the dimensions of the present stream. In the scientific phrases of Horsfield, "Her dimensions were, from head to stern, 65 feet, and her width 14 feet with cabin and forecastle, she appears to have originally had a whole deck. She was remarkably strongly built; her bill pieces and keels measuring 2 feet over, her cross beams, 5 in number, 18 inches by 8, with other timbers in proportion: and in her caulking was a species of moss peculiar to the country in which she was built: In the cabin and other parts of the vessel were found . . . some bricks which had formed the fire hearth; several parts of shoes" — which suggests that a cobbler was on board—"or rather sandals, fitting low on the foot, one of which was apparently in an unfinished state, having a last remaining in it, all of them very broad at the toes; two earthen jars and a stone mug, all of very ancient shape, a piece of board exhibiting about thirty perforations, probably designed for keeping the lunar months or some game or amusement; with many other antique relics."

Pedaling south toward the "Queen of Sussex Villages," we found Northiam to be another "antique relic." It was called "Higham" in Domesday Book. When Emily heard of the historic oak on the village green, under whose shade Queen Elizabeth had dined (heartily, we're sure!) during her visit to Rye and Winchelsea, we had to ape royalty and descended to munching a sandwich beside the decrepit old trunk, all that was left of the tree. We were indeed on hallowed ground, for here also in 1713 the seal was affixed to the Proclamation of the Peace of Utrecht, the document that gave England Nova Scotia, and so much trouble later on!

"O rare Norgem, thou dost far exceed
Beckley, Peasemarsh, Udimore and Brede."

The poet who wrote these lines probably thought he had settled once and for all the competition as to the oldest and most beautiful village in this part of Sussex. Even the contestants—Ewhurst, Newenden, Beckley, Peasemarsh and Bodiam—agree that Northiam distinguishes itself in early timber houses like Great Dixter, Silverden, Domons, Carrier's Farm, Strawberry Hole and Brickwall. Emily was indifferent to Brickwall until the ancient innkeeper at the ancient Six Bells in Northiam told us that Queen Elizabeth's shoes had been preserved in the entrance hall there. That settled it. The house was open to the public on certain days, although this was not one of them. However, we were told that no one would object to our looking around outside.

Avenue of Yews

After cycling for a short distance, we turned in at an impressive iron gate. Lined by yews trimmed into great pyramids and cones, the approach led to a half-timbered mansion lavishly ornamented, with twisted Elizabethan chimneys, a gabled front and wall timbers fantastically carved. In the gardens a goldfish pond glistened at the back of the house near a brick terrace. We hoped to catch a glimpse of the English deer that "got along so nicely" in their park with some imported kangaroos of the wallaby variety, but were disappointed in that ambition no less than in seeing the Queen's shoes!

The next morning Emily insisted on getting up at an unheard-of hour. She had Rye in her thought. We skimped our breakfast of buns and smoked kippers, and jumping on our bicycles once more purred along the hilly Udimore road through Brede.

(To be continued next Thursday)

Making Friends by Mail

There are few things pleasanter than hearing from an old friend so you can imagine how pleased we were when the following letter came to our desk recently from Marian S. M., of Philadelphia:

"For many years I have read and enjoyed The Christian Science Monitor and from my early teens have particularly looked for The Young Folks' Page.

"About eight years ago, for a time, in this city, parents were urged by health authorities to keep their children at home. Because of this I spent many tiresome hours alone. My mother, endeavoring to help this situation, called my attention to the Mail Bag, suggesting that I start corresponding with girls in other countries. This I did. In a very short time, with your help, I was writing to young ladies in Iceland, England, France, Java, Rhodesia, Australia, New Zealand, and in the United States—Michigan. It was fascinating! I eagerly awaited the postman's arrival each morning.

"After the period of confinement was over, however, I found that I was too busy to keep up such an expansive correspondence, much as I enjoyed it. After a year or so I lost touch with all of my 'pen-friends' except the one in England.

"She and I continued on sharing each other's experiences. Up to the beginning of the present war, September a year ago, we wrote regularly. Until three weeks ago I had heard nothing from her, at which time I received a letter which brought me much joy. I was most happy to learn that she is well and safe and able to carry on as usual.

"I felt a great urge after hearing from her to write and tell you how much I appreciate the opportunity I had to get in touch with other young readers of the Monitor."

What a fine get-together we should have if all our Mail Bag correspondents, on reaching the age at which readers are supposed to "graduate" from the page For Young People, would write us letters telling of their happy friendships made through the Mail Bag!

Invitations to Correspond

"I have been corresponding for about two years with a Canadian girl whose name I got through the Mail Bag, and I have had such pleasure from her letters that I would like to start correspondences with other girls of my age," writes Doris McD. (16), of Albany, California. "I go to a high school and belong to the Girl Scouts and to a Drum and Bugle Corps. I should like to correspond with girls from anywhere, but especially from Alaska. I am interested in all sports and music."

Ruth B. (18), of Millis, Massachusetts, is another girl who comes back for more correspondents after experience with the kind of friends she makes through the Mail Bag. Here is another:

"I have had so much pleasure in writing to the pen pals I have found through the Mail Bag, that I should like to have my name printed again. My hobbies are reading, stamp collecting, basketball and camping. I have been at camp for four years. Last year, I took a counselor's training course which I found very interesting.

"I should like to hear from girls in any part of the world who speak either English or French. I cannot speak French very fluently, but I hope to be an interpreter some day and writing letters in French has helped me a great deal.

"I thank you for the fine friends I have made through the Mail Bag."

Olive C. (13), of North San Diego, California, says her real desire is for a correspondent in Scotland but letters from girls near her age living anywhere are welcome. Her interests include stargazing, art, reading, hiking, nature study, and pets. She was graduated from High School last June and expects to continue her studying in college next year; chemistry will be her major subject. She is also interested in photography and has found the articles on the page For Young People on that subject, most interesting.

Our Mail Bag

To Start a Correspondence

Each girl or boy who sends a letter to this department must promise to answer promptly all letters received through Our Mail Bag.

When you write to someone whose name has been published in this column, enclose the letter in a stamped envelope; write on the envelope the partial address of the child as it was published; then put that envelope in another addressed to the outside one to The Editor of the Mail Bag, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston, Mass. Enclose also a note to the Editor, giving your full name and address.

Do not write in asking for names and addresses; we do not give them out.

If your letter is to go to a foreign country, you should probably put a five-cent stamp on the envelope. Ask at your local post office if you are not sure how much postage it will take.

Children writing from outside the United States should enclose stamps of their own countries for forwarding their letters. Do not attach these stamps to the envelopes. They will be exchanged here for American stamps.

From Film to Negative

Photography Primer—17

By Jacob Deschin
Associate of the Royal Photographic Society

Turning your exposed roll of film into a roll of negatives, ready to be made into prints or enlargements, is really very easy. All you have to do is follow instructions on the can of the developer you are using. This developer should be of the "fine grain" type if your negatives are of the popular miniature sizes and you intend to make enlargements from them—as you should.

The most convenient method of developing film today is the "daylight" tank, so called because, after you load it in darkness, you can complete the processing in full daylight or by ordinary room light. Besides a tank, you need a thermometer, a few film clips, cotton or a viscose sponge and the necessary processing solutions: developer, stop or rinse bath, and fixing bath.

Although loading in the dark may seem quite an undertaking, it is really very simple and is quickly mastered after a few trials of loading a negative strip by ordinary light. The exact method of using the tank is described in the instructions that come with the tank.

Before you start to load, make sure that the tank is absolutely free from dust, dirt and lint. In the dark, carefully detach the trailer paper and start feeding the film reel, as directed. Do not force the film into the reel—it will go in smoothly—and make sure that you hold the film by the edges. Never allow your fingers to touch the surface of the film. After placing the reel in the tank put on the cover and bring the tank out into the light.

Before you pour the developer into the tank, take the temperature of the solution and check this with the time and temperature table provided on the label of the developer bottle or in a supplementary leaflet. This table will tell you how long the developer is to remain in the tank at a given temperature for a given film. Most developers work best at 65 to 70 degrees Fahrenheit. If the temperature of the developer happens to be higher or lower than that recommended on the bottle, bring the temperature down, or raise it, by allowing cold, or hot, water to run down the side of the bottle from the sink faucet, depending upon whether you want to cool or heat it. The stop and fixing baths, which follow the developer, should also be about the same temperature. Prepare all three baths before you start to develop.

With the baths in readiness and the tank loaded and covered, begin pouring in the developer, starting the timing from the moment you start pouring. During development agitate the tank for about five seconds every two minutes. Watch the clock carefully and when all but a half minute or so of the full period has expired, start pouring the developer out back into the bottle, using a funnel for convenience. By the time all the developer has been poured out of the tank, development time will be complete.

Now pour in the stop bath (prepared stock solutions for this purpose may be purchased), swish it around in the tank a few times; then let it stand for a few seconds. Then pour it out and pour in the fixing bath. After about 8 or 10 minutes you may uncover the tank and pour out the fixing bath.

Then wash the film by allowing a stream of water from the faucet to run into the tank for about 20 to 30 minutes. Washing completed, remove the film from the reel, swab both sides free of excess moisture by sandwiching the film between a folded viscose sponge or two pieces of sponge, chamois or cotton. Attach a film clip to one end and another to the lower end to weight the film down and make it dry straight. Hang it up to dry in a warm, dry, clean place. When it is dry, cut the negatives apart and file them in individual envelopes.

(The Photographic Primer is appearing on this page on the first and third Thursdays every month.)

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Individual attention. Music, Dramatics, Dancing, Camp Craft, Arts and Crafts, Canoe Trips, Sailing, All land and water sports including golf. Guest houses for visitors.
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President Asks Jobs for Older Workers

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, April 3—President Roosevelt made a special appeal to American industry today to extend employment to older workers and particularly to end any blanket discrimination against men over 40 years of age.

He urged all employers to re-examine carefully their standards of physical qualifications in order that "these valuable workers shall not be barred from employment."

"It is important in our national defense effort," the President declared, "that we fully and effectively use the available manpower of the nation."

As a further means of mobilizing that manpower, Mr. Roosevelt proclaimed a "National Employment Week" beginning May 4, and solicited the co-operation of all churches, civic organizations, trade bodies, and public-spirited citizens to aid in finding jobs for all not now employed. He also designated Sunday, May 4, as "National Employment Sunday."

Employment Problem

While the expansion of defense production is rapidly assimilating new workers and is creating shortages in certain skilled trades, the problem of employment is still one which cannot be lightly dismissed, the President emphasized.

It developed today, however, that the Work Projects Administration rolls will soon reach the lowest point in their history. WPA officials estimate that 400,000 workers will be able to be laid off during the next three months which will bring the relief total on July 1 to 1,300,000.

"Despite great expansions in employment resulting directly and indirectly from our vast national defense program," Mr. Roosevelt said in his proclamation, "the State and Federal Governments continue to be concerned with the problems of older workers, many of whom still lack a place in industry. Among these are a considerable number of World War veterans, men who now average 48 years of age, and who, I feel, have a special appeal to our national sense of responsibility particularly during this time of national defense preparation.

"The United States Employment Service—a nation-wide network of 1,500 offices operated jointly by the State and Federal Governments—has made special efforts in behalf of workers past 40 years of age, including veterans. In the interest of utilizing all possible skills in our defense program, I urge that employers review carefully their standards of physical qualifications to assure that these valuable workers are not barred from employment.

Effective Use Urged

"We know from available facts that men and women in middle life possess abilities and skills which fit them for employment in nearly every line of work and that they have a definite contribution to make at this time of increasing shortages of experienced workers. It is important in our national defense effort that we fully and effectively use the available man-power of the Nation.

"A year ago I designated a National Employment Week during which I asked that all our citizens give particular and active attention to the problem of older workers who lack employment. The concerted efforts of Government, many public-spirited groups, and particularly of employers throughout the land, resulted in the employment of thousands of workers past 40, among them many veterans.

"I am grateful for the wholehearted response to that appeal; and as President, I desire to encourage a continued Nation-wide interest in this persistent problem."

Alien Agent Indicted, Tried, Sentenced in Three Hours

NEW YORK, April 2 (AP)—Within three hours yesterday Paul Fehse, ship's cook, was indicted, arraigned and sentenced for violating the Federal law requiring foreign agents to register with the United States Secretary of State. During his hearing he admitted sending "reports" abroad.

The indictment charged only that Mr. Fehse and "John Doe" had conspired to violate the Act and, as overt acts, that they went from the Manhattan water front to Brooklyn.

"I know it's all very mysterious," said Edward Ennis, Assistant United States Attorney in charge of the case. "We can give out no details."

Mr. Fehse pleaded guilty and demanded that he be sentenced at once despite Federal Judge Edward A. Conger's warning that "this is a serious charge." He was sentenced to a year and a day.

Judge Conger scanned a piece of paper and asked the defendant, "You've been sending these reports abroad?"

Mr. Fehse said he had; and he answered affirmatively when the Court demanded: "They say you acted as an agent for a Government—a foreign principal. Did you do that?"

Mr. Ennis refused to say whether Mr. Fehse's co-conspirator was a foreign diplomatic official and, when asked whether he intended prosecuting the unidentified conspirator, he said, "No further action is pending."

Mr. Fehse said he was a cook for five years aboard the German liner New York and for two years on the United States liner Manhattan. He was naturalized in 1938.

Nazi School Closed

MEXICO, D. F., April 2 (AP)—The most important German school in Mexico, Colegio Aleman, with 1,600 students, suspended classes today.

School officials referred inquirers to the Foreign Ministry, where no explanation was immediately available.

Anti-Nazis have assailed the school as a source of pro-Nazi propaganda.

Peru Takes Action

LIMA, Peru, April 2 (AP)—Peru barred the German news agency "Transocean" from operations in this country on the ground that its dispatches are "spreading news that may disturb the good international relations of Peru."

Lehman Again Requests Defense Fund Restoration

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ALBANY, N. Y., April 2—As both Houses of the Legislature pressed through last-minute calendars for tomorrow's adjournment, Gov. Herbert H. Lehman today for the fourth time called on the lawmakers to restore economies of $1,270,000 made by the Republican majority in the state defense budget.

His special message followed dispatch to his desk from the Senate last night of a soldiers and sailors relief bill implementing a Lehman recommendation for civil protection of men who leave their jobs and homes to train under the Selective Service Act.

But if the Republican leadership showed an inclination to go along with the Governor on this omnibus measure, a leading feature of which makes it an unfair labor practice for an employer to refuse to rehire a draftee when his term of training has expired, it remained adamant today for curbs on state spending for defense.

These spokesmen have insisted that the Governor can avail himself of certificates of intent if the emergencies he apprehends occur, and the position was reaffirmed today by Senator Joe R. Hanley, Majority Leader, who stated that the Governor would have to itemize the use he intends to make of the $1,000,000 emergency fund if he expects legislative action on it. That Governor Lehman was not prepared to do this appeared likely from the "unforeseen contingency" character of the request.

In the Governor's view, resort to certificates of intent for defense funding is "a serious blunder," his message declaring that his "fear of delay in securing them is neither idle nor imaginary."

"We can foresee this emergency," he stresses. "We are in it. The Legislature is still in session and funds are available for appropriation. If we depend on certificates of intent there will be delay, added expense and weakening of our entire defense program, which by common consent is outstanding among the States of the Union.

"I would be derelict in my duty as your Governor if I did not warn you again. I believe deeply and sincerely that by your refusal to appropriate funds, you are exposing the people of the State to inexcusable delay in the defense program. . . . It is a responsibility which I refuse to share."

The job protection bill for men in military service providing them with comprehensive protection in civilian jobs and civil liabilities was sponsored by Senator Daniel Gutman and Assemblyman Irwin Steingut, New York City Democrats. Its provisions, in addition to the re-employment security, safeguard against civil judgments incurred for debt delinquencies by drafted men; eviction of their families for rent delinquencies. Following passage in the Assembly, it had but one dissenter in the Upper House last night, State Attorney Rodney B. Janes (R) of Rochester, indicating that he thought the job protection provision would work hardships on small employers.

House Appropriations Group Reports on Three Departments

WASHINGTON, April 2 (AP)—Funds to develop 205 airports and carry on other national defense activities were included in a $212,087,200 appropriation recommended today by the House Appropriations Committee to run the State, Justice and Commerce Departments and the Federal judiciary for the next fiscal year.

The committee, which devoted about nine weeks to exhaustive hearings on the departments' needs, estimated that approximately $75,000,000 of the total was strictly for defense purposes.

Although the total was $31,016,989 below the sum available to the agencies for the current fiscal year, only $873,480 of the reduction was made by the committee. The Budget Bureau did the rest of the trimming in estimates submitted to the group.

In three instances the committee increased the budget estimates to provide additional funds for the civilian pilot training program, the Justice Department's anti-trust division and a minor increase for salaries of Supreme Court employees. The Federal Bureau of Investigation would get $16,450,000 under the bill, of which $8,750,000 is for such activities as counter-espionage and anti-sabotage work.

To enable the Justice Department to continue and expand its anti-trust investigations, the committee added $750,000 to the Budget Bureau's recommendation for $1,575,000 for the department's anti-trust division.

Thurman Arnold, chief of the division, told the committee he was interested in seeing that the Government "does not pay through the nose" for war materials and that prices for necessities of life do not soar.

The committee approved funds for special grand jury investigations of food prices in nine cities. One of Mr. Arnold's aids said the juries would be convened in Los Angeles, San Francisco, Seattle, Chicago, Cleveland, New York, Washington, Philadelphia and Atlanta.

In discussing the $66,257,500 Justice Department appropriation, the committee expressed hope that Congress would pass legislation "that will effect a fair solution" of the problem of aliens against whom deportation warrants have been issued but whose fatherlands will not permit their return.

(A bill approved by the Justice Department to meet that problem is now pending before the Rules Committee.)

The Appropriation Committee was informed by the Immigration and Naturalization Service that there were 4,200 such cases, of which 1,254 involved persons of Russian origin.

Somebody Reads 'Em

RATON, N. M. (AP)—A postcard, dropped into the mail without an address but giving details of a sewing club party on the correspondence side, was delivered properly to the society editor of the Raton Range.

Utica's Mayor

Vincent R. Corrou

Utica's Wholesome Finances Make It Nationwide Model

By Vincent R. Corrou

Mayor of Utica, N. Y.

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

The City of Utica does not require any highly colored prospectus to sell its advantages. The plain, unvarnished facts tell the story. Let us consider some of them.

First of all, the City of Utica is well governed and financially sound — important factors when considering any city as the site of an industry or a place in which to live. Utica's financial soundness is indicated by a recent authoritative state survey of the New York State Conference of Mayors, which shows that, among all cities in the State of more than 100,000 population (excepting New York City), Utica has the lowest per capita cost of municipal government. The survey further disclosed that the City of Utica has the lowest funded debt per person of any city of more than 100,000 population in the State, again excepting New York City.

That Utica is ably and efficiently governed is indicated by the fact that the bonded, or public debt of the City has been decreased by more than $2,200,000 in the past five years until today it is the lowest it has been in 12 years. It is conservatively estimated that the debt will be decreased by some $400,000 more during 1941.

Bonds Eagerly Sought

Further indication of Utica's A-1 financial condition is indicated by the excellent credit rating which the City enjoys. Obligations of the City are eagerly bid for at bond sales and interest rates have uniformly been among the lowest of any city in the State. Recently, Utica marketed bonds at an interest rate of 1 per cent. No more favorable interest rates have ever been obtained by any of the State's cities.

The soundness of Utica's bonds and general credit is still further indicated by a statement received on Oct. 9, 1940, from George P. Gibbons & Co., 49 Wall Street, New York City, which said: "The fact that bonds of your City meet the requirements to make them eligible for investment by savings banks in Massachusetts makes your City one of the few in the State of New York whose obligations are in that class."

Utica has been able to accomplish this remarkable debt reduction and excellent credit rating by a carefully planned business-like program, based on the policy of retiring more bonds each year than are issued. Consequently, the public debt is steadily being decreased each year. Since Utica placed this debt reduction policy in force and incorporated it into the City Charter, it has been used as a model by many cities throughout the United States which are at present practicing Utica's pioneering municipal policy of paying back eache year more than it borrows.

City's Pay Roll Grows

Utica's sound industrial condition is well indicated by the Oct. 12, 1940, report of the State Industrial Commissioner which shows that, from August to September, the city's pay roll gain of 8 per cent was the highest in the State. Rises of 12.7 per cent in railroad carloadings and of 12.4 per cent in bank clearings during this same period further reflect Utica's industrial surge forward.

Utica's fire and police departments are second to none in efficiency, personnel and equipment. There have been no serious crimes in Utica in several years and, year after year, the City finishes with a high rating in the annual contest of the National Safety Council for traffic safety. The efficiency of the fire department is attested to by the City's low fire insurance rates.

Utica is proud of its recreational facilities which are centered in more than 800 acres of parks. In these parks, besides many miles of beautiful improved roads, tennis courts, golf course, two swimming pools, skating rink and band concert stand, are 15 children's playgrounds under trained supervision throughout the summer months.

Lady Halifax Praises Role Of Women in War Effort

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, April 2—Women, firm in faith, are proving their ability to work side by side with men in "rescuing mankind from evil, prejudice and oppression," Lady Halifax, wife of the British Ambassador to the United States, declared at the Young Women's Christian Association's Emergency Committee luncheon at the Waldorf Astoria Hotel today.

Praising the Y. W. C. A. for its constructive work in critical times, Lady Halifax, on her second visit to New York within a week, described the Association's efforts in establishing clubs and canteens for British girls engaged in war work in towns and camps far from their homes, clubs and churches.

Miss Clare Boothe, playwright, another speaker, urged American women to face "with courage and faith," the fact that America's way of life was menaced, and to engage willingly in war relief and defense work that the battle of freedom might be won.

"For hundreds of women in Great Britain," Lady Halifax declared, "it is a new and difficult experience to work in a great plant . . . or at a remote coastal station. The Y. W. C. A. brings back to each girl the sense of her own personality by helping her to keep up her interests and her talents. Music, drama, reading, physical recreation, thought, study, and prayer are held at the center of life.

"For this is our faith: that life springs from within and, if nourished from within, can meet all the demands and emergencies with which an economic crisis or even a war can challenge it. The educational work of this organization is founded in that faith; it has helped thousands of people to recognize and believe in the preciousness of individuality.

"It is this faith that now offers a noble challenge to that evil spirit which would conquer by force and attempt to create an appearance of unity and order by crushing spirit and regimenting minds."

The American people, possessing a free press, radio and competent analysts, have no excuse if they fail to heed the world warnings of today, Miss Boothe declared stressing that 60,000,000 women of the United States could do much to build national defense.

"House wives can begin to try, as never before, to live within their family incomes, to balance their own budgets," Miss Boothe said. "They can keep up the morale of their homes. . . . They can speak out their minds, speak out their pride in their country and belief in its determined course When they gossip, they can gossip of courage and faith, for courage and faith are even more contagious rumors than doubt and fear."

Women with time and money to spend, she added, can consider whether they would rather spend an hour at the bridge table or hairdressers, or an hour in relief work for the civilians of Britain.

Aluminum Parts Shortage Is Drag

WASHINGTON, April 2 (AP)—A shortage of fabricated aluminum parts is impeding production of bombing airplanes for the Army, Navy, and Great Britain, official sources disclosed here.

Inquiries at the Office of Production Management developed the information that both the Boeing Airplane Corporation at Seattle and the Glenn L. Martin Company at Baltimore were operating below production capacity

To meet the situation, such fabricators as the Aluminum Company of America have been urged by the OPM to step up their output of aluminum manufactures.

At the Martin Company it was reported that operations were at 75 per cent of capacity and OPM officials here said that a somewhat similar condition existed at the Boeing Corporation, although they were uncertain of the exact extent to which output has been curtailed.

Factories of City Humming With Big Defense Orders

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

UTICA, N. Y.—Factories of this City, feeling the first impact of $52,000,000 worth of defense orders, are giving graphic illustration today of what the national defense program is calling for, all across the United States, in the way of diversified products required for American preparedness.

When $52,000,000 worth of defense orders poured into Utica in the past few months, a sizeable sum went of course to the Savage Arms Corporation which, with its subsidiaries, is one of the Nation's largest firearms manufacturers. More than $17,000,000 was granted by the Government for retooling and equipping the local plant. Initial orders, partly for machine-gun production, total over $27,000,000.

Beyond these purely "arms and ammunition" orders, however, have been the demands for those thousand-and-one tools, utensils, and clothing items without which no modern and mechanized army can be built. Factories and mills have made over their processes or installed new machinery in preparing to turn out the new products required.

Utica's great textile concerns received orders for woolen and cotton underwear, for summer undershirts, and for army sheets and pillow cases. A sporting goods factory went to work on shoulder pads and athletic equipment for soldiers. A local cutlery concern began the manufacture of Army tableware and boning knives.

A metal stamping concern has begun the manufacture of axle housings and brake drums for Army trucks. Oxygen containers for high-flying airplanes were ordered, as well as parts for subchasers.

The effect of these orders on paychecks and jobs may be seen in the State Department of Labor figures showing industrial changes recorded from the end of January to the end of February, this year. Pay rolls went up 7.3 per cent and employment went up 4.7 per cent.

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Big Utica Factories Echo to Industrial Boom as Defense Orders Pour In

Hub of New York State Takes Fresh Strides

By William H. Stringer
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

UTICA, N. Y.—This city, where "Drums Along the Mohawk" once rolled in a rich historical past, is today echoing to an industrial boom helped onward by $52,000,000 worth of national defense orders—with more coming.

Utica, the one-time trading post on the Mohawk River which grew to become the largest city of a famous valley, is also viewing a $1,150,000 building program which will see a new high school gymnasium, a new department store and a new state armory erected before many months have passed.

Of such is the business upsurge which today is quickening the pulse of Utica's 110,000-odd citizens. But for a character-sketch of this metropolis "at the crossroads of the Empire State," one must look behind the new-set brick and mortar, and beyond the faster-whirring factory wheels. Such a sketch of Utica, its citizens will tell you, might run something like this:

City of Homes

"Utica is a city of homes, of tree-lined streets, and of broad parks. It has a citizenry equally proud of its early history and of its modern civic, artistic and musical achievements. Along with many other American metropoli, it is a mosaic of several races living together in increasing harmony. It is a sports-loving town, situated close to vast natural playgrounds. It is a conservative town, but one that is awakening to new opportunities."

Geographically, Utica is located literally at the hub of New York State. A map shows it to be 236 miles from New York, 202 miles from Buffalo and midway between the State's southern boundary and the St. Lawrence River on the north. Equally important for growth has been its situation in the rich valley of the Mohawk, where railroad lines, highways and canal running side by side testify to the fact that the river-made depression is the great natural gateway through the mountains from the Atlantic seaboard to the West.

Perhaps it was this river location which gave Utica a colonial and historical past as rich as that of many a Massachusetts town. Up this valley came the early German and English settlers whose battles against the Indians and British formed the basis of Walter Edmond's "Drums Along the Mohawk." Even before Fort Schuyler was built in 1759, to set the site for Utica, a struggle for control of the rich fur trade of the valley had been under way for a hundred years.

Later the battle which George Washington called the "turning point" of the Revolutionary War was fought a few miles to the west, at Oriskany. There General Herkimer gave the initial check to the British forces under St. Leger and helped pave the way for the surrender of General Burgoyne at Saratoga.

Stream of Pioneers

When the war ended, the river waters at Fort Schuyler reflected the figures of a continual stream of pioneers travelling westward in search of new lands. The local trading post prospered to such an extent that in 1798 its inhabitants decided to form a village. They met at Moses Baggs' new tavern, put 13 suggestions for a name into a hat, and drew out the name of—Utica. The village had been named, as indeed were Syracuse, Troy and Rome, in the classical revival which was sweeping Western civilization at that time.

Utica, which is served today by three railroads including the main line of the New York Central, by the New York State Barge Canal and by planes landing at a modern and extensive airport, receiving its first artery of practical transportation in 1819. In that year the first section of the famous Erie Canal, running from Utica 15 miles west to Rome, N. Y., was opened.

The entire canal from Albany to Buffalo was completed in 1825, greatly spurring Utica's growth and for a time, with its low freight rates, making Central New York the largest wheat-growing area of the nation. In 1832 the first railroad train, pouring out black smoke and sparks, chugged into Utica from Schenectady, and soon a line from New York to Buffalo was completed.

Utica Savings

The growth of the city, begun with pioneer energy, has continued to today, never spasmodic but always steady. The abilities of its early settlers and later inhabitants, among them the Devereaux brothers, Moses Bagg, the Proctors, Horatio Seymour and Roscoe Conkling to name a very few, put Utica on the map politically and won for the city many "firsts" in commercial development.

For instance, two years before the opening of the Philadelphia Savings Fund Society, regarded as the first savings bank in the United States, the men who formed the Savings Bank of Utica had already begun to invest savings for depositors. The first boat on the first section of the Erie Canal started from Utica. Still later, the first commercial telegraph line in the nation was completed from Utica to Albany, in 1846.

Utica early became a city of industry, but by 1846 it had become apparent that local water power would not be sufficient to run its increasing factories. A committee was thereupon sent to New England to investigate steam power, and on its return made a report which led to the organization of the Utica Steam Woolen Mills, and later, the Utica Steam Cotton Mills.

The city grew rapidly as a center for cotton and woolen manufacture, until now it maintains first rank in the State in this industry. Realizing, however, that a city based on one industry rises and falls with the booms and depressions in that pursuit, Uticans are glad that other factories also developed, which produce, together with the textile mills, finished products valued at $100,000,000 a year.

Utica firms manufacture such widely diversified products as furnaces and pipe organs, radiators and trunks, pliers and cutlery, beds and bedsprings, sporting goods and electric washing machines, spray pumps, farm implements and pork products, mufflers and automobile tire fabric, air conditioning apparatus and tar products, bathing suits and dairy products.

Trading Area

Today the local trading area centered in Utica includes approximately 50 cities and towns with a population of 300,000. Utica at the same time is but an overnight train ride from Chicago, Pittsburgh, Philadelphia, Washington, Boston and Montreal, while one-third of the nation's population lives within a radius of 500-odd miles.

Effective in bringing industries to Utica has been an ample supply of pure water, swift-flowing from the Adirondacks, for concerns requiring chemically pure water; and a plentiful supply of hydro-electric power generated at Trenton Falls 15 miles away. Through the medium of high tension wires, Utica thus gained the benefits of water power which it did not possess locally. Also effective in promoting the industrial growth of Utica has been its Chamber of Commerce, a thoroughly departmentized organization.

The story of industrial and commercial growth, however, is only part of a city's history. Beyond this, and making life worthwhile or drab as the case may be, is the degree of civic consciousness possessed by the inhabitants; their interest in culture, art and music; their ways and means of recreation; their churches and schools which they maintain for their children and themselves. In these varied respects, Utica has seen encouraging advances.

It has always been an intensely musical city. The large percentage of persons of Welsh descent, whose rich voices make their annual Eisteddfod or musical competition an occasion of wondrous song, has helped the musical development. A large Italian population, prolific with music-lovers, has put in a good oar—or should one say ear. Prominent among long-term influences has been the 35-year leadership of the women who make up the B Sharp Club, which annually has brought distinguished artists to Utica and given concerts participated in by its own members.

Art Institutions

That Utica is growing in art consciousness is due in no small measure to the Munson-Williams-Proctor Institute, established through the munificence of the Munson, Williams and Proctor families for the specific purpose of creating an art center which should be available to all. Two famous homes of culture on Genesee Street with their art treasures and collections now house the institute.

All citizens, from eager young school children to matrons and businessmen, may participate in the programs which cover the fields of painting, music, drama, sculpture, and such everyday hobbies as stamp-collecting and photography. The community arts center is host to the meetings of art clubs, music groups and related bodies which have numbered as high as 69 a month.

Selected pupils from the schools attended "appreciation hours," and the institute has sent travelling exhibits to rural schools beyond Utica. Through such means, and through record-playing programs, changing art exhibits, and the coaching of school orchestras and string quartets, the Munson-Williams-Proctor Institute has helped to make a high measure of artistic culture available to all Uticans who will reach out for it.

Besides these influences there are adventures in working together in fraternal orders. In Utica these orders are well represented, and the Masons particularly have a score of organizations reaching up through the York and Scottish Rites. The Masons of New York State also maintain an array of buildings in East Utica known as the Masonic Home, which affords a home for aged Masons and the wives and homeless members of the order within the State. This complete institution is financed by more than $1,000,000 a year contributed by Masons in the State.

Women Organizations

While men are well supplied with lodges, the women need hardly feel slighted, for they have as avenues for community helpfulness and for instruction in activities ranging from government to gardening, such bodies as the New Century Club, the Women's Civic Club, the Catholic Women's Club, the Zonta Club, several garden clubs, the Business and Professional Women's Club, the University Women's Club and the Junior League.

For amateur Thespians, it is interesting to note that the Players Club of Utica, which maintains its own theater building, was one of the first organizations in the United States to put on amateur theatricals. For athletes intrigued by that unique game which is played on ice with broom and "stones," Utica maintains a Curling Club replete with its own rinks and equipment.

Utica's religious sense is kept high by the activity of 59 churches and six synagogues. Its schools, training the citizens of tomorrow in the modernized "three R's," in the vocations or in preparation for college, rank well with any in the Empire State. There are two high schools, the second recently completed at a cost of $1,250,000, one Junior high, 21 grade schools, and a number of parochial schools, private schools and business colleges.

These schools have been, in some sections of the city, the melting pot for several races; for Utica, with a population 35 per cent of which is of foreign descent, has a large Polish settlement on its western side and an Italian district on its East Side. As with many American cities of similar makeup, however, these worthy groups are being rapidly assimilated. They are represented in all the professions, and they have contributed, along with the English, Welsh, Irish, German and Jewish populations, to make that cosmopolitan race richness which is the strength of America.

Two Colleges

Near to Utica and located on beautiful hilltop and valley campuses are two colleges of the liberal arts: Hamilton College at Clinton, nine miles away; and Colgate University at Hamilton, 30 miles distant.

Life in Utica, a city large enough to maintain "big city services" but small enough to get about in quickly, can be very attractive, its citizens declare. They will tell you that it is one of the few cities where one can stand at a busy downtown intersection and see green hills in the distance. They will point out to you the majestic elms which canopy their residential thoroughfares, the trees which almost hide the city streets as seen from the valley's rim. They will cite to you Utica's 800 ample acres of parks, where one can golf and ski and ride and walk as the season permits and the fancy suits.

A short automobile drive beyond the city limits and one is at the foothills of the Central Adirondacks. Fifty miles away begin the series of Adirondack vacation spots which range from large hotels on cottage-bordered lakes to wilderness ponds where the deer come down to drink at dusk. A 100-mile drive in another northern direction and one is at the Thousand Islands, one of the resort areas of the St. Lawrence River.

When winter comes, and heavy snow, Old Forge and other picturesquely-named towns in the Adirondacks become meeting points for ski and skate enthusiasts. Ski trains run from Syracuse and Utica, carrying—this winter—an estimated 50,000 persons to the regions of the ski jump and the toboggan run.

Yes, Utica, filling the wide valley from side to side and set down amidst the natural beauty of the rolling farm and dairy lands of Central New York, can give appreciative citizens an ample living. These citizens, enthused today over the business upsurge and new facilities for larger living, are marching ahead, awake to a determination to maintain Utica as one of the better middle-sized cities of the nation.

Stanley Jenkins

Miss Margaret Griffith
President of the B Sharp Musical Club of Utica

City Reaches Heights in Musical Efforts

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

UTICA, N. Y.—Whether one sings or plays or is chiefly an active listener, "good music can bring inspiration and comfort in these troubled days," in the opinion of Margaret Griffith, young Pianist-President of the B Sharp Musical Club.

This being true, Uticans especially should be able to find encouragement in the face of present world confusions. Because, first, Utica has long been known as a highly musical city; and second, because such organizations as that which Miss Griffith heads and to which women have made major contributions have been placing heaping dishes of good music before local citizens, of late.

The B Sharp Club, whose active membership consists of 105 women, all of whom have professional musical talent of one sort or another, has just completed its annual spring subscription campaign for the Community Concert Series. Those who joined, it may be explained, are entitled to a season of performances by concert artists, which in 1941-'42 will include Helen Traubel of the Metropolitan Opera, Gregor Piatigorsky the cellist, and Vronsky and Babin, duo-pianists.

Bach Choir and Major Artists

Mix in with this musical achievement the annual performances of the Bach Choir and of the Utica Symphony Orchestra, the public school programs under the direction of Bertha Dean Hughes, the major artists brought to Utica by Roland Chesley, the Welsh Eisteddfod or musical competition and numerous other musical events, and one has a musical calendar of which any city might be proud.

Miss Griffith well typifies the part women have played in the musical scheme of things. Of Welsh parentage and a graduate of the Utica Conservatory of Music, she has been an accompanist of the Eisteddfod for 15 years; and that, as she says, "is quite a mill for an accompanist to go through." A high spot of her concert performances was playing the Grieg Concerto with the Civic Orchestra a few seasons ago.

"In giving oneself up to the study of music, or in actively listening to it—in the concert hall or via radio—one is bound to develop character, even as one does in studying good literature," Miss Griffith holds. "Close contact with a moving work like the Holy City as performed by the Bach Choir here, is sure to enrich one. And how could a person sing the Spirit of England, or hear it, and lose faith in Britain's ability to carry on?"

She has high praise for the radio, through which thousands of persons have heard good music who could not have afforded it otherwise. But, she warns, the music listened to must be music of quality and not trash.

Tests in Musicianship

For a woman to be an active or student member of the B Sharp Club, she must perform capably specified selections of music—in voice, piano, violin, or other media. There are also honorary memberships in this group which has been active for some 35 years, giving performances itself and bringing in musicians from out of town.

Also assisting Utica musically is the Civic Musical Society, backed by the Munson-Williams-Proctor Institute, which maintains a symphony orchestra, a chorus and a band. The Etude Club gives musicales, the proceeds of which go to a scholarship fund. The musical program in the public schools has seen such innovations as classes in piano and violin instruction, while the high schools, besides their traditional bands and orchestras, boast an excellent a cappella (unaccompanied) choir.

While this by no means exhausts the list of Utica's musical organizations, mention must be made of the inauguration, this last winter, of an Opera Association, which eventually may culminate in an operatic production on a Utica stage—a "truly dramatic" event.

As for Miss Griffith, perhaps her most dramatic performance was one which also had to do with opera. Ten years ago the Polish Opera Company, scheduled for a performance in Utica, was deserted at the last moment by its sole musician—a pianist. To Miss Griffith, Polish was an unknown tongue, but the slender young musician dared to brave the unrehearsed score and follow the cues of a foreign libretto—and the evening came off successfully. Which, 'tis said, is the way musical events have a habit of turning out in musical Utica.

Mohawk Valley Plants Booming By Defense Work

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

UTICA, N. Y.—Up and down the manufacturing Mohawk Valley, and in other directions, factories were feeling the effect of defense orders. The Remington Arms Corporation, a few miles down the Valley at Ilion, N. Y., is undergoing expansion, and soon will be operating at capacity on Government orders. Defense contracts centering in Sherrill, Norwich, Ilion, Little Falls, and Chadwicks, it was said, would shortly exceed $2,500,000, with Rome's brass and copper works appreciably adding to the totals.

Some orders have been subcontracts, others direct from the Government. All in all, they have shown the boom effect of the present defense effort; and they pointed at the same time to the possible dangers ahead when the defense program comes to an end.

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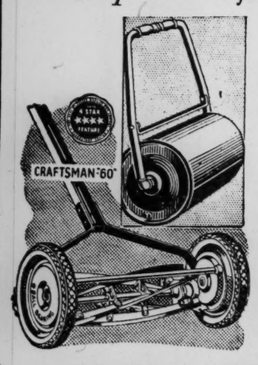

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Freedom of Speech

THE OTHER NIGHT I sank back into my comfortable armchair in front of the fire, just as the sirens began to tune up for their evening performance. I glanced at Elizabeth, who was knitting on the opposite side of the hearth, and smiled. The truth is that I was feeling pretty contented. After all, I like writing. I like talking. I like going to cinemas. I like going to theaters. I like reading. I ask nothing better than an existence which will enable me to continue with these various activities, undisturbed. That is the sum total of my modest ambitions.

Actually they are not difficult to achieve; as, indeed, is shown by the fact that I have managed to achieve them. In fact, not only does the world let me go on writing; but, like most other journalists, it pays me for doing so. Not only do the broadcasting authorities let me go on talking; but they, too, pay me for doing so. Cinemas show me into the middle seat in the front row of the dress circle whenever I happen to appear before their doors. Theaters send me stalls for their new productions. And publishers give me free copies of their books, just as though I were the British Museum, and privileged under the Copyright Act. I must say that, as I sat by the fireside that evening, with the sirens playing their ethereal music in the background, I found it all most gratifying.

* * *

Then the light went out.

"What's that?" I exclaimed. "A bomb?"

"No," replied Elizabeth in a judicial tone of voice. "But your face is beaming so brightly that it seems a shame to have the electric light on as well."

Now a man cannot afford to let this sort of thing happen in his own household without taking a firm line. So I said: "Oh," and put on a dignified look.

As a matter of fact, Elizabeth switched on the light again almost immediately, for the illuminating qualities quickly faded out of my face. For various things not quite so satisfactory as my first thoughts began to occur to me.

Most writers have things that they particularly wish to say. I am no exception. And, in spite of democracy's freedom of speech, they often find that no one will let them say them. Here again I am no exception. Publishers, editors, and radio people—excellent fellows, all of them—will let you print or say pretty much what you like, until you come to the phrase or sentence which you have carefully built up during the watches of the night; and then, affably but firmly, they remark: "No good, old chap. You'll have to cut it out." It really is sad.

* * *

For example, years ago I wrote an essay in which I, with extreme labor, worked up an elaborate argument culminating in the phrase: "Wordsworth knew words' worth." Frankly, now I come to think of it, I am not at all sure that Wordsworth did know the worth of words. The essay was printed, every word of it except this observation on the subject of Wordsworth. So, keeping a stiff upper lip, and without batting an eyelid, I entered the remark in my Notebook of Rejected Epigrams, and waited for developments. Years passed, and a London newspaper was rash enough to ask me to review a book. I leaped upon the chance, whipped out my Notebook, copied out the sentence with trembling fingers, and proceeded to arrange my review around it. The review appeared in due course, but the glory had gone out of it, along with the (now twice) Rejected Epigram.

* * *

Practically the same experience befell another cherished observation of mine, to the effect that a certain university graduate, renowned for his modest progress in life, was succeeding by degrees. I have offered this remark, in a great variety of settings, to more editors than one; but so far it has not eluded the blue pencil. Nevertheless, I have not lost hope, and am prepared to go on trying it out for years and years before I relegate it from the Notebook of Rejected to the Notebook of Discarded Epigrams.

Then there is that chapter in Scott's "Ivanhoe" when Ivanhoe, weary with wounds and reeling in his saddle, nevertheless comes to do battle for Rebecca the Jewess in the lists against the Templar, Bois-Guilbert. I am not, and never have been, prepared with any epigram on this topic. I merely consider it a fine chapter, showing human nature rising to great and brave heights, and I think it well worth anybody's while to read. I therefore wrote an entire novel myself, in which the hero, at a great crisis of his fortunes, launched into a passage of earnest recommendation of this particular chapter.

You will not be surprised, in view of my Rejected Epigrams, to learn that this novel was never published.

So I sat down and wrote some seven or eight thousand words about Bernard Shaw, artfully introducing half-way through a little advertisement of "Ivanhoe," and sent it to an editor who was publishing a collection of critical studies. He said: "Yes, I'll print this," and I heaved a sigh of triumph. The next day he rang up, remarking breezily: "Of course that bit about 'Ivanhoe' will have to come out. Scott's only a writer for boys."

* * *

Then, somehow or other, I found that I was going to give a radio talk about books. (Probably at the moment they were unable to get anyone else.) Trembling with excitement, I said to the Authorities—and charming Authorities they are, too:—"Do you consider Scott a writer for boys only?"

"Not a bit," they answered cheerily. "On the contrary, nobody but adults would wade through such long passages of boring introduction for the sake of vivid descriptions of subsidiary characters."

I was too delighted to speak. I just rattled off at enormous length a chat about books, with a dissertation on "Ivanhoe" stuck in the middle.

Two days later, the telephone rang.

"That talk, you know," were the first words I heard. "It's too long. We've had to cut a bit out." I did not need to be told any more.

* * *

Still, I have not given in. I tell these experiences in no mood of depression. I am determined to get my remarks on Scott and degrees and Wordsworth published somewhere, sometime. In fact, I may actually have succeeded at this moment. Rather subtle, don't you think?

HAROLD HOBSON

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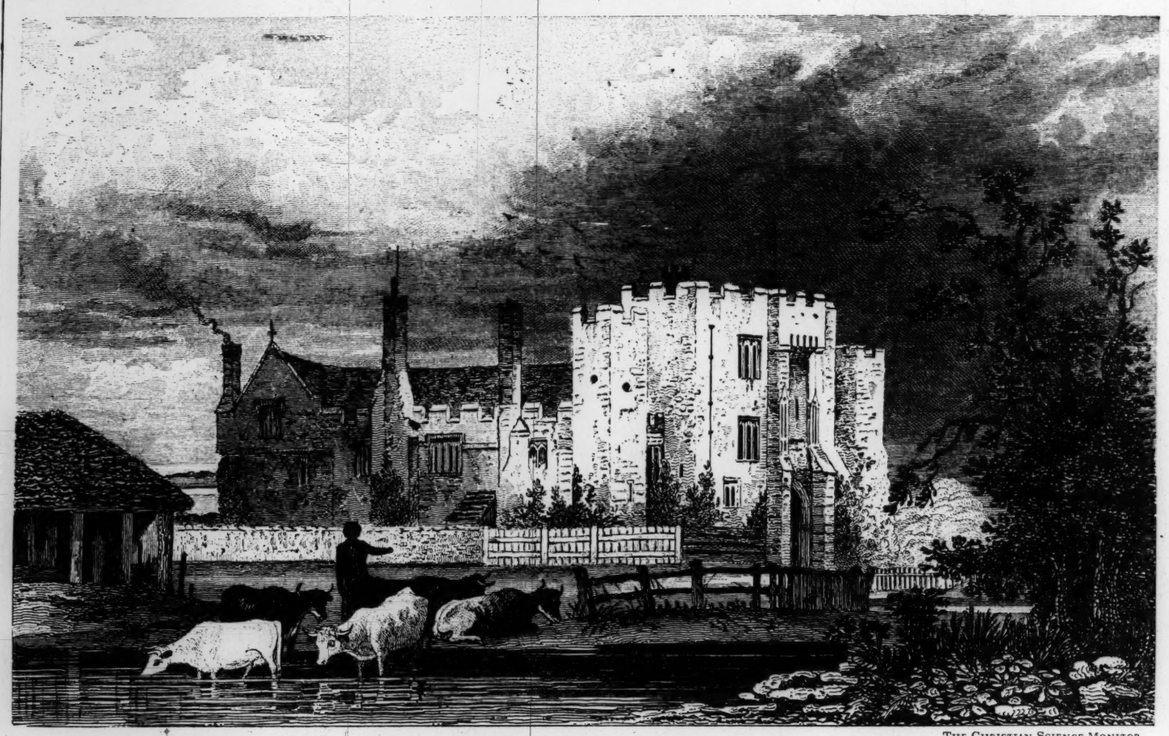

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

HEVER CASTLE: *Engraved by S. Lacey From a Drawing by George Shepherd*

KENT IS A county particularly rich in places of antiquity and beauty. Hever Castle, which lies two miles from Edenbridge in this beautiful agricultural country, takes its name from its first builder, Sir William de Hever, who lived in the reign of Edward III. Probably few now know anything of the founder of this celebrated moated manor; and the castle is generally associated in the public mind with the name of Anne Boleyn, second wife of Henry VIII, whose great-grandfather, Sir Geoffrey Boleyn, rebuilt the castle. The place of Anne's birth is not known with certainty and some claim that she was born at Hever. Certainly she lived there in childhood and youth, and Henry is known to have paid many visits to her in the castle before their ill-fated marriage. In spite of the memories Henry can hardly have failed to retain of Hever, after the passing of Anne's father the property reverted to the Crown and Henry sent his discarded wife, Anne of Cleeves, to live there.

With the passage of time, the fortunes of Hever Castle declined and for years it was used as a farmhouse. The castle owes its restoration to the first Viscount Astor, who bought it in 1903 and carried out extensive restoration work. It is now one of the famous show places in Kent.

The engraving by S. Lacey, made from a drawing by George Shepherd, shows how Hever Castle looked in the year 1829 before this beautiful old mansion was restored and elevated to its present dignity.

Mrs. Byles' Recipe For Writing History

IN ALL LIKELIHOOD Volume I of *Civil War in America* would never have been written if it hadn't been for the insistence of Mrs. Belcher Byles. . . .

"What you'll have to do, Oliver, is start writing your book. You've always wanted to write history, and the way to write history is to write history. . . ."

The next morning found me seated before a rickety table, cudgeling my brains as to where to start, and hopelessly telling myself, as would-be authors always do, that I didn't know enough about anything to write a book. Only too clearly I saw I had been a fool ever to have thought of such a thing.

But when I came out from my room and told Mrs. Byles I couldn't do it, she went at me like a Fury.

"You've been working less than four hours," she cried. "It's taken you only four hours to decide to abandon that history you've been talking about for over two years! Well, let me tell you this, Oliver Wiswell: a book's nothing but a lot of sentences on paper! You need an idea behind the sentences, a determination to make the sentences clear and readable, and a moderate amount of good taste in your selection of words. That's all!

"The way to write a book is to write one sentence and then write another, and keep on doing it every day, rain or shine . . . !

"Don't let me hear any more about how you can't write a book, Oliver Wiswell! Just you step right back upstairs and put something on paper. It won't be what you want to say, of course. No writer ever writes a thing decently the first time." . . .

I told her I couldn't make up my mind where to start.

"Start anywhere," she cried. "Start with your own father! Tell how he was against the Stamp Tax, along with every other American! Tell how all of us, rebels and Loyalists, wise and foolish alike, were against bad government and silly measures. Then tell how the fools began to advocate silly measures of their own: how they raised mobs to destroy those who disagreed with them, and to tear down everything they didn't like, no matter whether it was good or bad. Tell how the wise men couldn't stand it and so refused to have dealings with the fools! Tell all the things that happened in the very beginning—all the things we've already forgotten, but should never be allowed to forget. That's easy enough, isn't it?"

"Yes, I suppose so," I said.

"Listen, Oliver," Mrs. Byles said, "when my father was nineteen, he was told to sail a brig to Cadiz for salt. He didn't say he *supposed* he could do it! He went and did it! You do what I tell you! You have a hundred pages of manuscript on your desk by the end of this week."—From "Oliver Wiswell," by KENNETH ROBERTS, copyright, 1940, reprinted by permission of Doubleday, Doran & Company, Inc.

Spring Comes in Chords of Fragrance

WE TALK of "looking" for spring, but I think we country-folk smell the oncoming spring long before any signs are visible. These first scents are manifold and usually fleeting—the smell of the earth on those rare sunny days which rejoice our hearts early in February, the scent of the wind when it blows from the south after a long spell from the north-east, the scent of young grass when it first pushes up in the pastures, the scent of the first spring rain on wind-dried earth, the indefinable but sweet scent of birch and larch when they first come into leaf. To lovers of sweet scents these familiar smells are as much part of the music of spring as the songs of birds, the busy hum of bees and the bleating of young lambs.

Fragrance in flowers, may, indeed, be described as their music, and it is none the less beautiful because it is silent. In every scented flower and leaf the perfume is exhaled by substances so perfectly blended that they give the impression of a single scent, just as several notes make a chord. We are all familiar with the dual sensation produced by smelling any sweet-scented flower—both an appreciation of the perfume and the still deeper pleasure afforded by something so delicately balanced and, as it were, faultlessly rounded that it seems almost beyond our mere human senses to enjoy it fully. Think of the scent of a rose—preferably a cabbage or a damask rose. Can the chemist with all his skill produce anything which even faintly resembles this? In the essential oil of the rose there are at least eight substances, the "dominant note" being geraniol. These eight substances are so exquisitely balanced and "in tune" with each other that the preliminary sensation is of a single scent, whereas it is, in fact, a perfect chord of scent. . . .

I think to most of us the scents of the different seasons are as characteristic as their colours. The purest scents are those of spring, for no summer scents have the fresh ethereal purity of primroses, cowslips, or white violets. These scents are suggestive of worlds fairer even than our own. Unlike many of the richer perfumes, we can never have enough of these scents, and their elusive charm haunts us throughout the year. The scent of apple blossom has, I think, this quality more than any other of the early flowers. Were I condemned to live in the tropics, I should be heart-sick every May for the scent of apple blossom.—From "The Scented Garden," by ELEANOUR SINCLAIR ROHDE. (Boston: Hale, Cushman & Flint.)

The Light That Shines in Darkness

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

"THE PEOPLE that walked in darkness have seen a great light: they that dwell in the land of the shadow of death, upon them hath the light shined." These prophetic words of Isaiah (9:2) are full of meaning for the people of today.

What is this light that shines in darkness? It is the light of Christ, Truth, dawning in the hearts of men, which leads them out of all materialistic thinking—deception, treachery, greed, hatred, pride, and lust—into the light of spiritual understanding, which destroys every wrong thought, with its consequent discord, and establishes that which is just and right. Many are the instances related in the Bible of those who were led out of disaster, defeat, and ignominy by spiritual illumination. It was this light that shone in the heart of Joseph, as a captive in Egypt, lighting his way until he became a wise and just ruler over all the land of Egypt.

Christ Jesus demonstrated the spiritual fact, recorded in Genesis, that man is the image and likeness of God, spiritual and immortal, forever expressing His infinite intelligence, wisdom, and love. No amount of cruel strife or destruction, no deluge of unholy thoughts, can ever extinguish or entirely obscure the light of Christ, which Jesus revealed and manifested, and of which John declared (John 1:9), "That was the true Light, which lighteth every man that cometh into the world." Wherever there is an encouraging word, a helping hand, a smile of gratitude, a pure, loving thought, an unselfish, kindly deed, there shines a ray of the "true Light," giving a glimpse of the brotherhood of man, which must eventually appear in its fullness. And there is no place where this illumination of Christ, Truth, cannot be known, for it is the light which comes from infinite, ever-present divine Love, eternal Truth, never-ending Life.

Christ Jesus exemplified this light in his victories over sin, disease, and death, over lack and time, over storms and winds and waves. Reflecting divine Love, he overcame the world's hatred, and raised himself from the tomb. He said (John 8:12), "I am the light of the world: he that followeth me shall not walk in darkness, but shall have the light of life." Christian Science makes clear to humanity the present availability and power of the Christ, Truth, which shines with increasing brightness as this Science is more clearly discerned and put into practice.

Mary Baker Eddy, the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, makes the following statement in "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (p. 546): "Christian Science is dawning upon a material age. The great spiritual facts of being, like rays of light, shine in the darkness, though the darkness, comprehending them not, may deny their reality. The proof that the system stated in this book is Christianly scientific resides in the good this system accomplishes, for it cures on a divine demonstrable Principle which all may understand." Multitudes of people are experiencing healing in Christian Science, healing that makes them better, happier, more useful, more loving men and women. This true healing is what men are finding as they seek a greater measure of spiritual understanding in Christian Science.

Mrs. Eddy has also written (*ibid.*, p. 174): "Truth is revealed. It needs only to be practised." The practice of Truth in Christian Science lets the light of Christ shine on the strongholds of evil, exposing iniquities, which are destroyed by Truth's pure illumination. Under the searchlight of Truth, aggression, tyranny, domination, crime, and persecution are shown to be powerless, unreal. The light of Christ, Truth, appeared to Paul at midday, and its regenerating power ended his cruel persecution of the Christians and made him a fearless Christian soldier, whose work is still potent to heal and bless mankind.

One who deeply desired a sense of spiritual conviction in order to make life worth living, found herself one day beside a Christian Scientist in the midst of a joyous celebration, where everyone seemed to be happy. But she was weary and without enthusiasm, and leading her friend away from the crowd she asked, "What is Christian Science?" The Christian Scientist began by telling her something about God, something that she had never heard before. Instinctively she looked up, and a light brighter than the day burst upon her thought. Immediately she was refreshed, for she saw the truth in Christian Science, and recognized that since God is good, and good is God, this is the power that destroys all evil. She had found the truth upon which to lean.

The light of Christ, Truth, is our light, which we must let shine unto all men, "For," as Paul says (II Corinthians 4:6), "God, who commanded the light to shine out of darkness, hath shined in our hearts, to give the light of the knowledge of the glory of God in the face of Jesus Christ." The question each one must ask himself is, Am I letting my light shine in the world's darkness today?

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into German]

Das Licht, das in der Finsternis scheint

Übersetzung des auf dieser Seite in englischer Sprache erscheinenden christlich-wissenschaftlichen Aufsatzes

„DAS VOLK, das im Finstern wandelt, sieht ein großes Licht; und über die da wohnen im finstern Lande, scheint es hell". Diese prophetischen Worte Jesajas (K. 9, 1) bedeuten viel für die Menschen von heute.

Was ist dieses Licht, das in der Finsternis scheint? Es ist das Licht des Christus, der Wahrheit, das in den Herzen der Menschen dämmert und diese aus allem materialistischen Denken—Täuschung, Verrat, Habgier, Haß, Stolz und Begierde—heraus- und in das Licht geistigen Verständnisses hineinführt, das jeden falschen Gedanken mit der daraus folgenden Disharmonie zerstört und Gerechtigkeit und Recht aufrichtet. Die Bibel erzählt von vielen, die durch geistige Erleuchtung aus Unheil, Niederlage und Schande herausgeführt wurden. Dieses Licht schien im Herzen Josephs, als er im Gefängnis in Ägypten war, und erhellte seinen Weg, bis er ein weiser und gerechter Herrscher über ganz Ägyptenland wurde.

Christus Jesus bewies die im 1. Buch Mose berichtete geistige Tatsache, daß der Mensch das Bild und Gleichnis Gottes ist, daß er geistig und unsterblich ist und ewig Gottes unendliche Intelligenz, Weisheit und Liebe ausdrückt. Kein noch so grausamer Krieg und keine Zerstörung, keine Flut unheiliger Gedanken kann je das Licht des Christus auslöschen oder ganz verdunkeln, das Jesus enthüllte und bekundete, und von dem Johannes erklärte (Joh. 1, 9): „Das war das wahrhaftige Licht, welches alle Menschen erleuchtet, die in diese Welt kommen". Wo immer es ein ermutigendes Wort, eine helfende Hand, einen freundlichen Blick der Dankbarkeit, einen reinen, liebevollen Gedanken eine selbstlose freundliche Tat gibt, scheint ein Strahl des wahren Lichts und läßt uns einen Schimmer der Menschenbrüderschaft erblicken, die schließlich in ihrer Vollständigkeit kund werden muß. Und es gibt keinen Ort, wo diese Erleuchtung des Christus, der Wahrheit, nicht erkannt werden kann; denn es ist das Licht, das von der unendlichen, immergegenwärtigen göttlichen Liebe, der ewigen Wahrheit, dem nie endenden Leben kommt.

Christus Jesus veranschaulichte dieses Licht in seinen Siegen über Sünde, Krankheit und Tod, über Mangel und Zeit, über Stürme, Winde und Wellen. Die göttliche Liebe widerspiegelnd überwand er den Haß der Welt und stand aus dem Grabe auf. Er sagte (Joh. 8, 12): „Ich bin das Licht der Welt; wer mir nachfolgt, der wird nicht wandeln in der Finsternis, sondern wird das Licht des Lebens haben". Die Christliche Wissenschaft macht der Menschheit die gegenwärtige Verfügbarkeit und Kraft des Christus, der Wahrheit, klar, die immer heller scheint, wenn diese Wissenschaft klarer erkannt und in die Tat umgesetzt wird.

Mary Baker Eddy, die Entdeckerin und Gründerin der Christlichen Wissenschaft, erklärt in „Wissenschaft und Gesundheit mit Schlüssel zur Heiligen Schrift" (S. 546): „Die Christliche Wissenschaft dämmert über einem materiellen Zeitalter. Die großen geistigen Tatsachen des Seins scheinen wie Lichtstrahlen in der Finsternis, wenn auch die Finsternis deren Wirklichkeit leugnen mag, weil sie dieselben nicht begreift. Der Beweis, daß das System, welches in diesem Buch dargelegt ist, christlich-wissenschaftlich ist, liegt in dem Guten, das dieses System vollbringt; denn es heilt auf Grund eines göttlichen demonstrierbaren Prinzips, das jeder verstehen kann". Sehr viele werden durch die Christliche Wissenschaft geheilt, was sie zu besseren, glücklicheren, nützlicheren, liebevolleren Menschen macht. Dieses wahre Heilen finden die Menschen, wenn sie ein größeres geistiges Verständnis in der Christlichen Wissenschaft suchen.

Mrs. Eddy hat auch geschrieben (Wissenschaft und Gesundheit, S. 174): „Die Wahrheit ist geoffenbart. Sie muß nur betätigt werden". Die Anwendung der Wahrheit in der Christlichen Wissenschaft läßt das Licht des Christus auf die Bollwerke des Bösen scheinen und stellt die Ungerechtigkeiten bloß, die durch die reine Erleuchtung der Wahrheit zerstört werden. Unter dem Scheinwerfer der Wahrheit zeigt es sich, daß Anmaßung, Gewaltherrschaft, Herrschsucht, Verbrechen und Verfolgung machtlos, unwirklich sind. Das Licht des Christus, der Wahrheit, erschien Paulus am Mittag, und die erneuernde Kraft dieses Lichts beendigte seine grausame Verfolgung der Christen und machte ihn zu einem furchtlosen christlichen Kämpfer, dessen Werk immer noch mächtig ist, die Menschheit zu heilen und zu segnen.

Eine Frau, die sich sehr nach einem Bewußtsein geistiger Überzeugung sehnte, um das Leben lebenswert zu finden, saß eines Tages in einer fröhlichen Gesellschaft, in der jedermann glücklich zu sein schien, neben einer Christlichen Wissenschafterin. Aber sie war müde und konnte sich für nichts begeistern, und sie führte ihre Freundin aus der Versammlung heraus und fragte sie: „Was ist die Christliche Wissenschaft?" Die Christliche Wissenschafterin erzählte ihr etwas von Gott, etwas, was sie noch nie gehört hatte. Unwillkürlich blickte sie auf, und ein Licht, das heller war als der Tag, erhellte ihr Denken. Sofort war sie erfrischt; denn sie sah die Wahrheit in der Christlichen Wissenschaft und erkannte sie, da Gott gut ist und das Gute Gott ist, als die Macht, die alles Böse zerstört. Sie hatte die Wahrheit gefunden, auf die sie sich stützen konnte.

Das Licht des Christus, der Wahrheit, ist unser Licht, das wir auf alle Menschen scheinen lassen müssen. „Denn Gott, der da hieß das Licht aus der Finsternis hervorleuchten, der hat einen hellen Schein in unsre Herzen gegeben, daß durch uns entstünde die Erleuchtung von der Erkenntnis der Klarkheit Gottes in dem Angesichte Jesu Christi", schreibt Paulus (2. Kor. 4, 6). Die Frage, die jeder an sich richten muß, ist: Lasse ich heute mein Licht in der Finsternis der Welt scheinen?

Auskunft über christlich-wissenschaftliche Schriften in deutscher Sprache gibt auf Anfrage die christlich-wissenschaftliche Verlagsgesellschaft (The Christian Science Publishing Society), Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.

The Birch Tree

I woke at dawn, and where the sun
Had risen earlier than I
Its crimson chiffon floated down
Out of an alabaster sky,
And in between the sun and me
The pencil shaft of a birch tree
Struck the light so I could trace
An icy band around its waist.
The root was wedged in frozen ground
That, when I walked, made a hollow sound,
But nothing of the tree was tied
Except the base twelve inches wide.
And through the stalk and out the root
And over into twig and shoot
And upward where the sun was hotter
I felt the sap run quick as water,
And little leaves began to skim
The margin of the highest limb.

ELIZABETH JANE ASTLEY

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Second Section

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

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Closing Stocks Pages 18-20 Bonds — Curb

BOSTON, THURSDAY, APRIL 3, 1941

Age Pension Amendments Get an Airing

Proposed exemptions for children get attention at fourth in series of legislative hearings.

At today's hearing before the Legislative Committee on Pensions, holding the fourth of a series of public considerations on various proposals to amend the old-age assistance laws, attention was focused on the provision that sons and daughters must contribute, so far as they are able, to support of dependent parents.

A special commission studying pension laws proposed a series of exemptions be set up. For example, unmarried sons and daughters living away from their parents would be exempt if their income was under $1,000 a year; those married but having one child would be exempt up to $2,000; those with two children, $2,500; three children, $3,000, etc.

Other changes proposed would permit those receiving old-age assistance to own up to $5,000 in real estate, instead of the present $3,000; would permit bank accounts of $600 instead of the present $300; and would permit retention of insurance up to $500 in value placed within five years of receiving aid. At present, policies obtained in the five years previous to receipt of aid must be allowed to lapse.

Opposition Voiced

Outspoken opposition to eliminating the "support of parents" clause from the old-age assistance law was outlined by Thomas M. Joyce, Assistant Executive Director of the Massachusetts Federation of Taxpayers' Association, in a brief submitted to the Committee.

However, Mr. Joyce supported the recommendations of the special old age assistance study commission that a graduated scale of exemptions be established to make uniform the contributions sons and daughters must make toward the care of their needy aged parents.

The Federation official warned that outright repeal of the "support of parents" requirement would immediately add 30,000 cases to the present 87,000 cases and $10,000,000 to the annual $29,000,000 total cost.

Within a few years, he continued, the case load would increase 50 per cent and the cost would jump $15,200,000 a year.

He added that of the new cases accepted during the year ending June 30, 1940, 31.6 per cent received some aid from relatives while a substantial number of aged parents are now being cared for entirely by their sons and daughters.

Family Responsibility

"Grave as is the financial burden under this proposal, yet more serious is the threat to the concept of family responsibility," he argued.

"Pass this legislation and you place a penalty on the loyal, conscientious sons and daughters who strive to the best of their ability to aid their parents. Pass it and you reward heedless and ungrateful men and women who have sufficient money but callously refuse to help support their needy aged parents. . . .

"In the last decade the feeling has become more and more prevalent that Government is a benevolent rich uncle to whom citizens may turn in time of need and dire distress. This legislation goes far beyond any such concept, for it holds that regardless of how able men and women are to support their parents, the State—the rich uncle— will take over this most fundamental responsibility."

Mr. Joyce summarized his case against the three major old-age assistance liberalization proposals considered by the Committee during various hearings. He said the legislation to increase the minimum monthly benefit from $30 to $40 would add more than $10,000,000 to the annual cost, the measure to reduce the eligibilty age from 65 to 60 years would add more than $12,000,000, while the "support of parents" repeal would lead to a $15,200,000 increase.

Weather Predictions

By U. S. Weather Bureau

FAIR COOL WARM RAIN

TONIGHT ↑

TOMORROW ↓

COLDER WARMER FAIR RAIN

Boston and Vicinity: Fair tonight; lowest temperature in the middle 30's; Friday fair, temperature about the same as today; moderate northerly winds becoming light variable Friday.

All New England States: Fair tonight and Friday, not much change in temperature.

Atlantic Coast — Eastport to Block Island: Fresh northerly winds diminishing Friday to light by evening; weather fair tonight and Friday.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Boston	41	42	New Orleans	65	79
Chicago	39	50	New York	40	53
Denver	31	40	Norfolk	44	54
Kansas City	49	71	Philadelphia	38	56
Los Angeles	49	68	St. Louis	50	52
Miami	74	—	San Francisco	53	59
Minneapolis	37	58	Washington	39	60

A—7:30 a. m., E. S. T., April 3.
B—Maximum for previous twenty-four hours.

High Tides at Boston

Thursday, 3:50 p. m.; height, 8.1 feet.
Friday, 4:07 a. m.; height, 8.8 feet.
Light all vehicles by 6:41 p. m.

Another Roosevelt Joins Colors

By a Staff Photographer

"Reporting for Duty, Sir."

Ensign Franklin Delano Roosevelt, Jr. (right), son of the President, as he reported to Lieut. Commander E. A. Taylor, Commanding Officer of Destroyer Mayrant at Boston Navy Yard this morning.

American Peace Mobilizers Plan for Monster N. Y. Rally

By R. H. Markham

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Preparations are being made in many American towns and cities for a rally that will be held in New York City on April 5 and 6. The rally is called A. P. M. and is also being arranged by the A. P. M. The first set of letters means American People's Meeting and the second American Peace Mobilization. The people are to meet in New York in the name of peace.

One of the 54 centers of "Mobilization" activity is Boston, where the organization works through the Massachusetts Peace Council. A major purpose of the meeting, which the Peace Council held in Boston Symphony Hall on March 27, was to recruit delegates for the New York rally. The Youth Congress held in Cambridge on March 29 and 30, was also designed to arouse support for the Peace Mobilizers' ideals. Many of the persons prominent at the Cambridge Congress are also prominent in the Peace Mobilization.

When the Massachusetts Peace Council held its recent Boston meeting, a number of professors and other distinguished persons, who had promised to act as sponsors, with drew their support. They had been convinced the organization is not sufficiently American. That naturally raises the question as to how American the A. P. M. is. Such a question cannot be easily answered, because people differ greatly in their opinions on the nature of Americanism.

Washington Aims

However, one has no difficulty in understanding what the aims of Peace Mobilization are, for its leaders and spokesmen have expressed them in great detail.

They have declared, in a picturesque way, "You can defend democracy only with more democracy." By this they mean, in defending democracy one must avoid limitations and control. The State must put no hindrances in the way of personal freedom.

For example, the A. P. M. is vigorously opposed to the Alien Registration Act. It advocates that even in critical times, such as this, foreigners in America be free from control.

It is also opposed to obligatory military service and is working for the repeal of that law.

It is not against an army, however. It believes in a small voluntary, highly paid army. For example, it advocates that each soldier be paid $1,800 a year, presumably beside board and keep. This would make the income of an army man much more than that of three-fourths of his fellow citizens, and would raise to a favored status a powerful group of mercenaries.

The A. P. M., also, advocates the army's participation in politics. In spite of the examples of Spain, certain South American Republics, and Bulgaria's recent history, they appear to believe that the army would bring democracy into politics.

They also advocate that politics be brought into the army.

Progressive Crusades

They do not believe that the present situation is enough of an emergency to justify the suspension of certain progressive crusades, in order that all attention may be directed toward national defense. Under the heading of "Goodbye, Democracy" the A. P. M. says "the anti-lynch bill was killed," "the anti-poll tax bill has not even been permitted to come to a vote."

Putting the "Defense Program" in quotation marks, it declares that it "is making money for profiteers and poverty for us," and goes on to say, "the cost of living has steadily risen, the level of taxable income was lowered, the corporations are making more money than ever, the number of unemployed remains steady, at about 9,000,000."

The Mobilizers oppose aid to England with all their might and advocate aid to China with all their might. They call China democracy and consider England the negation of democracy. They are "for the support of real democracy everywhere," but don't say where there is any, except in China.

They are against armed resistance to Hitler, but earnestly advocate, "the right of self-determination for all colonial peoples." They do not explain how a victorious Hitler could be persuaded to grant that right. However, they do say, "With democracy we can stay out of war and lick all the Fascists in the world."

As to this war, the Mobilizers ask, "Isn't England's side preferable to Hitler's?" and answer with a categorical, "No!" "An English victory," they assert, "will result in the same sort of imperialistic, anti-democratic peace as will a Nazi victory."

The Program

A. P. M.'s positive program is: "Complete embargo on Fascist Japan, genuine aid to democratic China, collaboration with China and the U. S. S. R. for an honest peace policy in the Far East, and an end to Yankee imperialism."

These quotations are taken from an official A. P. M. circular entitled, "What is A. P. M.?" Another leaflet declares, "There are virtually no jobs for youth. Minority parties are being rapidly suppressed. Our Constitutional rights are being taken away from us. Our statemen and economic royalists are violating the will of the people. This is not a war to wipe out the evils of Hitlerism and tyranny. It is not a war to defend democracy. It is a war to line the pockets of the corporate interests at the expense of the peoples of the world."

"We call upon workers; upon the farmers; upon the churches; upon the Negro people, the women, the youth, the aged, and all to send representatives to New York to take steps to mobilize the people for Peace, Liberty, and the Common Welfare."

It is planned that this shall be the "largest meeting in American history."

According to their own words, the Mobilizers expect to maintain peace, by increasing relief, refusing forceful resistance to Hitlerism, passing anti-lynch laws, advocating colonial self-determination, repealing conscription, putting the army into politics, co-operating with China and the U. S. S. R.

Among the foremost Peace Mobilizers are Theodore Dreiser, Congressman Vito Marcantonio, Jack McMichael, chairman of the American Youth Congress and Michael Quill, recent leader of the bus driver strike in New York. One of the principal speakers at the rally is to be Dr. Harry F. Ward.

Soda Against Beer; Soldiers Are 8 to 1

By the Associated Press

Fort Devens, Mass., April 3

Soldiers here favor ice cream and soda fountain drinks, as compared to beer, by an eight-to-one margin, according to a check-up at an infantry canteen on a recent payday.

Maj. Wilmar W. Dewitt, in charge of the canteen, told a committee of the Massachusetts Council of Churches yesterday that the soldiers spent $200 for beer and $1,600 at the soda fountain.

The council delegation visited the Fort to inspect religious facilities.

Medical Plan Stirs Hearing To High Pitch

Nearly 1,000 persons packed the Gardner Auditorium at the State House in Boston today where the Legislative Committee on Public Health held a hearing on an initiative petition for legislation to permit physicians to provide medical contraceptive care to married women.

As the intensely partisan crowd either applauded, jeered, or booed, proponents of the measure warned that if the legislation is not adopted the issue will be placed on the ballot at the November, 1942, State election.

On the other hand, opponents charged the measure was "filthy, un-American, and un-Christian."

Opening the arguments for the proponents, Samuel Hoar, Boston attorney and counsel for the Mothers' Health Council of Massachusetts, said that 44,000 Massachusetts voters signed the petition, including Dr. Karl T. Compton, President of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology; Dr. Nathaniel Faxon, Director of the Massachusetts General Hospital, and numerous other prominent citizens.

Senate Democrats Against

Senator Chester A. Dolan, Jr., Democratic floor leader of the Senate, recorded the entire Democratic Senate delegation in opposition to the measure, while several other legislators also recorded their opposition.

Mr. Hoar told the committee the bill "is limited solely to the question of permitting physicians to prescribe contraception to married women if, in their opinion, pregnancy will injure their health."

He explained that the measure would place Massachusetts in line with all other states in the Nation, except Connecticut, which have such a law on their statute books.

Mr. Hoar said that he became interested in this issue when he carried a case to the Supreme Judicial Court which held that physicians had no legal right to prescribe contraceptives in Massachusetts.

Protestants, Jews Favor

Representatives of numerous Protestant and Jewish churches favored the legislation, and Frederick W. Mansfield, former Mayor of Boston and legislative representative of William Cardinal O'Connell, Roman Catholic Archbishop of Boston, was ready to lead the opposition.

Dr. Frederick May Eliot, President of the American Unitarian Association, in favoring the bill said the present law prohibiting physicians from prescribing contraceptive care "imposes on all of us a regulation of one church contrary to American principles."

The Rev. Dana M. Greeley, Pastor of the Arlington Street Church and Legislative Chairman of the Massachusetts Council of Churches, said the bill would recognize the "individual rights of citizens."

A letter from Dr. Compton was submitted in support of the bill.

Dr. G. Bromley Oxnam, of Brookline, resident Bishop of the Boston area, Methodist Church, also supported the measure as did Rabbi Levi A. Olan, of Worcester, who said that the Central Conference of Rabbis is on record as favoring the bill.

Numerous doctors also spoke as proponents.

Throughout the hearing, the presentation of the proponents was interrupted by numerous Legislators recording themselves against the initiative petition. A few, however, favored the bill.

New England Labor Peace Aids Defense

Few strikes that occur are of short stoppage, reports the director of labor relations.

Very few strikes have occurred to date on defense work in New England, Dr. A. Howard Myers, regional director of the National Labor Relations Board, stated today.

Such stoppages as have taken place, Dr. Myers added, have not lasted more than a few days.

New England's record contrasts with the unusual outbreak of strikes at various other points. In explanation, the labor board chief here commented:

"Most people in New England like to follow orderly processes, whether Labor men or employers. I think there is generally a more reasonable attitude here on the part of everyone.

Collective Bargaining

"We don't have many plants here taking the position that they are out to beat the union, and unions are more willing to use the facilities of government, such as the Federal and State election machinery, the Massachusetts Board of Conciliation and Arbitration, etc.

"There is also a longer tradition in New England of labor organization and collective bargaining, due to this being an older industrialized section where labor was earlier organized than in many cities of the Middle West. Unions are not a novelty in this region."

Strikes are also being reduced in New England at this period by greater resort to the National Labor Relations Board to hold elections to determine questions of labor representation, Dr. Myers continued.

Two and a half times as many elections were held by the Boston office of the board during the first four weeks of March as in the same period a year ago, he noted. There were 20 this year as against eight in 1940.

Boston Office Busy

Cases are pouring in at an exceptional rate, so that the Boston office of the Labor Board is having difficulty in handling them promptly. Seventy came in the first four weeks of last month, compared with 32 a year ago.

"The difference between the two years is caused in part by an increase in employment and by an increase in labor organization as a result," Dr. Myers said.

"Whereas a year ago the ratio of charges of violation of the act to petitions for certification of a union was two to one, in March this year the ratio has changed to one to one. Now there is one petition for an election for every charge of violation.

"This indicates that employers are not trying to defeat the efforts of their employees to organize but are facing collective bargaining squarely and trying to work it out on a co-operative basis.

"The trend toward elections also indicates that employees are flocking to unions."

Dr. Myers added that there were fewer disputes between the rival labor organizations of the American Federation of Labor and the Congress of Industrial Organizations in New England than last year.

In the strike of truck drivers and kindred employees at Rhodes Bros. Company, Back Bay grocery, both the company and the teamsters' union today agreed to arbitration.

German Consul

By a Staff Photographer

Dr. Herbert Scholz

Pictured as he left the Federal Courtroom in Boston this morning after attending the arraignment of officers and crew of the seized German tanker Pauline Friederich.

Style Show And Spring Join Hands

Spring fashions had a gala preview today at the Women's City Club, 40 Beacon Street, with a warm April sun, crocuses and budding trees all contributing to the spring fashion enthusiasm of nearly 300 guests who attended the Club's pre-Easter luncheon.

Smart models of style were Mrs. John Moseley, Mrs. Harold Baptiste, Mrs. Fletcher Chase, Mrs. William C. Cox, Miss Louise Sayward, Mrs. Dean Wheatley, Miss Elise Lilley, Miss Anne Whipple, Miss Dorothy Dewey Comstock and Mrs. Ernest P. Railsback.

While the models forecast a charming Easter parade with navy blue the predominant note as they posed one by one on the stage of the assembly hall, attractive vendors strolled among the luncheon tables in the auditorium with baskets of gardenias, and, judging by the white blossoms which adorned the smart costumes of the guests, business was extremely flourishing.

Miss Anne Conant, Miss Louise Horwood, Miss Priscilla Montgomery, Miss Charlotte G. Perrins, and Mrs. Robert A. Tappan were the flower sellers.

The orchestra of Michael Greene furnished an appropriate background of music to the swish of lovely gowns and chic sport clothes from Chez Madelaine, with hats from Miss Nells and accessories from the shop of Miss Florrens completing the picture.

Mrs. Hugh Bancroft was General Chairman of the event. Her assistants included Mrs. David F. Edwards and Mrs. George H. Tobey in charge of luncheon arrangements, Mrs. Edward F. Bowman in charge of vendors, Mrs. Walter Powers, decorations, and Mrs. Stanley Whipple in charge of the fashion show.

Nazis Held for Sabotage; Total Bail Set at $150,000

Ten Nazi seamen who shouted "Heil Hitler" to the German consul a few minutes before entering Federal Court were held by the United States Government in $150,000 bail today on three indictments charging sabotage to their ship, the tanker Pauline Friederich.

Before a packed, tense courtroom, five officers, including the ship's captain, and five members of the crew were arraigned before Judge Hugh D. McLellan. Refusing to recognize the jurisdiction of the court, the 10 seamen declined to plead, whereupon Judge McLellan directed that pleas of "not guilty" be entered for each and set total bail at the unusual figure of $150,000.

Up to a late hour this afternoon, bail had not been raised. Dr. Herbert Scholz, the German consul, conferred a second time with the seamen in the United States Marshal's office at the Federal Building and made inquiries as to conditions and regulations at the Middlesex County Jail in East Cambridge where the prisoners will be taken in lieu of bail. This seemed to indicate bail would not be immediately forthcoming.

Most Unusual

The arraignment of the German seamen today was one of the most unusual in recent history of the court. Extreme precautions were taken to prevent any unusual occurrence and the 10 Germans were closely guarded throughout every minute and every hour of the day.

Arrested by the United States Marshal shortly after dawn this morning at the Immigration Station in East Boston, the Nazi seamen, led by Capt. Ernst Rudolph Heitzmann, were brought to the Federal Building and detained in cells in the Marshal's office prior to the opening of Court.

There they were met by Dr. Scholz.

As the Consul arrived the 10 seamen sprang to attention, clicked their heels, raised their arms in stiff military style, and gave the Nazi salute. One by one, 10 "Heil Hitlers" rang through the corridors leading to the United States Court.

Dr. Scholz returned the salute and the customary greeting of allegiance to the German Führer.

Strict Measures

Immediately upon the arrival of the 10 seamen, Federal agents invoked strict measures both outside the court and in to guard against any untoward occurrences.

The elevators adjacent to the U. S. Marshal's headquarters, on the 15th floor where the men were detained, were ordered not to stop at that floor. Federal agents filtered through the crowd of spectators in the corridors outside the court room. Each individual, man or woman, was carefully searched before entering the court. And other Federal agents mixed with the crowd of about 100 in the court room during the arraignment proceedings.

Dr. Scholz, after a word with his countrymen in the Marshal's office, went directly to the court. Immaculately dressed, the German Consul hurried down the corridor, avoiding newspapermen and interviews. During the arraignment he sat in silence in the company of aides from the consulate on Chestnut Street, in Boston's fashionable Beacon Hill section.

Following the arraignment proceedings, during which no bail was produced, the German Consul—once first secretary of the German Embassy at Washington—hurried from the building.

Interpreter Present

In the arraignment before Judge McLellan, an interpreter was present but whose services the Judge brushed aside with the remark that he understood German. In the case of the five officers this was not necessary, each advising the court in English "I do not desire to plead at all."

The five seamen, however answered to each indictment: "Ich mochte mir nicht fest legen."

Following the refusal of the 10 seamen, including Captain Heitzmann, to plead, Judge McLellan directed the clerk to enter pleas of "not guilty" for each man and gave counsel for the defendants 10 days in which to file special pleas.

United States Attorney Edmund J. Brandon asked the court to set bail at $25,000 to $50,000 because of the seriousness of the offense charged, an offense which, he declared, "was one in definance of the United States."

John C. Johnston, associate of Arthur Teele, counsel for the Germans, asked for bail in lesser amount, saying: "I know your honor will not fix bail having in mind what I term the emotional background of this case."

Judge McLellan ruled that Captain Heitzmann, Chief Officer Bernhard H. Hempen, Chief Engineer August Loges, Second Engineer Karl W. Ehrles, and Third Officer August W. Demman be held in $20,000 bail each, and that Seamen Kurt W. Laufer, Wilhelm F. Bursy, Friederich Guth, Hermann G. Reil, and Elmer A. W. Ebken be held in $10,000 each.

Ships Inspected

To determine what steps are necessary to restore the German tanker, Pauline Friederich, and the Italian freighter, Dino, to serviceable condition, a board of two marine surveyors made an extensive investigation of the sabotaged vessels at Boston today, at the request of the Treasury and Justice Departments.

It is believed in shipping circles to be part of a nation-wide plan to ascertain if all seized vessels in American ports could be made ready for active service again, possibly on the North Atlantic supply line for Britain. Word is also awaited as to what legal action is necessary to transfer the vessels to this trade.

Army Threatens Chop Suey

News flashes from New England defense and military centers:

No Excess Baggage — Selective service recruits were advised today by Adj. Gen. Edgar C. Erickson, State Director of Selective Service, to travel light when leaving for Army induction stations. One suitcase, General Erickson said, should be enough to carry everything a selectee would need until outfitted by the Army. Extra luggage, he said, would result in inconvenience to the recruit and to others, and unnecessary articles would have to be returned by the selectee at his own expense.

Chop Suey Shortage?—One effect of the draft which has been overlooked, we are informed, is the serious shortage of Chinese cooks and waiters in the Oriental restaurant business. Many Chinese have been drafted and many more have volunteered with the result that good Chinese cooks are at a premium. One Boston restaurant man told our informer that he was short one cook and didn't know where he was going to find one.

New Hampshire Guard—The White Mountain State defense program was accelerated yesterday when the State Senate gave final approval to Gov. Robert O. Blood's bill for formation of a State Guard. The measure provides $50,000 for the unit and was passed in the same form in which it came from the House. It calls for a Guard unit of 475 men.

Brooklyn Moves North—At least a good section of it will this summer when about 650 Brooklyn and New York selectees join the 3,000 troops garrisoned at Fort Ethan Allen, Vermont. The men will join the 258th and 187th Field Artillery Regiments, which comprise the 71st Artillery Brigade of the New York National Guard, already in training.

Events Around Greater Boston

Tonight

Free public lecture on Christian Science by Miss Lucia C. Coulson, C. S. B., a member of The Christian Science Board of Lectureship of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts, under the auspices of First Church of Christ, Scientist, Braintree, in Town Hall, South Braintree, at 8 p. m.

Song recital by Ruby Carr, soprano, sponsored by the New England Conservatory of Music, in Brown Hall, Huntington Avenue, Boston, at 8:15 p. m. Tickets are available upon application to the Conservatory.

Friday

Sale sponsored by the Bull Terrier Club of New England, for the benefit of the first "Dog Fighter Fund" in America to help buy a Spitfire plane for Britain. Antique pewter and reproductions of old pewter, sterling and Sheffield silver will be featured. At the Hotel Puritan, Boston, from 10 a. m. to 9 p. m., Friday and Saturday.

At the Museum of Fine Arts, ninth lecture of a series by Margaret George entitled "Fundamentals of Color Harmony and Their Practical Application to Selecting Decorations for Homes of Today," from 10 to 12 noon for home-makers, and from 7 to 8:30 p. m. for business people. Gallery talk on "Portrait Exhibition" by Mrs. Sayward, at 11 a. m. Lecture on "Leonardo da Vinci's 'Last Supper,'" illustrated, by Edgar Wind, at 3 p. m.

Entertainment Timetable: Page 15.
Radio Timetable: Page 16.

Boston Women in Pre-Easter Fashion Show

By a Staff Photographer

At the Women's City Club Luncheon, 40 Beacon Street

At left, Miss Dorothy Dewey Comstock (left) models a sport suit in a soft blue and brown color combination, the striped jacket contrasting with the skirt of solid color. The wide-brimmed hat is navy blue. Mrs. John Moseley Abbott (right) finds a gray, tailored suit her answer to spring, with a bright note in a plaid silk sailor hat and bag. At right, Miss Anne Whipple (left) proves that there is nothing more smart than navy blue, as she models a wool dress with insets of diagonal stripes of light blue. Mrs. Fletcher Chase (right) in a coral suit of crepe carries navy accessories.

Bay State Labor Day Shift Up to Final Approval in House

Massachusetts may soon be celebrating Labor Day on the second Monday in September, while the rest of the nation is observing it on the first Monday.

Ignoring the plea of William Green, President of the American Federation of Labor, to reject the proposed change, the Massachusetts House of Representatives has ordered to a third reading a bill making the change. Today the measure is scheduled for final House approval or rejection.

Behind the change are the Eastern Soda Water Bottlers Associations, hotels and the like; against it are organized labor and retail store groups.

During the House debate yesterday even the usually stanch supporters of labor legislation turned against the Federation to urge passage of the measure.

Mr. Green's plea was transmitted to the Lower Branch by Represenative John E. Troy of Boston, Democratic Floor Leader, who pointed out that Massachusetts Republicans were not willing to go along with President Roosevelt on changing Thanksgiving Day to aid business.

Backers of the change insisted that Massachusetts recreational business would be increased $10,000,000 a year through a later Labor Day, while opponents argued the change would dislocate the early fall business of retail stores.

Bar Examinations—Senator Leo J. Sullivan (D) of Boston filed an order for a grand inquest by the Legislature into activites of the bar examiners, after Gov. Leverett Saltonstall had vetoed a measure to allow applicants to take an unlimited number of bar examinations. Now the limit is four unless bar examiners grant special permission.

The Senator charged a "Harvard clique is holding the reins on admission to the bar." He added that the Governor, Attorney General Robert T. Bushnell, who ruled the non-limit legislation unconstitutional, and three members of the bar examiners and Harvard men.

Election of Judges—Unless the Massachusetts Legislature approves a bill calling for a constitutional amendment for election of judges, the Massachusetts State Federation of Labor will seek an initiative petition on the issue, Kenneth I. Taylor, Secretary-Treasurer of the organization, warned the Legislative Committee on Constitutional Law.

Thirty-eight States elect judges, he said, while "Massachusetts is the only State in the Union where the Governor has the right to appoint judges for life."

Pardons—Representative George A. Parker (R) of Boston, vice-chairman of the special pardon and parole commission, urged passage of the commission's bill for a constitutional amendment to require the Governor to obey all laws adopted by the Legislature when he grants pardons to persons convicted of felonies. The Representative said some "Governors have completely disregarded existing statutes in regard to pardons."

Juveniles—Detention of juvenile offenders in county jails while awaiting trial would be prohibited under legislation approved by the Legislative Committee on Ways and Means unless the juvenile had been previously convicted on another charge or the offense charged against him is punishable by the capital penalty or life imprisonment.

Municipal Ownership—The Senate, after some debate, concurred with the House in rejecting legislation to make easier municipal ownership of lighting plants.

Baseball — Sunday professional baseball games must be halted at 6:30 p. m. Legislation to extend the time to 7 p. m. was turned down by the Senate.

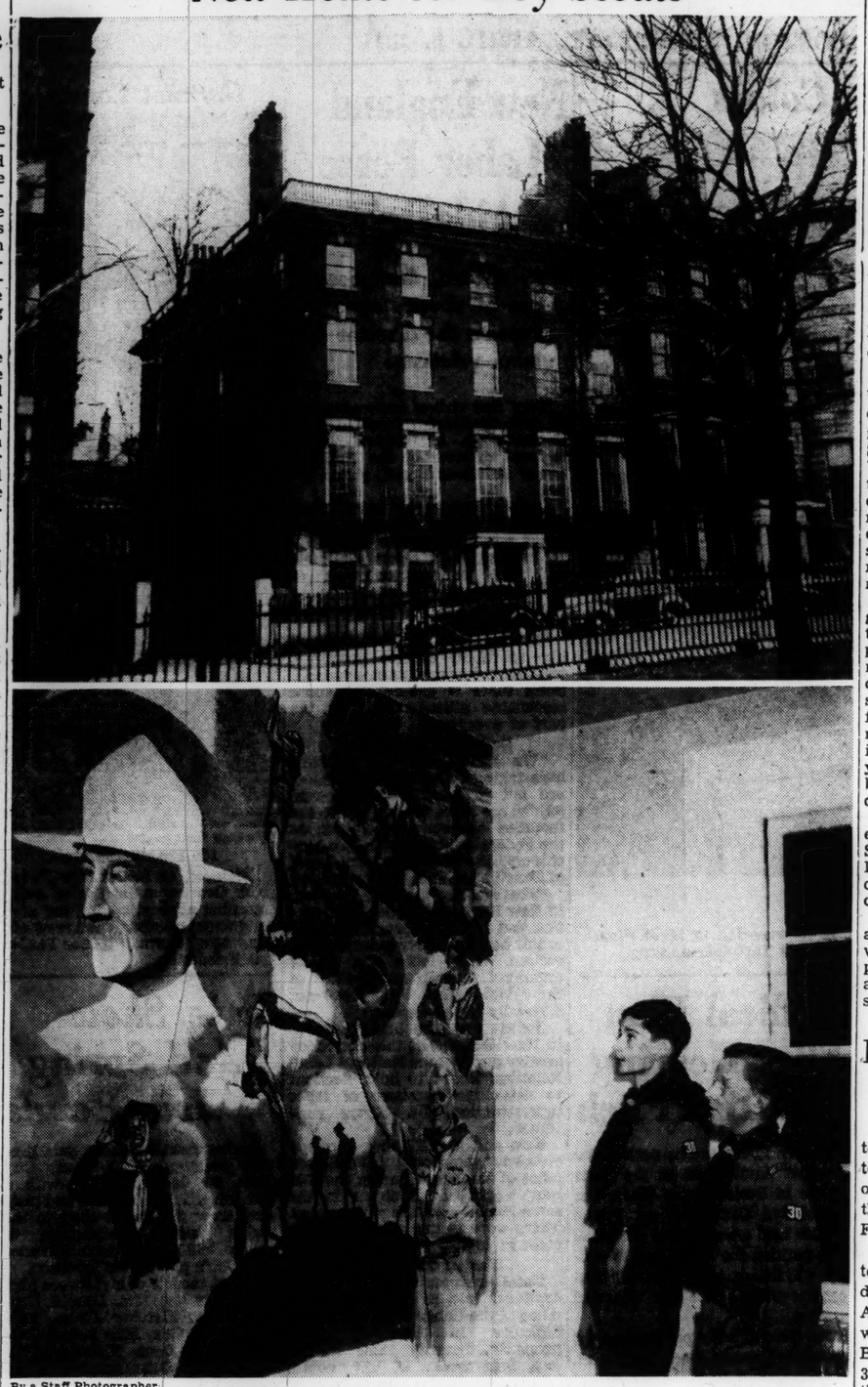
Investigations—The Legislative Committee on State Administration reported favorably a resolve for a special commission investigation of Public Works Department contracts during 1939 and 1940, the period during which John W. Beal was State Commissioner of Public Works. Mr. Beal recently was a witness in Mayor John W. Lyons' bribery trial. The resolve was filed by Representative Troy, House Democratic Floor Leader.

Recreation—The same committee approved a bill to establish a Division of Recreation in the Metropolitan District Commission.

Anti-Lynch Law — The House adopted resolutions memoralizing Congress to pass an anti-lynch law.

Cross-Examination—Herman A. MacDonald, State Commisioner of Public Works, spent another afternoon before the Executive Council being cross-examined in connection with his charge that Daniel H. Coakley, Democratic Executive Councilor, was instrumental in obtaining construction of a $200,000 road on Cape Cod to aid a beach development outfit. Conclusion of the inquiry is expected next Wednesday.

New Home for Boy Scouts



By a Staff Photographer

Harrison Gray Otis Mansion Dedicated

Top: This fine old Boston landmark designed by Bulfinch was dedicated today by Governor Saltonstall as headquarters of the Boston Council of the Boy Scouts of America. Bottom: Frederick Gustafson (left) and Gilbert Allen of Troop 30, Roxbury, admire the not quite completed Boys Life Mural being done by Henry Fuller, member of the District Commission in Jamaica Plain, in one of the rooms.

Central Food System For Hub Schools?

A proposal to reorganize the 45 lunchrooms in Boston's public schools into a single central system, together with a far-reaching indictment of the present arrangement, was under consideration today by the Boston School Committee. The material was contained in a special report of the Advisory Committee on School Hygiene, headed by Dr. George C. Shattuck of Brookline.

The lunch rooms at present are under four separate managements: eight under the School Committee; five under the Department of School Hygiene; 26 under the Women's Educational and Industrial Union, whose annual $10,000 deficit is paid by the School Committee; and six under private concession. Dr. Shattuck urged consolidating these under a single director in the interest of better administration.

Charges made by the investigating group included these: That the lunchrooms are "overcrowded, poorly ventilated, and dreary"; that many of them have no place for children to wash their hands; that some have inadequate seating facilities; that there is a dearth of milk, fruits, and vegetables; that instead of having hot dishes, the youngsters supplement sandwiches brought from home with soft drinks or candy.

"Health education is little exemplified in the lunch rooms," Dr. Shattuck said. "There is no correlation between the teaching of cleanliness and the practical application at lunch time."

The school lunchrooms have been a perennial source of controversy, with students periodically complaining of the monotonous diet and lively controversies over the system of management.

Compulsory Labor Priorities? 'Help' Migration a Problem

WASHINGTON, April 3 (AP)—Besides increased employment and huge Government contracts, the defense program has brought to scores of New England communities new problems to meet in housing, schooling, and training of labor.

This conclusion was reached in a report today by a special House committee investigating migration.

Federal officials attempting to co-ordinate defense activities in industrial areas where especially large Army and Navy contracts have been placed said that competition among New England industries for skilled labor was increasing the labor supply in some localities and depleting it in others.

Many northern New England and upstate New York workers, a large number of them farmers, were reported drifting into Connecticut seeking defense jobs.

Mechanics from textile centers in southeastern Massachusetts have moved into Rhode Island machine tool areas. Connecticut firearms workers have found employment at the Springfield, Mass., arsenal, and Vermont machine tool workers are being recruited to Springfield, Vt., and Windsor, Vt., from all sections of the state.

Shipbuilding activity at the Bethlehem Shipbuilding Corporation, Fore River, Mass., has drawn workers from other localities.

In an effort to meet the demands for skilled workers, letters have been sent to Massachusetts churches to be read at services requesting those with metal-trades experience to register at their local employment offices.

Appeal to Storekeepers

In Rhode Island storekeepers have been asked to aid in finding labor and have had some success in locating older workers.

Although physical condition, race and color are not such important factors of eligibility as formerly in Massachusetts, the report said that in Connecticut racial restrictions are "still strong particularly in respect to Italian, German, and Negro workers."

Although Massachusetts employers have had an agreement against "pirating" workers, the report asserted "evidences of competition among employers in other states are growing more numerous."

New Hampshire hosiery mills are seeking skilled knitters, contractors there are competing for skilled carpenters, and competition among employers in Connecticut for labor has been reported, witnesses told the committee.

As examples, they said, "some labor raiding has been claimed in Waterbury and Bridgeport and two New Haven firms are reported attempting to recruit labor in the Bridgeport area."

Labor scouts from other states frequently visit Massachusetts for sheet metal workers, machinists, die sinkers, precision machine operators, boring mill operators and grinders, the report added.

One such representative offered to double the prevailing Massachusetts rate for certain lathe operators, the committee found. Two aircraft companies have been attempting to attract labor from the Bridgeport area.

Farm Wages High

As a result of the intensified labor demand winter wage rates on the farm in Connecticut averaged $3.05 a day without board, the highest in the United States, the committee was informed.

In an effort to meet labor demands and the subsequent housing and other problems associated with migration the committee discussed elimination of competition for labor, and a system of labor priorities which might be compulsory.

The committee considered proposals for training courses, compulsory apprenticeship systems, compulsory subdivision of work, and reorganization of school systems to produce semi-skilled workers.

The National Youth Administration, Civilian Conservation Corps and Work Projects Administration are attempting to supply workers.

Despite estimates that 6,000,000 might be re-employed under the defense program by the end of the year, witnesses warned the committee unemployment would not be eliminated.

They pointed out that new labor sources, such as school boys, women and older persons, would be tapped, leaving a considerable number of jobless.

Migrant labor has moved in "great volume" to Boston, Hartford and Bridgeport, Conn., the committee reported.

Officials said they had surveyed the following New England centers:

Connecticut — Bridgeport area, Bristol; Hartford area, Meriden; New Britain, New Haven, New London area, Stamford, and Waterbury.

Maine—Bath and Portland.

Massachusetts—Boston, Quincy, Springfield, and Worcester.

New Hampshire—Portsmouth.

Rhode Island—Newport and Quonset Point.

Vermont—Springfield.

In many of these areas housing fund allocations already have been made and in some construction is under way.

Fall River Split On Keeping Board

Prominent Fall River citizens today clashed sharply over a bill to discontinue the Fall River Board of Finance established in 1931 by the Legislature to supervise the Fall River financial situation.

Before the Legislative Committee on Rules, Daniel Moore, President of the Fall River Taxpayers' Association, opposed the bill which would terminate existence of the Board on June 15 instead of Dec. 31 this year. Another committee, the Legislative Committee on Cities, has a bill pending to continue the Board for five more years.

Mr. Moore insisted that if the board is eliminated the City will face a $4 increase in its tax rate this year.

Edward J. Delaney, editor and publisher of the Fall River Herald-News, on the other hand, argued that the rate will remain at $44.20, the same as last year.

Mr. Moore charged that during the life of the Board valuations have dropped $30,000,000 because excessive valuation had previously been caused by politicians. He insisted that the City's financial position leading to establishment of the Board was the result of "graft or incompetence."

Sails Flap on M. I. T. Dinghies As Ice Leaves Charles River

"The north wind doth blow . . ." and we may, or may not, have snow, but the Charles River Basin is ice free and the white sails of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology's famous fleet of dinghies are luffing in the breeze as the "walnut shells" tug at their moorings, eager to be off for the opposite shore. And this year there will be competition from that side, as the youngsters of Boston's streets get a taste of this increasingly popular sport at their Metropolitan yacht club on the esplanade.

The Institute, with its fine sailing pavilion and what is said to be the largest intercollegiate yachting fleet in the world, has been in a unique position in collegiate boating circles. Through Prof. George Owen, designer of the Tech dinghy and also of the Metropolitan's plywood fleet, and Walter C. (Jack) Wood, master of the M. I. T. senior house, and sailing mentor at the Institute, who is aiding in teaching the less privileged boys the pleasures of "a life on the ocean wave," the brand new enterprise bids fair to be unique in its way also.

The growth of the Technology Nautical Association is unprecedented, having risen to a membership of one quarter of the student body of 3,000. Started more than two weeks ago, and just completed, was the spring session of Shore School, conducted to initiate "budding Barnacle Bills" to the joys and intricacies of stuns'l tack bends, jib halyards, back splices, compass corrections, pilot rules; almost everything but holystones and hardtack.

So large was the attendance that two consecutive periods of instruction were held. And there were "cox'ns" and "bosuns" waiting to explain the mysteries of magnetic north versus true north or to untangle a hapless victim of his own diligence from a welter of half-hitches, grannies and nameless knots perpetrated in the arduous attempt to tie a bowline.

The Nautical Association is compartively young as Technology activities go, but has come to its majority. It has a Commodore and Vice-Commodore resplendent in uniforms in keeping with the titles; these officers are elected yearly from the boatswains and coxswains who have passed tests as crew, skipper, racing skipper, and more advanced tests of their seamanship and tactical knowledge.

The fleet now consists of 47 dinghies and three Lawley 110 sloops.

Connecticut Milk at 15 Cents Called Audacious at This Time

The Week in Connecticut

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HARTFORD, Conn., April 3—The price of milk went up one cent in Connecticut this week to its pre-depression level of 15 cents a quart. Not since 1932 has milk been at 15 cents.

Farmers got three quarters of a cent boost in their price for Grade B milk, bringing it to 8⅛ cents a quart. Dealers will take the other quarter cent, passing along part of it in increased commissions to the drivers of milk delivery trucks. The dealer share of the 15 cents paid by the consumer is now 6⅞ cents.

State Milk Administrator, S. McLean Buckingham, ordered the increase on the petition of both dealers and producers. It may be the last price change that he will make, since Mr. Buckingham's term ends on June 30, and he has already indicated publicly that he does not expect to be reappointed. Before June 30 the General Assembly will probably have a new milk control law ready for the statute books, and Gov. Robert A. Hurley will have named a new Administrator.

The increase in price, although accepted quietly enough by consumers, is a bold move at this time. The industry is at the start of the spring season, when milk supplies are heaviest and the usual market trend is downward instead of up. In neighboring New York State the price has been reduced this week. Only once in the past 20 years has Connecticut raised its milk price at this season.

Politically, the price change also is considered audacious. One of Governor Hurley's campaign promises was a new milk control system with no fixed prices to consumers and no price changes at any time without a public hearing. The Governor used the price rise to urge adoption of his milk control bill. Until "a suitable law" is adopted, said the Governor, he could not be satisfied that any increase in the consumer price was necessary nor that the milk dealers were entitled to the increase given them.

Ken E. Geyer, Manager of the Connecticut Milk Producers' Association, said the farmers in his organization would take full responsibility for the price increase. "The farmer has got to have more money," said Mr. Geyer. "He can't wait for the Governor and the Legislature to agree on a new law."

Labor Shortage Factor

Serious shortage of farm labor was given as the chief argument for the increase in the milk price. Mr. Geyer said that farmers were finding it more profitable to sell their herds and take a job in a factory. This week State Labor Commissioner Cornelius J. Danaher revealed that plans have been made to register all high school boys in the State who will be willing to do farm work this coming summer.

Fund to Retire State Bonds

The State of Connecticut, with more money in its till than usual, will save some of it for a rainy day. The House of Representatives has adopted a bill putting all general fund surpluses in excess of $1,000,000 each year into a special fund to retire outstanding State bonds.

Hub Mansion Dedicated As Scout Center

One of Boston's stateliest old mansions, the Harrison Gray Otis House at 45 Beacon Street, overlooking Boston Common, was dedicated today as headquarters and training center of the Boston Council of Boy Scouts of America.

In an "open house" observance, climaxed this afternoon when Gov. Leverett Saltonstall made the formal dedication, the fine Bulfinch-designed residence became the center of Scouting activities in Boston.

Participating in the simple ceremonies were Council President Paul G. Courtney, Scout Executive O. A. Kitterman, James Lawrence, Jr., Boston architect who was instrumental in obtaining the new home, and Oliver Wolcott, Chairman of the Scout Executive Board. Several invited guests, including District Chairmen, District Commissioners, and Chairman of Council Committees also were present.

Built in 1807

The mellowed house, whose sweeping staircase was traversed by many of Boston's gracious ladies of 100 years or more ago, was built in 1807 by Harrison Gray Otis. Mr. Otis was one of Boston's first citizens, having served in the State Legislature and in Congress, and the Beacon Street residence was a noted center of hospitality for many years.

The house now occupied by the Boy Scouts was the third town house built by Mr. Otis and designed by Mr. Bulfinch. The others, still standing, are on Mt. Vernon Street and Lynde Street, the latter owned by the Society for the Preservation of New England Antiquities.

Open house for approximately 300 volunteer Scout leaders and assistants will be held tomorrow and Saturday afternoons and troop visits will take place during the next few weeks on arrangement between headquarters and the troop leaders.

Rooms Redecorated

An interesting development in the transition of the old mansion into a rendezvous for boys is the assignment of many of the 28 rooms to Scout districts to be put into shape as group projects. The Cub Room, repainted in the Cub colors of blue and gold is already taking shape and the Boys Life Room, a project of the Jamaica Plain District and featuring a striking mural showing prominent Scout figures and Scout activities, will soon be completed.

Other rooms moving toward completion are the Senior Scouting Room, Camping Activities Room, and Health and Safety Room. A roomy stable, part of the old Otis estate is to be converted into a meeting place where physical activites can be carried on.

The new headquarters were acquired in January and the office staff moved in on Jan. 11.

Worcester Workers Win Back Jobs After 4-Year Struggle

Capping a four-year struggle to win reinstatement of four of its members as employees of the Reed & Prince Manufacturing Company of Worcester, the Steel Workers Organizing Committee of the Congress of Industrial Organizations today held an opinion in their favor by the United States Circuit Court of Appeals in Boston.

The appellate court directed reinstatement of the three men and one woman who were arrested While picketing in defiance of an order by the Massachusetts Superior Court. The four employees were among 800 who went on strike in May, 1937, as the C. I. O. began its drive to organize New England steel.

Forced to acknowledge defeat when the Superior Court in Worcester declared the strike illegal, the C. I. O. ordered its followers back to work seven weeks later, but not before a number of pickets and leaders had been arrested on charges of contempt or disturbing the peace.

The company refused at the time, however, to reinstate the four employees arrested for disturbing the peace on the ground a Supreme Court decision required that they "clear" their names of the charges. The cases were placed on file in Worcester Superior Court with no finding on either guilt or innocence.

The C. I. O. immediately filed a complaint with the National Labor Relations Board in Boston charging discrimination against employees because of union activities. An NLRB examiner found that the company refused to bargain with the C. I. O.; that it had spread anti-union propaganda; caused employees to sign individual contracts and had discharged four employees for union activities. The company appealed the Board's order.

In the opinion of the Circuit Court, the Reed & Prince case did not come within the meaning of the Supreme Court case cited by the company. Written by Judge John C. Mahoney with Judges Calvert Magruder and Hugh D. McLellan concurring, the ruling upheld the NLRB order directing reinstatement of the four employees, collective bargaining with the C. I. O. cessation of anti-union activities and cancellation of individual contracts between the company and its workers.

Squire Company Pensions Now 332

Beneficiaries of the pension plan of John P. Squire Company, Cambridge meat concern, number 332, it was announced today by the company. Of these 201 are retired employees and 131 widows of pensioners.

Squire is a subsidiary of Swift & Co., national meat packing company with headquarters in Chicago, and its pensions are part of the Swift pension plan.

No contributions are required of employees, and funds contributed by Swift & Co. are segregated from the business under a trust agreement.

The Swift pension system was established Aug. 1, 1916. Payments since then have totaled $28,000,000. Pensions of $2,687,836 were paid last year.

More than 6,000 persons have received pensions in the past 24 years, the statement added. The number at present is 3,649. Last year 220 Swift employees over the country retired with pensions.

Unionist

© Bachrach

Carl J. Friedrich

Professor of Government at Harvard, who will appear in the program of Dorothy Thompson's lecture at Symphony Hall, tomorrow night. He will speak on the meaning and aims of Federal Union, in which he has long been interested.

The plan for a Federal Union of democratic countries calls for the joining of the United States and the six democracies of the British Commonwealth as the nucleus for an ultimate world union.

Williston Alumni Hear School Plans

Further plans for the celebration of the centennial of Williston Academy at Easthampton, Mass., were discussed at the annual meeting of the Eastern New England Alumni Association held at Hotel Kenmore last evening.

Interest in the celebration to be held in June brought out the largest gathering in many years to hear Headmaster Archibald V. Galbraith and Herbert B. Howe, Secretary of the Centennial Committee, who were the principal speakers.

As usual Edward E. Whiting, of Boston, a Williston graduate and Trustee, presided as toastmaster. The first speaker was Dr. Edward R. Easton, President of the New York Alumni Association. Both Mr. Galbraith and Mr. Howe outlined plans for the educational convocation which is to be held at Williston on May 17.

While this is a feature of the Centennial program, it is planned to be a symposium on the place of the secondary schools in the educational system.

In appreciation for the work done by the officers of the Alumni Association the entire slate was unanimously re-elected. The officers are: Edward C. Bowen, Pawtucket, R. I., President; Joseph D. Harrington, Cambridge, Vice-President; Dr. Joseph E. Ganley, Brockton, Second Vice-President; Benjamin F. Sands, Boston, Secretary-Treasurer.

She Got There First But Another Got Story

NEW HAVEN, Conn., April 3 (AP)—Elizabeth Mackey, who said she tried vainly for seven years to be first to get a dog license so she'd have her name in the paper, succeeded.

But the newspaper featured an account of the little girl who had saved 200 pennies for a license for her poodle. She was second in line.

'Landlubber Launching'

A "landlubber launching" will be held at South Station this afternoon when the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad's new nautical dining car, Whaler, is christened. The Whaler goes into regular service tomorrow on the "Yankee Clipper."

Racing 'Breakage' Cut Urged

Legislation to reduce the amount of "breakage" which horse and dog race tracks may retain on wagers was favored today by John Philip White, former Democratic Boston Representative.

Mr. White explained that breakage consists of the odd pennies in the winnings paid to bettors.

In 1939, he added, the Supreme Judicial Court ruled that the public is entitled to have no more than a maximum of nine cents taken from it as breakage. However, the breakage retained may run to several times that much, he said, because breakage is figured on the basis of each one dollar bet. For instance, if a one dollar bet brought winnings of $1.49 cents, the track would keep the nine cents and in addition would keep the spare pennies on each additional $1.49 winnings.

On a ten dollar bet, therefore, the breakage would amount to 90 cents. To circumvent the Supreme Court ruling, Mr. White stated, the Legislature in the early morning hours of Aug. 13, 1939, passed a law continuing hte old form of breakage.

The former Boston representative said that the breakage at Suffolk Downs amounted to 1½ per cent of the total wagers. Thus bringing to 11½ per cent the amount retained from the bettor when the State tax and the trck share of receipts is considered.

The breakage bill was vigorously opposed by A. B. Casson, representing the Suffolk Downs horse track, who insisted that Suffolk Downs has lost $874,406 on pari mutuel betting since 1935. The only reason the track is making money, he said, is the income received from admissions and concessions.

'Waiting Period' For Strikes Urged

A bill which provides a 60-day waiting period between the time a strike is called and it becomes effective was presented before the Legislative Committee on Rules today by Senator George W. Stanton (D), of Fitchburg.

He asserted it would give time for mediation efforts and would be an aid to facilitating defense production.

It was opposed, however, by Kenneth I. Taylor, Secretary of the Massachusetts Federation of Labor, as a "Fascist measure."

Senator Stanton, asking the Rules Committee to permit the bill to be filed at this late date in the legislative session, said that only "Socialists, labor fakers and Reds" opposed the idea.

This led Mr. Taylor to facetiously present himself to the Committee as a "labor faker and Red," and to refer to Labor Commissioner James T. Moriarty and others who, he said, were largely responsible for Massachusetts' notable record for fewness of strikes as old-time "labor fakers and Reds."

Senator Stanton's plea was taken under advisement.

Rubber Plant Fire Leaves 1,000 Idle

CANTON, Mass., April 3 (AP)—Fire that destroyed a section of the Plymouth Rubber Company yesterday, causing damage estimated at $500,000, left 1,000 employees temporarily idle today.

Frank Harris, General Manager of the plant, which was making raincoat cloth to fill government orders, gave the estimate of damage.

He said the plant would be closed today for a survey of the ruins. About 500 of the employees will return to work soon thereafter, but the remainder will have to wait until facilities are available, he told newsmen.

$1.00 per pound postpaid

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Seek Recognition As Directors

Legal action to compel recognition of them as Directors of the Old Colony Railroad was taken today by Paul E. Bittinger, of Plymouth; John M. Walker, of Waltham, and Daniel Pingree, of Andover.

The three men filed a bill in equity and also a petition for writ of mandamus in Suffolk Superior Court. The petition will be heard tomorrow by Judge Frederick W. Fosdick.

Petitioners claim they were elected at the annual meeting of stockholders in March with 10 other men, that a meeting of the Directors was called for election of officers but that they were ignored and failed to receive any notice.

McArthur Conducts 'Tristan'—Theater Prospects—Art Exhibitions

Mme. Flagstad, Mr. Melchior Win Resounding Plaudits

By L. A. Sloper

Boston's annual "Tristan und Isolde" was submitted by the Metropolitan Opera yesterday afternoon, with the usual cast, and with Mr. McArthur conducting for the second time here.

The limitations of the Metropolitan Theater stage were apparent in the setting. The scenes were compressed into relatively narrow and shallow space. This necessarily restricted the sweep of the action. It had an effect also on the projection of the voices, especially when a singer was not facing the audience, but not enough to interfere seriously with the enjoyment of the performance. The orchestral tone came over well.

As it happened, this was the first time the present commentator had heard Mr. McArthur conduct. It was an experience that had been looked forward to. It is always pleasant to see an American conductor given an opportunity; it is an indication that as a nation we are freeing ourselves from the provincial notion that an artist coming from Europe must be superior to the local product.

* * *

But we must not run to the other extreme, and imagine that any American artist is ipso facto a better man than a European of equivalent experience. All conductors should be judged purely on the basis of actual musical achievement in performance, without regard to race, color, or condition of employment.

Mr. McArthur has no need to depend upon nationalism; nor, so far as we know, does he do so. He is a competent, well-routined conductor, obviously thoroughly familiar with the score of "Tristan," and as clearly devoted to the task of its audible realization according to his conception of it. Moreover, he has the technical equipment for obtaining from the orchestra the results he wants.

Yesterday, working evidently in complete harmony with the orchestra and the singing-actors, he obtained a performance that had many admirable qualities. It was consistently developed, it had rhythmic vitality, and it gave full play to the voices. At times, indeed, it seemed that the voices were favored at the expense of the orchestra.

This, besides being contrary to the composer's desire, is quite unnecessary with such singers as Mme. Flagstad and Mr. Melchior on the stage. These artists can hold their own with any volume of sound that can be produced by 80 instrumentalists.

* * *

There is an even more serious difficulty with Mr. McArthur's reading of the score. For a complete realization of any music, it is necessary to go beyond the notes, beyond the composer's indications in the score, beyond the tradition that has been built up around it; and this is especially true of "Tristan." For the final revelation of its beauties, a conductor must have penetrated to the heart of the music, and must be able to re-create it.

Mr. McArthur yesterday accomplished all that could be accomplished, perhaps, with the external approach. He did not achieve that ultimate expression, that pulsing, breathing life which carries us out of ourselves into the realm of the composer's imagination. We could admire his interpretation; we were not compelled to surrender ourselves to it.

But there is no reason to suppose that Mr. McArthur has reached the limit of his possibilities as an interpreter of "Tristan." He is young, he is musically intelligent, he has an excellent equipment for his job. He may very well grow to the stature of a creative conductor.

Of the artists of the stage it is not necessary to speak in much detail. Mme. Flagstad remains the supreme impersonator in our time of Wagner's heroines. Her voice yesterday was as superb as ever, although at times she seemed to be holding some of its powers in reserve. Mr. Melchior was in excellent voice; but he, too, conserved his vocal forces much of the time.

Mr. Kipnis distinguished himself again as King Marke. An artist as well as a singer, he is able to make not only tolerable but interesting and even moving the King's long lament. Mme. Thorborg was a pleasing Brangäne, Mr. Huehn a manly Kurvenal, and the others did satisfactorily what was required of them.

The house was apparently filled, and the enthusiasm was unrestrained.

'Tristan und Isolde'

Metropolitan Theater — The Metropolitan Opera Association presents Wagner's "Tristan und Isolde," afternoon of April 2. The cast:

Tristan ..... Lauritz Melchior
King Marke ..... Alexander Kipnis
Isolde ..... Kirsten Flagstad
Kurvenal ..... Julius Huehn
Melot ..... Emery Darcy
Brangäne ..... Kerstin Thorborg
A Shepherd ..... Karl Laufkoetter
The Steersman ..... John Gurney
A Sailor's Voice ..... Emery Darcy
Conductor: Edwin McArthur

'The Last Round'

"The Last Round" is now announced by the Theater Guild as the title of the new Carl Zuckmayer-Fritz Kortner play. It will be the Guild's fifth production of the current season and is due in New York, April 28, without an out-of-town tour. The scene of the play is a French village and the time extends from early 1939 to May, 1940. Dudley Digges has been signed for one of the roles.

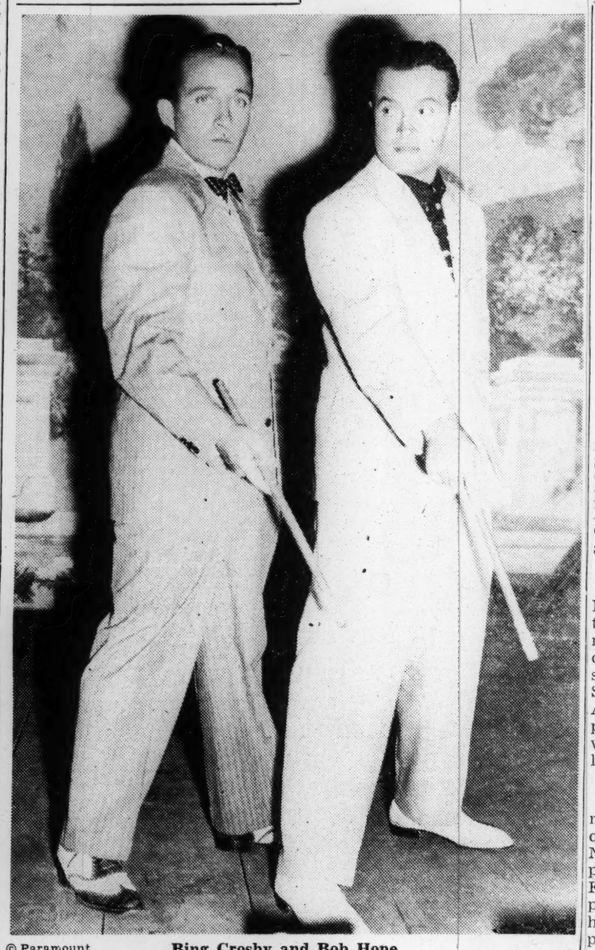
© United Artists Corp.

Fredric March

Coming Monday to the Colonial in "Hope for a Harvest."

The Stradivarius Quartet

To play selections to illustrate the lecture on the Beethoven string quartets to be given by Nadia Boulanger at the Chilton Club on April 10. Seated, left to right, are Wolfe Wolfinsohn and Ivan D'Archambeau; standing, Bernard Robbins and Marcel Dick.



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Bing Crosby and Bob Hope

Together again in the cast of "Road to Zanzibar," in prospect at the Metropolitan.

'Rigoletto'

Metropolitan Theater—The Metropolitan Opera Association presents Verdi's "Rigoletto," evening of April 2. The cast:

The Duke ..... Bruno Landi
Rigoletto ..... Lawrence Tibbett
Gilda ..... Josephine Tuminia
Sparafucile ..... Nicola Moscona
Maddalena ..... Bruna Castagna
Giovanna ..... Thelma Votipka
Monterone ..... Norman Cordon
Marullo ..... George Cehanovsky
Borsa ..... Alessio De Paolis
Ceprano ..... Wilfred Engelman
The Countess ..... Maxine Stellman
A Page ..... Edith Herlick
Incidental Dance by Corps de Ballet
Conductor: Gennaro Papi

'Rigoletto'

To say that Lawrence Tibbett, the baritone, carried off the final episode of Act IV of "Rigoletto" in complete form, holding the attention of the house to the tragedy of it, in spite of a loosely-swinging scenic door that invited laughter, is to sum up the record of last evening's Metropolitan performance. If he could balance himself on that melodramatic tight-rope without a fall, he could accomplish what few impersonators of the Jester do, or even try to; and to report that he did, is to give assurance that he dominated the whole presentation. For such a finish can be made only when worked up to from the very opening right through every detail of the role.

It seems quite a risk for the management to take, but the plan worked. One star sufficed; no more need of an extravagant cast, indeed, than there was in former days, when the play on which the libretto rests was offered on the talking stage. As a little acting in the principal part always carried Victor Hugo's drama through, so a little acting, with a little singing added, can be counted upon to make Piave's words and Verdi's music a success.

* * *

A soprano of tenuous voice, Josephine Tuminia, joined in the proceedings, and a tenor of standard schooling and of good tone in a whitish sort of way, Bruno Landi, added a portrayal of the Duke. Very mentionably, too, Bruna Castagna, contralto, lent a voice of charm and power rarely to be hoped for in the quartet. Then, Norman Cordon as Monterone came in strong with the "malediction" that gives the piece its peculiar Gothic, romantic, symbolistic twist; and Nicola Moscona as Sparafucile entered bravely with the brigand business and contributed the deep, profound, lingering low note that, more than any other touch, instils irony into the whole poetic job.

No composer, surely, has put anything in the right, effective place better than Verdi, when he lays the final syllable of the assassin's name down on the bottom step of the bass scale. There is a note that settles unforgetably into position. No quantity of high notes last as that solitary low one does.

* * *

The voice of the soprano light and thin? Yes; and yet in combination with the baritone it sounded as full and rich as any dramatic soprano's. The illusions of ear we get in song are sometimes past explaining. Speaking of the tenor part of "Rigoletto," somebody will perhaps account for the extraordinary similarity that exists between the aria, "La donna è mobile," and the Neapolitan folk song, "Santa Lucia," though perhaps the thing has been done a thousand times. For but few tunes, take them all and compare them, have been devised in the major mode and on the conventional harmonies. For that matter, Verdi may be said to have written but one opera, each of his titles carrying a constant melody under many guises of variation.

It was a Tibbett night, fast enough; and how Verdi does things for the baritone voice! A distinguished old-school vocalist once spoke of Verdi's baritone parts as a constant singing lesson. Mr. Tibbett, moreover, stands out a Verdi baritone of the highest order. He puts the style and quality into every phrase of the role of Rigoletto that suits the moment. He ranks an American master of Italian bel canto, an artist whose name must long ring in Metropolitan legend.

W. P. T.

News of the Stage

Monday, April 14, is now announced as the opening date at the Shubert Theater for the revival of "Rose Marie." The cast includes Nancy McCord, Alexander Gray, Hope Emerson, Grace Poggi, Don Gauthier, Robert Chisholm, Richard Rober, and Allan Stewart.

* * *

Lawrence Langner and Armina Marshall will supervise the Country Playhouse, at Westport, Conn., next summer for a season of eight or 10 weeks. Jose Ferrer will direct several of the plays and Richard Skinner will be business manager. Among the plays which it is expected will be tried out is a rewritten version of Tennessee Williams' "Battle of Angels."

* * *

Possibility that defense requirements may demand the facilities of Union College, Schenectady, N. Y., has brought about the postponement of the Mohawk Drama Festival for next summer. For the past six years the drama festival has been held at the college. It is planned to resume activities in 1942. Announcement of the postponement was made public by Charles Coburn after consultation with Dixon Ryan Fox, president of the college.

* * *

Two more plays are reported sold to the movies, "The Corn Is Green" to Warners for $135,000, and "Out of the Frying Pan" to Paramount for $40,000. Bette Davis, according to report in New York, will play on the screen the part done by Ethel Barrymore. The film is not to be released until Nov. 26, 1943, three years after the opening of the play in New York, an arrangement which leaves ample time for a long tour by Miss Barrymore.

* * *

The American Negro Theater will present "Natural Man," a play with music, at the Library Theater on 135th Street for the week of April 20. The play, written by Theodore Browne, was originally given by the Seattle Federal Theater and has been revised for the current production. New music, songs, and an incidental score have been composed by Frank Fields, a young Negro composer. Mr. Fields was drafted last week and will be unable to conduct his music as planned. Benjamin Zemach is directing "Natural Man," for which Sanford Engel has designed the settings. There is a cast of 40. The American Negro Theater is a co-operative group of actors who began last September with a production of Abram Hill's "On Strivers Row," and kept it running week ends for five months. The play was recently presented in musical version for a week at the Apollo Theater with several players from the original cast.

Talk at Fogg Museum

Prentice Duell will give a gallery talk on "Etruscan Wall Paintings from the fifth-century tombs at Tarquinia," at the Fogg Museum of Art, Wednesday, April 9, at 4 p. m. The talk is in connection with the exhibition of Mr. Duell's water colors and photographs, which will continue through April 10.

Egone Camera Studies Shown; Water Colors From Europe

By Dorothy Adlow

Camera studies of the Italian photographer, Egone, are on exhibition at Doll and Richards, 138 Newbury Street. Mr. Egone was one of the most distinguished photographers in Europe. He was knighted by the King of Italy. He has now settled in Boston, where he has already made a number of photographic portraits. They add greatly to the interest of his display.

Mr. Egone has traveled far and wide with his camera and has made a great variety of prints. In all his work he shows a gift for isolating the subject that is suited to the camera, that contains the most interesting variations and contrasts in design. He has captured peculiar atmospheric qualities, given prominence to a salient detail, found the appropriate angle at which a subject seems most distinguished.

His photography reveals an underlying thoughtfulness, and an instinct for what is relevant. Some of his prints are executed in soft focus, some are rendered with sharp definition of outlines and details. In the former he aims toward an image of the veiled contours which invite the imagination; in the latter he records with documentary precision what he sees. Mr. Egone limits himself to neither, uses both resourcefully to serve his ends.

The architectural themes seem particularly significant. An upthrust column, an ornate arch, a stretch of tracery, each is recorded with great distinction. But the simpler houses, and by-ways are portrayed with equal concentration. And the people seen moving about their daily occupations, or pausing to pose for a photograph are portrayed with the same understanding. Mr. Egone has photographed Arabs, Poles, Austrians, and Serbs. They are picturesque and natural. Natural, too, are the Bostonians who have been his latest models. They are portrayed in their homes in a customary contest, and typical attitude. Visitors will be interested in seeing camera likenesses of G. H. Edgell, Dr. Serge Koussevitzky, Edward J. Holmes, and Mrs. Alexander Steinert among others.

In the adjoining gallery are shown water colors. Included are papers by Dwight Shepler, Blanche Colman, Elna Derbyshire, David McCord, Charles E. Heil, Vladimir Pavlosky.

* * *

Water Colors at Museum

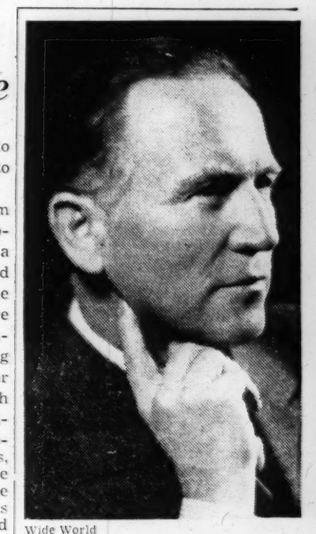
In the water color gallery of the Museum of Fine Arts, there is a specially hung exhibition of specimens of English, Netherlands, Russian, and French aquarelles.

In view of the pronounced fashion in the United States for water color, it is profitable to look back to the achievements of Europeans in this medium during the past century. We note immediately that water color was not given the prominence bestowed upon it today. The pictures were smaller, and made less claim upon attention. Artists often worked in water color for practice, and the little pictures were preparatory sketches for oil paintings.

Generous space is given to Anton Mauve, strong influence upon Vincent Van Gogh. The water colors depict peasant life in the Netherlands and were painted with a warm note of human sentiment. Mauve used the brush freely, softly and transparently. Among other pictures is a charming snow scene.

British water colors are represented by some delicate, dramatically colored washes by Turner, and some neatly executed landscapes by John Varley and Richard Bonington. The French water colors by A. L. Barye are handsome. Painter of animals, Barye had a genius for portraying them in characteristic moments of action or repose. Closest to his vigorous realism is the water color style of our American, Winslow Homer.

There are several costume designs in water color by the Russian decorator, Leon Bakst. In a jewel-like technique Bakst drew carefully the finely detailed costumes.



Wide World

Edward Johnson

Manager of the Metropolitan Opera Association, who was to be the guest this noon of the Boston Opera Association and the Metropolitan Opera Guild at a luncheon at the Copley-Plaza and who will speak at the New England Conservatory of Music Friday noon at a meeting open to the public.

Screen Notes

William Dieterle has decided to use Stephen Vincent Benét's original title, "The Devil and Daniel Webster," for the film being made from the story. It had been referred to temporarily as "A certain Mr. Scratch." The restoration of the original name was decided upon after a poll of about a hundred newspaper people.

* * *

Edward Small announces two productions, one based on Richard Henry Dana's "Two Years Before the Mast," and the other deriving from the biography of Rudolf Valentino. In "G-Man Versus Scotland Yard," which had been announced previously, the leads will be played by Ilona Massey, George Brent, and Basil Rathbone. Mr. Brent will represent the FBI, and Mr. Rathbone, of course, Scotland Yard.

* * *

Preparations are under way for Alexander Korda's production of "Illusions," in which Merle Oberon will star. The story, it seems, covers a period of some 40 years against a background of the Back Bay.

Debut as Soloist

Emy Saint-Just will give her first New York solo recital on Sunday afternoon, April 6, in Carnegie Chamber Music Hall. She trained at the Jooss-Leeder School in England for nearly three years. Her work is said by an admirer to be genuinely new, both in concept of material and in interpretation and technique. Terence Morgan, of "The Corn is Green" cast, will dance twice on the program. Murial Parker will be the assisting pianist.

Entertainment Timetable

Theaters

Shubert—
"Blossom Time," starring Everett Marshall. 8:30. Matinees Wednesdays and Saturdays, 2:30. (Last week.)

Plymouth—
"Night Before Christmas," by Laura and S. J. Perelman. Featuring Phyllis Brooks, Forrest Orr, Ruth Weston and George Mathews. 8:30. Matinees Thursdays and Saturdays at 2:30.

Opera

Metropolitan Theater—
"The Love of Three Kings," by Montemezzi, presented by the Metropolitan Opera Association. Conductor: Italo Montemezzi. 8:30.

Films in Boston

Exeter—
"Romance of the Rio Grande," 2, 5, 8:10. "Virginia," Madeleine Carroll and Fred MacMurray. 3:05, 6:10, 9:15.

Fenway—
"A Girl, a Guy, and a Gob," George Murphy, Lucille Ball. 12:55, 3:55, 6:55, 9:55. "Scotland Yard." Nancy Kelly, Edmund Gwenn. 11:40 a. m., 2:40, 5:35, 8:35.

Fine Arts—
Harry Lauder in "Song of the Road." 1:30, 3:30, 5:30, 7:30, 9:30. "March of Time." 1:05, 3:05, 7:05, 9:05.

Keith Memorial—
"Vacious Lady." Ginger Rogers and James Stewart. 9:45 a. m., 1:15, 4:40, 8:10. "Mr. and Mrs. Smith." Carole Lombard and Robert Montgomery. 11:25 a. m., 2:55, 6:20, 9:50.

Kenmore—
"I Take This Woman," Gary Cooper and Carole Lombard. 1:30, 4:50, 8:10. "Submarine Patrol," Richard Greene and Nancy Kelly. 3, 6:20, 9:45.

Majestic—
Walt Disney's "Fantasia" in Technicolor, with Leopold Stokowski conducting. Matinee 2:30; evening performance 8:30.

Modern—
"The Lady Eve," Barbara Stanwyck, Henry Fonda and Charles Coburn. 9:20 a. m., 12:25, 3:30, 6:40, 9:45. "Tall, Dark and Handsome," Cesar Romero and Virginia Gilmore. 11 a. m., 2:05, 5:15, 8:20.

Orpheum—
"The Bad Man," Wallace Beery, Lionel Barrymore and Laraine Day. 9:30 a. m., 12:25, 3:20, 6:15, 9:10. "Topper Returns," Roland Young, Joan Blondell, Billie Burke, Eddie "Rochester" Anderson and Carole Landis. 10:45 a. m., 1:40, 4:35, 7:30, 10:25.

Paramount—
"A Girl, a Guy, and a Gob," George Murphy, Lucille Ball. 10:10 a. m., 1, 3:50, 6:45, 9:35. "Scotland Yard," Nancy Kelly and Edmund Gwenn. 9, 11:45 a. m., 2:35, 5:30, 8:20.

RKO Boston—
"Footlight Fever," Alan Mowbray and Donald MacBride. 10:35 a. m., 2:35, 6:20, 10:05. "Sign of the Wolf," Michael Whalen and Grace Bradley. 12:05, 4, 7:45. Stage Show: 1:20, 5:15, 9:05.

Scollay—
"The Lady Eve," Barbara Stanwyck, Henry Fonda and Charles Coburn. 11:40 a. m., 3, 6:20, 9:40. "Tall, Dark and Handsome," Cesar Romero and Virginia Gilmore. 10:15 a. m., 1:35, 4:55, 8:15.

South Station Theater—
Latest March of Time. "Australia at War." "Our Constitution." "Travel-Arizona." "Popular Science," latest newsreels and other shorts.

State—
"The Bad Man," Wallace Beery, Lionel Barrymore and Laraine Day. 11:55 a. m., 2:55, 5:55, 9. "Topper Returns," Roland Young, Joan Blondell, Billie Burke, Eddie "Rochester" Anderson and Carole Landis. 1:10, 4:10, 7:10, 10:10.

Telepix—
"March of Time," "Western National Parks," "Elsa Maxwell," "Aquatic Sports," "Movie People," "Popular Science," cartoons and 30-minute news digest.

Trans-Lux—
"Framed for Murder," Wallace Ford. 10:54 a. m., 1:27, 4, 6:33, 9:06. "Convoy," Clive Brooks. 9:30 a. m., 12:03, 2:36, 5:09, 7:42, 10:15.

Tremont—
"All This, and Heaven Too," Bette Davis. 10:10 a. m., 2:50, 7:25. "Boom Town," Clark Gable, Claudette Colbert, Spencer Tracy and Hedy Lamarr. 9 a. m., 12:40, 5:20, 9:50.

Uptown—
"Invisible Woman," Virginia Bruce, John Barrymore, John Howard, and Charles Ruggles. 1:25, 4:55, 8:20. "Hudson's Bay," Paul Muni, Gene Tierney, Laird Cregar and Virginia Field. 3, 6:30, 10.

Films in Suburbs

ALLSTON — Capitol: "Western Union," Randolph Scott and Robert Young. "Girl in the News." 2 and 8.

ARLINGTON — Capitol: "Western Union," Randolph Scott and Robert Young. "Haunted Honeymoon." 2 and 8.
Regent: "Lady in Question," Brian Aherne. "Little Bit of Heaven." 2. Continuous 6:45-11.

BRAINTREE — Braintree: "Chad Hanna," Henry Fonda and Dorothy Lamour. "Four Mothers," with the Lane Sisters. 1:45. Continuous from 6:45.

BRIGHTON — Egyptian: "Mad Doctor," Basil Rathbone. "Monster and the Girl." 1:50 and 8.

BROOKLINE — Coolidge: "The Invisible Woman," Virginia Bruce and John Barrymore. 2, 5:05, 8:15. "Hudson's Bay," Paul Muni. 3:25, 6:35, 9:40.
Brookline Village: "Phantom Submarine," Anita Louise. 1:50, 5:13, 8:15. "This Thing Called Love," Rosalind Russell and Melvyn Douglas. 3:35, 6:38, 9:40.
Cleveland Circle: "Philadelphia Story." Katharine Hepburn and James Stewart. "Wild Man of Borneo," Frank Morgan and Billie Burke. 1:45, 7:45.

CAMBRIDGE—Central Square: "The Mad Doctor," Basil Rathbone and Ellen Drew. "Monster and the Girl." 2. Continuous 7-11.
Harvard: "Sky Devils," Spencer Tracy. "I Was a Spy," Madeleine Carroll and H. Marshall. 2 and 7:45.
University: "Strawberry Blonde," James Cagney. 2:55, 6:10, 9:25. "The Case of the Black Parrot," William Lundigan. 1:40, 4:50, 8:05.

CHARLESTOWN — Thompson Square: "Buck Privates," Abbott and Costello. "Nobody's Children," Edith Fellows. 2 and 8.

DORCHESTER—Codman Square: "The Mad Doctor." Basil Rathbone. 3:04, 9:04. "The Monster and the Girl," Ellen Drew. 1:45, 7:45.
Dorchester: "Down Argentine Way," Alice Faye and Bette Grable. "Up in the Air," Frankie Darro. 2. Continuous 7-11.
Franklin Park: "The Mad Doctor," Basil Rathbone. 3, 9:15. "Monster and the Girl," Ellen Drew. 1:55, 8:10.
Strand: "Hudson's Bay," Paul Muni. 3:13, 8:18. "Jennie." 1:54, 6:54, 10:01.

EGLESTON SQUARE—Egleston: "Victory." "Life With Henry," Jackie Cooper. 1:45 and 7:45.

EVERETT—Capitol: "High Sierra." Humphrey Bogart. 2:48, 8:11. "She Couldn't Say No." 1:37, 7, 9:58.
Park: "Thief of Bagdad," Sabu and Conrad Veidt. "Dulcy," Ann Sothern.

HINGHAM—New Loring Hall: "Gone With the Wind." Clark Gable and Vivien Leigh. 1:50 and 7:45.

HYDE PARK — Fairmount: "Victory." Fredric March. 3:17, 8:19. "Life With Henry," Jackie Cooper. 1:54, 6:45, 9:41.
Hyde Park: "Second Chorus," Fred Astaire and Paulette Goddard. "Queen of Destiny." 2 and 8.

JAMAICA PLAIN — Jamaica: "Western Union," Randolph Scott and Robert Young. "You're the One," Orrin Tucker and Bonnie Baker. 1:45 and 7:45.

LEXINGTON—Lexington: "Go West," with the Marx Brothers. 2:30, 8:15. "Angels Over Broadway," Douglas Fairbanks, Jr. 4, 9:45.

Malden—Granada: "Wild Man of Borneo." Frank Morgan. 1:30, 4:50, 8:10. "Virginia," Madeleine Carroll, Fred MacMuray. 2:25, 6:12, 9:32.
Mystic: "Six Lessons From Madame La Zonga," Lupe Velez. 2:10, 7, 9:55; "Hudson's Bay," Paul Muni. 3:15, 8:15.
Maplewood: "Chad Hanna," Henry Fonda and Dorothy Lamour. "A Night at Earl Carroll's." 1:45. Continuous 7-11.
Orpheum: "Second Chorus," Fred Astaire and Paulette Goddard. "Seven Sinners," Marlene Dietrich. 1:45 and 7.
Strand: "Meet the Chump," Hugh Herbert. 2:30, 8:50. "Monster and the Girl," Ellen Drew. 3:35, 7, 9:56.

MATTAPAN—Oriental: "Jennie." 1:45, 8. "Hudson's Bay," Paul Muni. 3:11, 9:26.

MEDFORD—Fellsway: "Go West," with the Marx Bros. "Angels Over Broadway," Douglas Fairbanks, Jr. 1:30 and 7:30.
Mefford: "You're the One," Orin Tucker and Bonnie Baker. 3:40, 8:25. "Case of the Black Parrot," William Lunigan. 2:35, 6:55, 9:55.

MELROSE—Melrose: "Gone With the Wind." Clark Gable and Vivien Leigh. 1:30 and 7:30.

NATICK—Colonial: "Virginia." Madeleine Carroll and Fred MacMurray. "The Great Mr. Nobody," Eddie Albert. 2 and 8.

NEEDHAM — Paramount: "Western Union," Randolph Scott and Robert Young. "She Couldn't Say No." 2 and 8.

NEWTON — Paramount: "Victory." Fredric March. "Father's Son." 2 and 8.

NORWOOD—Norwood: "Son of Monte Cristo," Louis Hayward, Joan Bennett. "Maisie Was a Lady." "Ann Sothern and Lew Ayres.

QUINCY—Quincy: "Phantom Submarine." Anita Louise and B. Bennett. "Caught in the Act." Henry Armetta.
Strand: "Hudson's Bay." Paul Muni. "Meet the Chump." Hugh Herbert and L. Howard.

REVERE—Boulevard: "This Thing Called Love." Rosalind Russel and Melvyn Douglas. "Case of the Black Parrot," William Lundigan. 2 and 8.
Revere: "This Thing Called Love." Rosalind Russell and Melvyn Douglas. "Case of the Black Parrot," William Lundigan. 2 and 8.

SOMERVILLE—Central: "Thief of Bagdad." Conrad Veidt and Sabu. "Father is a Prince." 2 and 8.
Capitol and Ball Square: "Chad Hanna." Henry Fonda and Dorothy Lamour. "Little Men." Kay Francis and George Bancroft. 2. Evenings at 6:15.
Davis Square: "They Knew What They Wanted." Carole Lombard and Charles Laughton. "Nobody's Sweetheart." 2 and 8.
Strand: "Melody and Moonlight." Johnny Downs. "Charter Pilot." Lloyd Nolan and Lynn Bari. 2 and 8.

SOUTH BOSTON—Broadway: "Second Chorus." Fred Astaire and Paulette Goddard. "Invisible Women." 2 and 7:30.
Strand: "Flight Command." Ruth Hussey and Robert Taylor. "Keeping Company." Frank Morgan. 2 and 7:30.

SOUTH WEYMOUTH—Cameo: "Love Thy Neighbor." Jack Benny and Fred Allen. "They Knew What They Wanted." Carole Lombard and Charles Laughton. 1:45. Continuous from 6:45.

WAKEFIELD—Wakefield: "Great Plane Robbery." Jack Holt and Vicki Lester. 2:08, 7:53. "Strike Up the Band." Mickey Rooney and Judy Garland. 3:05, 8:50.
Princess: "Escape." Norma Shearer and Robert Taylor. 2:48, 8:33.

WALTHAM—Embassy: "Hudson's Bay." Paul Muni. "Jennie." Virginia Gilmore. 2 and 8.

WATERTOWN—Coolidge: "Go West," with the Marx Bros. "Chad Hanna." Dorothy Lamour and Henry Fonda. 1:45 and 7:45.
Watertown Square: "Escape to Glory." Pat O'Brien and Constance Bennet. "Always a Bride." Rosemary Lane. 1:45 and 7:45.

WAVERLY—Strand: "Go West," with the Marx Bros. "Murder Over New York." Sidney Toler. 2 and 7:45.

WELLESLEY HILLS—Community Playhouse: "This Thing Called Love." Melvyn Douglas and Rosalind Russell. "Blackout." Conrad Veidt. 2:30 and 7:45, daily, except Sundays.

WEST NEWTON—West Newton: "Western Union." Randolph Scott and Robert Young. "Keeping Company." Frank Morgan. 1:30 and 7:45.

WINCHESTER — Winchester: "Second Chorus." Fred Astaire and Paulette Goddard. 3:41, 8:11. "Tugboat Annie Sails Again." 2:15, 6:40, 9:45.

WOLLASTON—Wollaston: "Flight Command." Ruth Hussey, Robert Taylor. "Keeping Company." Frank Morgan. 1:45 and 7:45.

At the Telepix

The new Dorothy Thompson film will come to the Telepix Theater, Friday. A Pete Smith quiz, "Larry Clinton and his Dipsy-Doodlers," "Rare Tropical Birds," "Unusual Occupations," comedy, cartoons, and 30 minutes of news will complete the program.

AMUSEMENTS

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SEATS NOW FOR ALL PERFORMANCES
Mon.-Fri. Mats. & Sat. A. M. 50¢ 75c, $1.10
Eves., Sat. & Sun. Matinees 75¢ $1.10, $1.65
All prices include tax
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Popular Prices
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BOSTON (STAGE)
COLONIAL Thea. 2 WKS. ONLY BEG. APRIL 7
The Theatre Guild Presents
HOPE FOR A HARVEST
An American Comedy by Sophie Treadwell with
FREDRIC MARCH • FLORENCE ELDRIDGE
Prices: Evgs. $3.30, 2.75, 2.20, 1.65, 1.10
Mats. (Thur. & Sat.) $2.75 to 1.10

PLYMOUTH • Tonight at 8:30
LAST 5 TIMES—MAT. TODAY
COURTNEY BURR presents
THE NIGHT BEFORE CHRISTMAS
A New Comedy By Laura & S. J. Perelman
Phyllis BROOKS • Forrest ORR • Ruth WESTON • George MATHEWS
Evgs.: $2.75-55c; Mats. Thurs.-Sat., $2.20-55c, tax inc.

SHUBERT LAST 4 TIMES Tonight, 8:30
Last Mat. Sat. at 2:30
EVERETT MARSHALL in
The Popular Musical Romance
"BLOSSOM TIME"
Evgs.: $2.75-$.55; Mat. Sat.: $1.65-$.55, Tax Incl.

NEW YORK (STAGE)
"A Perfect Comedy" —BROOKS ATKINSON, N. Y. Times
LIFE WITH FATHER
with HOWARD LINDSAY DOROTHY STICKNEY
EMPIRE Thea., B'way & 40 Street. PE. 6-9540
Evenings 8:40. Matinees WED. and SAT. 2:40

"The Comedy Murder-Mystery Hit!"
ALFRED de LIARGE, Jr. presents
MR. AND MRS. NORTH
A New Comedy by Owen Davis
from the stories by Frances & Richard Lockridge
with PEGGY CONKLIN & ALBERT HACKETT
BELASCO Thea., 44th St., E. of B'way. BR. 8-2087
Evs. 8:40. $3.30 to 55c. Mats. Wed. & Sat. $2.20 to 55c

Cheers and bravos . . . at the final curtain. —J. D. B., The Christian Science Monitor
OUT OF THE FRYING PAN
WINDSOR Thea., 157 West 48th Street PE. 6-4891
Evs. incl. Sun. 55c-$3.30. Mats. Sat. & Sun. 55c-$2.20

"A highly prized playgoing experience." —J. B., The Christian Science Monitor
ETHEL BARRYMORE in THE CORN IS GREEN
NATIONAL Theatre, 41st W. of Broadway. PE. 6-9220
Evgs. 8:40, $1.10 to $3.30. Mats. Wed. & Sat., 2:40
MAIL ORDERS PROMPTLY FILLED

KATHARINE CORNELL presents BERNARD SHAW'S
THE DOCTOR'S DILEMMA with RAYMOND MASSEY
SHUBERT Thea., 44th St. W. of B'way. Cl. 6-5990
Evenings 8:30. Matinees WED. and SAT. at 2:30

"DRAMA AT ITS BEST."—Winchell, Mirror
HERMAN SHUMLIN presents
A New Play by LILLIAN HELLMAN
WATCH ON THE RHINE
with LUCILE PAUL MADY WATSON • LUKAS • CHRISTIANS
MARTIN BECK Thea., 45 St. West of 8 Ave.
Evgs. 8:40. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:40. Clr. 6-6363
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Managers of theaters advertised in The Christian Science Monitor appreciate your identifying yourself as a Monitor reader.

Final Contest of Hockey Series Between Bruins and Toronto at Garden Tonight

Both Clubs Are Confident Approaching Seventh Game

By Gordon Campbell
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Two mighty hockey machines, which raced on practically even terms throughout the regular N. H. L. season and which have battled evenly in six Stanley Cup play-off games, face the final showdown tonight. Boston Bruins and Toronto Maple Leafs will meet in the seventh and deciding game at the Garden for the right to meet Detroit Red Wings in the final cup round.

Tonight's game promises to be the tightest between the two teams thus far, with each player closely covering a rival until a goal is scored. After that anything may happen.

Bauer in Question

If either sextet is to be given an edge, it must be the Bruins—and this despite the injury to little Bobby Bauer, who was hurt in the final period of Tuesday's game in Toronto. Bauer was due to skate this afternoon to see if he could use his left arm in stickhandling. If he can at all, he will take his customary stand at right wing on the "Kraut" line. If not, he will not dress.

The Bruins are considered favorites not only because they will be playing on home tice and because they received a stimulating boost by their victory Tuesday, but also because the Leafs appear to have hit a sag. The Smythemen were disappointed at their failure to end the series in Toronto, and plainly showed their disappointment riding down on the train yesterday.

Home Ice Disproved

The theory that home ice helps has been fairly well disproved during the past two weeks, for each team has been able to win only one of its three victories on its own ice. Yet with such a test coming up, it is generally considered that the prospects of playing at Boston Garden will give the Bruins a valuable mental edge.

Unless Col. Conn Smythe, who arrived in Boston today, has evolved new strategy, the same lines which faced each other Tuesday will shadow each other tonight. This means that Mel Hill, the hero of the play-offs two years ago, will have his chance to show the home folks just how he won his glory in Toronto. Once again he will put himself on the trail of the slippery Billy Taylor and attempt to cut down the effectiveness of his line.

The Bauer line is set to face the Apps line, and the rejuvenated Boston third wave of Herbie Cain, Art Jackson, and Terry Reardon will again match checks with Pete Langelle's threesome. If Bauer cannot play, Pat McReavy will fill his place.

Kampman Benched

Although no definite word was forthcoming from the Toronto camp at the University Club, it is generally understood that the Maple Leafs are going to revert to the line-up which won for them in Boston last Saturday. This will see Bingo Kampman retiring to the bench in favor of Jack Church at defense, and Bob Davidson becoming the 10th forward instead of Don Metz.

That the game will be close, tense, and hard-fought is admitted by leaders of both teams. Manager Art Ross declared, "This one will be the toughest of the series. I think we will win, but if we don't, we will not complain." Coach Cooney Weiland, whose handling of his team has not received one word of censure, said, "The boys know that this is the pay-off, but they feel they will win."

Although the Toronto players seemed to have hit a sag, Coach Happy Day went out on a limb. "I feel we are going to win this one," he said, "and this is the only game of the series in which I have so felt beforehand."

One goal may settle tonight's game one way or the other, but a one-goal lead will not make either team too happy during the game. Both teams are dangerous when behind—the Bruins scored first yet lost the second and fifth games, while the Leafs scored first yet lost the sixth game.

Still and all, it is pretty nice to get that first goal—and tonight, for once, it may be the last.

Over The Blue Lines

Bobby Bauer's loss to the Kraut line would be a severe one . . . His value to Woody Dumart and Milt Schmidt was most apparent in Toronto Tuesday . . . With him not up to par previously, the Krauts were not only ineffective themselves, but also unable to recover properly . . . With Bobby back, they skated away from Heron, Langelle, and Marker.

* * *

Toronto only brought 14 players down on the train yesterday, but Smythe arrived in town today with the other four—Don Metz, Hank Goldup, Jack Church, and Bob Davidson . . . Conn will probably take a greater part in running his team tonight than he has in any of the play-off games so far . . . In Maple Leaf Gardens in Toronto, Conn's favorite seat is directly behind Frankie Brimsek . . . "He rides me some," Frankie said, "but not much. He calls me lucky when I make a save. Mostly he yells at his players, telling them to hurry back or to get in the game."

* * *

When Happy Day pulled Broda out of Tuesday's game with 11½ seconds to go, it marked the first time this season that Turk has been out of his cage . . . "Broda was in the fight for the Vezina Trophy," Day explained, "and I didn't feel like jeopardizing his chances. Besides I have never seen it work myself. I have heard of its being effective, but I have yet to see the attacking team score." . . . Day, incidentally, is not too pleased with Broda's work in this series, and thinks he should have stopped Bauer's shot Tuesday . . . His standouts for the Leafs are McDonald and Taylor.

Play Important Parts in Defense Program

By a Staff Photographer

Wally Stanowski of Toronto Maple Leafs, left, and Johnny Crawford of Boston Bruins are due to see much action tonight in the final game of the Stanley Cup play-off between their respective teams. Both sextets have won three games, and the actions of these two men, along with their companions at the blue lines, may have much to do with the outcome.

Stanley Cup

Play-Off Statistics
By the Canadian Press

Semifinal
(Best of Seven Games)

	P	W	L	F	A
Toronto Maple Leafs	6	3	3	16	13
Boston Bruins	6	3	3	13	16

Preliminaries
(Best of Three Games)

Detroit Red Wings	3	2	1	6	6
New York Rangers	3	1	2	6	6

Best of Three Games

Chi'go Black Hawks	3	2	1	8	7
Montreal Canadiens	3	1	2	7	8

Semifinal
(Best of Three Games)

Detroit Red Wings	2	2	0	5	2
Chi'go Black Hawks	2	0	2	3	5

Cleveland Six Hopes to Take Series Early

CLEVELAND, April 3 (AP)—Bill Summerhill, flashy right wing of the Cleveland Barons, will be back in the line-up tonight against the Hershey Bears in what the Barons hope will be their last local appearance of the hockey season.

The contest will be the second of the five-game play-off series for the American League championship, with the third and fourth games scheduled for Hersey Saturday and Tuesday. The Barons hope to capture three games out of the four, making a fifth here unnecessary.

Home ice always gives a supposed advantage, but the Barons were forced into an overtime Tuesday night to win the first game, 4 to 3.

Joe Jerwa, the defenseman who scored 17 goals during the season, is out with a broken hand, and Goalie Moe Roberts in on the bench with a bad ankle.

Alfie Moore, who tended the net in the opener, will replace Roberts again. Alfie, now the league's spare, tended goal for Cleveland's first pro hockey team and led it to its first title in 1929-30.

Stengel Hoping to Correct Bees on Running of Bases

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TEXARKANA, Ark., April 3—On the present trip North Manager Casey Stengel is making a determined effort to correct some of the flaws which cropped up during the training period at San Antonio. The most glaring of these was sleepy work on the base paths. In two of the last three games played under the Alamo's shadow the base running was very amateurish. On March 28 Max West was caught flat-footed off first on a snap throw from the Minneapolis catcher and Earl Averill subsequently doubled up as he stepped away from second on the same play. Two afternoons later Carvel Rowell was run down between first and the keystone.

Being an old campaigner, Stengel realizes that slips like these may cost his club seven or eight close decisions during the regular championship season, so he is trying to impress on his charges the vital importance of being wide-awake whenever they get on a sack. Casey is too kind-hearted to fine men when they are trapped as his old mentor, John McGraw, used to do. Inwardly, however, the Bees' manager is just as upset over these lapses as was the "Little Napoleon."

Sticks to Simple Stuff

The Bees are not a good base running team and therefore Stengel cannot put on as many smart plays as he would like to attempt. The more complicated the play, the less chance there is of its being carried out successfully. So, more or less against his will, Casey sticks to the simple stuff.

Not all speedy players are heady base runners. Rowell, for example, is the fastest man on the present Boston squad yet he is by no means as talented a performer on the paths as Sibby Sisti, who can almost always be counted on to race from first to third on a single and score from first on a double. The Buffalo boy is also a more accomplished base stealer than the Alabaman.

Rowell, however, should improve with every passing year. Right now he takes unnecessary chances as Bill Werber was wont to do while a member of the Red Sox. Werber undoubtedly possessed more speed in those days than at present, but his head work is infinitely superior today. He now takes intelligent chances instead of reckless risks. And the same will probably be true in Rowell's case.

Shun Double Plays

Another weakness which Stengel hopes to overcome is the team's proclivity to blaze into double plays. In a mid-March contest against Minneapolis at New Braunfels, Boston players hit into four twin kills and they have been performing the same dubious "specialty" in many of their contests with the Browns.

If the base running could be improved and the number of opponents' double plays cut in half, the Bees would be a far more formidable outfit.

Stengel is trying out a scheme in daily practice sessions which he hopes will stimulate the players mentally as well as benefiting them physically. The idea is to keep tossing the ball around until an athlete either muffs it or uncorks a wild heave. This puts every individual on his mettle as none wishes to be guilty of ending the "rally." The crowd takes to the scheme as a duck does to water.

The Bees should have a smooth and well-knit infield by the time the team reaches Boston. Neither Sisti nor Rowell has struck his normal pace as yet but both are showing signs of rounding into top form. Henry Majeski is surer on ground balls then he was two years ago but flies in short left still give him trouble.

Outfield Problem

The outfield is more of a problem than the infield. In a smaller park than the Beehive, Averill would be a "natural" in center field as the former American League star is still a dangerous and consistent hitter. Whether Earl's legs are sufficiently fast to cover the wide open spaces of National League Field is a question that only time will solve. It is probable that John Cooney will be inserted about the sixth inning of every game in which the Bees enjoy a lead. John is "the great protector."

Stengel may shift West to the middle garden after Chester Ross comes back or he may leave him in left and let Max and Chester stage a battle royal for that position. Gene Moore appears to be a fixture in right. He covers that field more efficaciously than any of the visiting gardeners and is ever a menace against right handed pitching.

Short Course Aids Runners

By the Associated Press

St. Joseph, Mo.

Coach P. B. Springer thought his Benton High trackmen were doing mighty fine for this early in the season. But he became suspicious after the half-milers covered the route in two minutes and the quarter-milers did their stint in 51 seconds Measuring the new layout, he found the track 40 yards short.

Joe Cronin to Carry Seven Infielders for Protection

By Ed Rumill
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

MONTGOMERY, Ala., April 3—"I'll carry seven infielders," said Manager Joe Cronin today, as his Boston Red Sox stopped off here for another exhibition date with the world-champion Cincinnati Reds. "As long as the player limit remains at 25, we might just as well have added protection around the bases."

Last season the Red Sox went along with only two utility infielders—Marvin Owen and Tommy Carey. This year the four regulars are back—Jimmy Foxx at first base, Bobby Doerr at second, Jim Tabor at third and Cronin at shortstop—and the reserve list now includes three names. Carey is still around, supported by Skeeter Newsome and Sammy Hale.

Infielders Blamed

In 1940 the Red Sox infield was soundly criticized at times. In several crucial games, balls were allowed to trickle through to the outfield—balls which fans and critics thought should have been halted on the skinned portion of the diamond. The infielders took the blame. But it was not entirely their fault. The pitching was so bad most afternoons it would have taken a combination of Hal Chase, Larry Lajoie, Honus Wagner and Pie Traynor to knock down the line drives of enemy batters.

This spring the infield has looked better, partly because the members are all in top condition again, partly because the reserve department has been strengthened by the arrival of Hale and Newsome, and partly because there is a general improvement in the pitching. Foxx is getting down on ground balls, Doerr always has been one of the greatest defensive players in the American League, Cronin is in better shape than he was a year ago and Tabor has been taking extra practice on throwing and fielding.

Tabor a Hustler

If anything should happen to keep Jim Tabor out of the starting line-up April 15, when the Red Sox go against the Washington Senators at Fenway Park, the other members of the Hub outfit would be a little melancholy. "Tabe," as they call him, is popular. You have to admire his fight and hustle. No player on Cronin's roster puts more into a single game. All rival pitchers, all line drives, look alike to Jim. When he makes one of those wild throws, or kicks a grounder around for a while, nobody feels as badly as he does. Like Cronin, Jim is always in there battling.

However, in the event that Tabor should be sidelined for a day or a month, the Red Sox are well situated for replacements. Cronin himself might move over to the "hot corner" and use either Carey or Newsome at shortstop. In fact, such a shift would probably tighten the inner defense. Cronin has been toying with this possibility for some time. Or, if the manager wanted to remain at his old post, Hale could be called into service at third. Sammy's arm was not good at Cleveland last season, but he has thrown well enough in the Grapefruit League.

Finney for Foxx

On the other side of the infield, Cronin could use either Carey or Newsome as a replacement for Bobby Doerr, should the young star be forced to the bench by injury. And as long as Lou Finney is on the ball club, there is sound protection behind Foxx at first base. Lou, in fact, would be a defensive improvement over Double-X. But Cronin would rather have them both in there every day—Finney in right field.

The addition of Hale to the staff also strengthens the pinch hitting department. Last season Cronin had to depend chiefly on Peacock and Stan Spence when a hit was needed to win. Both are left-handers. Only Carey, who is not considered a real good hitter, despite his .323 average of 1940, was around to protect the other side of the plate. But now the Sox have Hale, who is a power hitter right-handed, and Pete Fox, a spare outfielder who can hit for distance. Hale often came off the bench to play regularly at Fenway Park wearing a Cleveland uniform, because he always hit well there. Cronin hopes he continues.

* * *

The Red Sox stay at the Tutwiler Hotel in Birmingham tonight, going there from Montgomery by special train. Tomorrow afternoon they continue the Cincinnati series at Gadsden, Ala., making the trip over there by special bus. After the game the boys return to the Tutwiler. On Saturday and Sunday the Reds and Sox meet in the Birmingham ball park, which should be well populated. This is a good baseball town, being a member of the Southern Association.

Newcomers Enter Penn Relay

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA — Conquerors of Southern California's two-mile team on March 22 in a relay meet in Long Beach, Calif., George Pepperdine College, a new name to Eastern and Midwestern colleges, has entered two teams in the forty-seventh annual University of Pennsylvania Relay Carnival, which will be held on April 25 and 26 on Franklin Field.

J. Edward Weems, track coach of the Los Angeles College, wrote H. Jamison Swarts, Director of the Carnival, several weeks ago, asking for information on the relays. Entry blanks were sent along with a booklet on the meet. Yesterday Swarts received entries for both the sprint medley and the two-mile relay.

Possible Victory

In defeating Southern California, the Pepperdines ran the distance in 7m. 54.7s., which is excellent time for so early in the season. The best times made by the four members of the team would indicate a possible victory in the Pennsylvania Relays.

Jack Russell has been clocked in 1m. 53.8s.; Joseph Seitz, in 1m. 57s.; Joseph Funston, in 1m. 56s., and Harrison Packard, in 1m. 54s. If the four athletes could maintain their best individual times in running a relay, a new carnival record would be the result.

Two of the four members of the two-mile team have been nominated to run on the sprint medley. They are Jack Russell and Harrison Packard. The other two runners will be selected from among Mel Cooksey, Larry Owen and James Pierce.

Robertson to Judge

The coast team will compete in the Texas Relays on Saturday, according to their coach. Lawson Robertson, coach of the Pennsylvania track team, who will referee the relays in the Lone Star State, will have an opportunity to judge the running capabilities of the Pepperdine team.

City College of New York will participate in four relays, the one mile, two mile, four mile and distance medley championship races. Only the mile team of Richard DeMartino, Jerome Livingston, William Lavori and Robert Mangum has been named.

New Brown Coach Is Nine Letter Buckeye Athlete

PROVIDENCE, R. I., April 3 (AP)—William H. (Tippy) Dye, nine-letterman at Ohio State, who was appointed head basketball coach and assistant football coach at Brown University yesterday, is expected to arrive in Providence Monday and assume his new duties immediately.

Dye, a football quarterback, basketball guard and baseball utility man, will handle the Bruin backfield under J. Neil (Skip) Stahley, who recently came to Brown from Harvard.

The former Ohio State ace, a talented forward passer in college ranks, is expected to spend considerable time with the Brown passers. His high school coaching record at Grandview, in Columbus, Ohio shows him to be a thorough instructor in the overhead game.

Dye not only succeeds Eck Allen, newly appointed football coach at Maine, as backfield coach but also replaces him as basketball chief. It is understood that he will institute spring practice for his hoopsters.

Sox Top Reds

FORT BENNING, Ga., April 3 (AP)—Errors nullified the neatest hurling stint of the Cincinnati Reds' training season yesterday and the World Champions lost again to Boston's American Leaguers, 3 to 0.

With his brother, John, receiving him, Elmer Riddle allowed three safeties in eight innings, longest stretch so far for a Redleg pitcher.

The five-hit pitching of Dominic Ryba and Emerson Dickman held the champions helpless throughout the game.

Joe Cronin scored in the second on an error and Hale's single. In the ninth and with one out, Eddie Joost fumbled Ervin Fox's grounder, Paul Campbell doubled Fox to third, Tom Carey walked and Jim Tabor's two-bagger sent both Fox and Campbell home to finish the day.

Terriers to Fly

Eleven first-string Boston University football players of last season have filed applications for service in the U. S. Naval Reserve Air Corps, and hope to start at the Squantum Base after school closes in June. Coach Pat Hanley is not too concerned, however, for eight of the group are seniors. Capt. Johnny Connearney, though, is among the applicants.

Radiocast Programs Of Christian Science

Following are announcements of Radiocast Programs of Christian Science in the localities or regions served by this edition. This is a portion of a total of 253 stations in the United States and other countries carrying these programs. It will appear on the first and third Thursdays of each month. Announcements of new stations and changes in schedule will be published in this edition as received. These programs are under the auspices of local Committees on Publication. All times are local.

Connecticut

Bridgeport—First and third Thursdays, 5 p. m., WICC, 600kc.
Hartford—Mondays, 8:30 a. m., WNBC, 1410kc.
New Haven—Fridays, 8:30 a. m., WELI, 960kc.
New London—Second and fourth Sundays, 2:45 p. m., WNLC, 1490kc.
Waterbury—Third Sundays, 2:15 p. m., WATR, 1320kc.

Maine

Portland—Sundays, 12:30 p. m., WGAN, 560kc.

Massachusetts

Boston—Tuesdays and Fridays, 11:30 a. m.; Sundays, 2:30 p. m., WMEX, 1510kc.
Boston—Tuesdays and Fridays, 3:45 p. m., WRUL (shortwave), 15.35mc (19.5m), 11.79mc (25.4m).
Boston—Third Sundays, 4:30 p. m., WRUL (shortwave), 6.04mc (49.6m), 11.79mc (25.4m).
New Bedford—First Thursdays, 9:15 p. m., WNBH, 1340kc.
Springfield—Week of April 28, 9 a. m., WSPR, 1270kc.
Springfield—Week of April 21, 8:30 a. m., WMAS, 1450kc.
West Yarmouth—First and third Tuesdays, 9:15 a. m., WOCB, 1240kc.
Worcester—Second Fridays, 4 p. m., WORC, 1310kc.

New Hampshire

Keene—Tuesdays, 8 p. m., WKNE, 1290kc.
Laconia—Fridays, 1:30 p. m., WLNH, 1340kc.

Rhode Island

Providence—Saturdays, 12 noon, WJAR, 920kc.

Vermont

Waterbury—Thursdays, 10:45 a. m., WDEV, 550kc.

Shortwave
Massachusetts

Boston—Tuesdays and Fridays, 3:45 p. m., WRUL, 15.35mc (19.5m), 11.79mc (25.4m).
Boston—Third Sundays, 4:30 p. m., WRUL, 6.04mc (49.6m), 11.79mc (25.4m).

Republic of Panama

Colon—Third Tuesday of each month, 7:15 p. m., HP5K, 6.005mc (49.1m).
Panama City — First Tuesdays, 8 p. m., HP5A, 11.79mc (25.64m).

Canada
Ontario

Toronto—Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, 8:30 a. m., CFRX, 6.07mc (49.4m).

'The Christian Science Monitor Views the News'

For Friday, April 4
12:45 WMEX 1510kc

Christian Science Program
For Friday, April 4

11:30 a. m.—WMEX (1510kc), Christian Science program presented under the auspices of the Committee on Publication.

Tower News Radiocasts of The Christian Science Monitor

3:30 p. m.—WRUL (11.73mc), Tower news, Radiocast from the studio of The Christian Science Publishing Society.
7:15 p. m.—WRUL (4.04mc), Tower News, radiocast by record.

For Friday April 4

3:30 p. m.—WRUL (11.73mc) Tower News, Radiocast from the Studio of The Christian Science Publishing Society.
7:15 p. m.—WRUL (4.04mc) reradiocast of Tower News by recording.

Short Waves in Boston

WRUL (6.04mc-49.6m and 11.73mc-25.6m)
6 p. m.—Czechoslovakian Good-will Program.
6:30 p. m.—Music for the Dinner Hour.
7 p. m.—Fulton Lewis, Jr., Washington news analyst.
7:15 p. m.—Tower News from The Christian Science Monitor, by recording.
7:30 p. m.—Inter-American Good-will Program.
9 p. m.—Living Literature.
9:30 p. m.—Music of America by American Composers.
10 p. m.—Raymond Gram Swing.

WBOS (11.87mc)

First English Hour
6 p. m.—News in English; Stocks; Don Lindley's Orchestra; Lowell Thomas.

Second Portuguese Hour
7 p. m.—News in Portuguese; Tune Time; Intermezzo.

Second Spanish Hour
8 p. m.—News in Spanish; Originalities; U. S. Marine Band.

Third Spanish Hour
9 p. m.—News in Spanish; Andrini Continentals; Viennese Ensemble.

Second English Hour
10 p. m.—News in English; Frankie Masters' Orchestra; Entr'acte; Paul Martin and His Music.

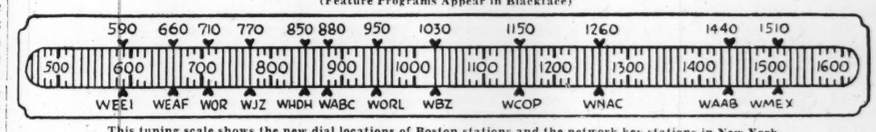
Today on Short Waves

Sydney—4:55 p. m.—Music. VLQ7, 11.88meg., 25.2 m.
Berlin—5:00 p. m.—Irish Concert Hour. DJD, 11.77 meg., 25.4 m.
Moscow—7:00 p. m.—Program in English. RV96, 15.41 meg., 19.9 m.; RNE, 12 meg., 25 m.
Budapest—7:30 p. m.—Hungarian Rhapsody; News in English; Short Story; Hungarian Songs; National Anthem. HAT4, 9.12 meg., 32.8 m.
London—8:00 p. m.—"Coventry Carries On!" City of Coventry Band. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.
Tokyo—8:05 p. m.—News in English; Report. JZK, 15.16 meg., 19.7 m.; JLG4, 15.10 meg., 19.8 m.
Berlin—8:15 p. m.—News in English. DJD, 11.77 meg., 25 m.; DXB, 9.61 meg., 31 m.; DXP, 6.03 meg., 49 m.
London—8:30 p. m.—"Britain Speaks." Talk by Alexander Keith. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.
Berlin—9:30 p. m.—Famous Scientists and Inventors. DJD, 11.77 meg., 25 m.; DXB, 9.61 meg., 31 m.; DXP, 6.03 meg., 49 m.
London—10:00 p.m.—"Democracy Marches." GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.
Rome—10:00 p. m.—News in English. 2RO3, 9.63 meg., 31.1 m.; 2RO4, 11.81 meg., 25.4 m.; 2RO8, 15.30 meg., 19.6 m.
Berlin—10:30 p. m.—News in English. DJD, 11.77 meg., 25 m.; DXB, 9.61 meg., 31 m.; DXP, 6.03 meg., 49 m.
Guatemala—11:00 p. m.—Marimba of the National Police Force. TWGA, 9.68 meg., 31 m.
London—11:15 p. m.—"Britain Speaks." Talk by Alexander Keith. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.

Owing to conditions abroad, these programs are subject to change.

Radio Timetable

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)



This tuning scale shows the new dial locations of Boston stations and the network key stations in New York

	590kc-WEEI-508m	1030kc-WBZ-291m	1260kc-WNAC-238m	1440kc-WAAB-208m	1510kc-WMEX-199m
3:00	Mary M. McBride	"Orphans of Divorce"	"Mary Marlin"; sketch	M. I. T.-Holy Cross de-	Sports and music
3:15	Treasury of Song	"Honeymoon Hill"	"Ma Perkins"; drama	bate	Sports and music
3:30	Food News; "Hub"	"John's Other Wife"	Pepper Young's Family	M. I. T.-Holy Cross de-	Sports and music
3:45	News; Music	"Just Plain Bill"	"Vic and Sade"; comedy	bate	Sports and music
4:00-	"Portia Blake"; sk.	"Mother o' Mine"	"Backstage Wife"; sk.	"It's Dance Time"	"Melody Mirror"
4:15	"We, the Abbotts"	Club Matinee: variety	"Stella Dallas"	Cecil Goiv's Orch.	"Melody Mirror"
4:30	"Bess Johnson"	Club Matinee: variety	"Lorenzo Jones"; sketch	"The Johnson Family"	Marion Jenkins, contralto
4:45	"Kate Hopkins"	Edgar A. Guest; News.	"Young Widder Brown"	Boy Scout Program	"Comic Page Club"
5:00	"The Goldbergs"	"Don Winslow"; sketch.	"Girl Alone"; sketch	Sports Matinee	"Melody Mirror"
5:15	"The O'Neills"	"Little Orphan Annie"	"Lone Journey"; sketch.	Sports Matinee	"Melody Mirror"
5:30	Rhythm Rendezvous	"Superman"; sketch	"Jack Armstrong"; sk.	Sports Matinee	"Melody Mirror"
5:45	Scattergood Baines.	"Tom Mix"; sketch.	"Life Can Be Beautiful"	Frank Ryan, sports	News Service
6:00	Edwin C. Hill, news	News; Music: Weather	News Service	"Captain Midnight"	Dance Time
6:15	Bill Elliott, songs.	Dinner Music	"Sports Roundup"	Dinner Concert	Dance Time
6:30	Paul Sullivan	Dinner Music	"Musical Rendezvous"	News Service	Dinner Music
6:45	**The World Today**	Lowell Thomas, news	St. Lawrence Seaway	"Memory Lane"	Sports, Frank Fallon
7:00	"Amos 'n' Andy"	"Easy Aces"; sketch	Fred Waring's Orchestra.	Fulton Lewis, Jr.	Nye Mayhew's Orchestra
7:15	Lanny Ross, tenor.	"Mr. Keen"; sketch	News of the World	Charles Palmer, talk	"Who's News"
7:30	"Vox Pop"; interviews	Xavier Cugat's Or., with Yvette	Serenaders	Concert Miniatures	The Stanley Players; dramatization
7:45			"Confidentially Yours"	Concert Miniatures	
8:00	"Ask - It - Basket"; questions; answers	"Pot o' Gold"; Horace Heidt's Orchestra	Fanny Brice, H. Stafford, songs; orchestra	Wythe Williams	Fireside Time
8:15	"City Desk"; newspaper drama; News	Tommy Dorsey's Orchestra; vocalists	"The Aldrich Family," starring Ezra Stone	"Border Patrol"	"The Quintones"
8:30				"In Chicago Tonight"; variety program	Ranny Weeks' Orchestra
8:45					Amer. Legion Auxiliary
9:00	Major Bowes' Amateur Hour	The Village Schoolhouse; quiz program	**Music Hall: Don Ameche; Bob Burns; Roland Young; Rudolph Ganz; Meeting: "Should Our**	Mickey Albert's Orch.	"Pages From the Classical Album"
9:15				**Talk from Berlin**	
9:30	Major Bowes' Amateur Hour	**News; America's Town**		"Stars Over Manhattan"	"Pages From the Classical Album"
9:45		**For Friday April 4**		News Service	
10:00	Glenn Miller's Orch.	**Ships Convoy Arms to Britain?"**	Rudy Vallee Show; John Barrymore; J. E. Brown	Third period, Bruins-Toronto hockey game	Five Star News
10:15	Professor Quiz; questions; answers	'Ahead of the Headlines'	**Listeners' Playhouse: dramatization**	**Chicago Symphony Orchestra: Dr. Frederick**	Bobby Hackett's Orch.
10:30	**Rep. Jos. Martin, Jr.**	U. S. Army Program			Bobby Hackett's Orch.
10:45					Tommy Dorsey's Orch.
11:00	News; Weather	News; Music; Weather	News Service	**Stock, conductor**	Ranny Weeks' Orchestra
11:15	Master Works of	"Music You Want"	Local news; Weather	Ted Fio Rito's Orchestra	Nye Mayhew's Orchestra
11:30	Music; records	"Music You Want"	Tony Pastor's Orchestra	Parade of the News; recorded	"Day's End"
11:45	Guy Lombardo's Or.	"Music You Want"	Tony Pastor's Orchestra		"Day's End"; News

Friday's Programs

	590kc-WEEI-508m	1030kc-WBZ-291m	1260kc-WNAC-238m	1440kc-WAAB-208m	1510kc-WMEX-199m
7:00	Top o' the Morning	News; Musical Clock	Organ recital	"Musical Clock"	
7:15	Sports; Barbecue	Musical Clock; News	News Service	"Musical Clock"	
7:30	Speakers; News	Musical Clock	George and Dixie	News Service	
7:45	News; weather	News; weather	"Musical Clock"	Bailey Axton, songs	
8:00	**News of Europe**	"Bandstand"	News Service	"Eight Bells"	Five Star News
8:15	Shopping Talk	Morning Toast	Weather; news	"Morning Watch"	Musical Timetable
8:30	Carl Moore's Revue	Headline News; Morning	"Musical Roundup"	Jacobson's Rhythms	Musical Timetable
8:45	Musical program	Toast	Movie talk; Music	Jacobson's Rhythms	Lone Star Ranch Girls
9:00	Lover's Lane	News; talk; music	Dramatized news	"Merry-Go-Round"	Zelma Larsson's Music
9:15	**American School of the Air**	As You Like It	Food news	"Merry-Go-Round"	Zelma Larsson's Music
9:30		"Julia Blake"; sketch	Breakfast Club	Choir Loft; organ	Good Morning Cheer
9:45	Betty Crocker	Shopping talk	"Variations"	Kathryn Turney Garten	Good Morning Cheer
10:00	K. Norris, drama	Arthur Godfrey	"This Small Town"	New England Cupboard	Farm and Home News
10:15	Myrt and Marge	On the Mall	"Bachelor's Children"	Singing Strings	Studio speaker
10:30	"Stepmother"	Vagabonds Quartet	"Ellen Randolph"; sk.	Musical calisthenics	"Shopping With You"
10:45	"Food Fair"	"Frank and Julia"	"The Guiding Light"	Don Artiste, pianist	"Shopping With You"
11:00	"Treat Time"	Mildred W. Carlson	"The Man I Married"	News Service	Letter-Quest with John
11:15	"Martha Webster"	Family Circle	"Against the Storm"	Melody Strings	Kiley and Jay McMaster
11:30	Big Sister; sketch	Harvey and Dell, music.	"The Road of Life"	Ruth Moss Interviews	**Christian Science Program**
11:45	"Aunt Jenny"	Weather; music	"David Harum"; sketch	Highlights and Halftones	News Service
12:00	Kate Smith, talk	News; Talk; Stocks	"Musical Roundup"	News Service	Rhythm Revue
12:15	"Girl Marries"	Betty Randall, songs	"Musical Roundup"	Agricultural program	Rhythm Revue
12:30	"Helen Trent"	National Farm and	Singin' Sam	Italian Melodies	Sports; Weather; Music
12:45	"Our Gal Sunday"	Home Hour; Walter	Musical Roundup	Italian Melodies	**"The Monitor News"**
1:00	"Life Beautiful"	Blaufuss' Homesteaders	News Service	"We Are Always Young"	"Musical Mailbox"
1:15	Woman in White	Eleanor Lane, songs	"As the Twig Is Bent"	"Edith Adams' Young"	"Musical Mailbox"
1:30	Right to Happiness	Agricultural News	Marjorie Mills Hour	"Government Girl"; sk.	Joan Collins, songs
1:45	"Road of Life"	News; Weather	Marjorie Mills Hour	"Till Find My Way"	Howard Barlow's Orch.
2:00	Dramatic sketch	**NBC Music Appreciation Hour: Dr. Walter Damrosch, conductor**	"Light of the World"	William Shea, comment	Sing Song Time
2:15	"Joyce Jordan"		"The Mystery Man"	Lilian Sherman, songs	Jean Harper, songs
2:30	Fletcher Wiley		"Valiant Lady"; drama	**Philadelphia Orch.: Eugene Ormandy, cond.**	J. Huntington, Playgoer, News Service
2:45	"Home of Brave"		**Music Appreciation Hour**		
3:00	Mary McBride	"Orphans of Divorce"	"Mary Marlin"; sketch	**Philadelphia Orchestra, Eugene Ormandy, cond.**	Sports and Music
3:15	"Treasury of Song"	"Honeymoon Hill"	"Ma Perkins"; sketch		Sports and Music
3:30	New England Home.	"John's Other Wife"	Pepper Young's Family		Sports and Music
3:45	News; Music	"Just Plain Bill"	"Vic and Sade"; sketch		Sports and Music
4:00	"Portia Blake"	"Mother o' Mine"	"Backstage Wife"	**Philadelphia Orchestra**	Novachord Impressions
4:15	"We, the Abbotts"	"Susan, Be Smooth";	"Stella Dallas"; sketch	Alvino Rey's Orchestra	"Tea Time Melodies"
4:30	"Bess Johnson"	women's program	"Lorenzo Jones"; sketch	"The Johnson Family"	Rhapsody in Rhythm
4:45	"Kate Hopkins"	Edgar A. Guest; News	"Young Widder Brown"	It's Dance Time	"Comic Page Club"
5:00	"The Goldbergs"	"Don Winslow"; sketch	"Girl Alone"; drama	Sports Matinee	"Melody Mirror"
5:15	"The O'Neills"; sk.	"Little Orphan Annie"	"Lone Journey"; drama	Sports Matinee	"Melody Mirror"
5:30	Rhythm Rendezvous	Drama Behind the News	"Jack Armstrong"; sk.	Sports Matinee	"Melody Mirror"
5:45	Scattergood Baines	"Tom Mix"; drama	"Life Can Be Beautiful"	Frank Ryan, sports	News Service
6:00	Edwin C. Hill, news	News; Music; Weather	News Service	"Captain Midnight"	Dance Time
6:15	Hedda Hopper	Dinner Music	Sports Roundup	Dinner Concert	Dance Time
6:30	Paul Sullivan	Dinner Music	"Musical Rendezvous"	News Service	Dinner Music
6:45	**The World Today**	Lowell Thomas, news	"Musical Rendezvous"	Playtime on the Air	Sports of the Day
7:00	"Amos 'n' Andy"	You and Your Neighbor.	Fred Waring's Orchestra	Fulton Lewis, Jr.	Chico Simone's Orchestra
7:15	Lanny Ross, tenor	Richard Himber's Orch.	News of the World	"Fu Manchu"	"Five Star News"
7:30	Al Pearce, Arlie	**Alec Templeton Time: piano; vocalists; orch.**	"Inside of Sports"	**"The Lone Ranger"**; dramatic sketch	Shain Sisters' Trio
7:45	Auerbach; orch.		Walter Kidder, songs		"Lest We Forget"
8:00	**Kate Smith Hour: Charlie Cantor and Minerva Pious; chorus; or.: News**	"Ask the Children"; quiz program	**Lucille Manners; Ross Graham; orchestra**	Fort Devens Radio Party	"Robert of Sicily"; dramatic recitation
8:15		"Death Valley Days"; dramatic sketch	**"Information, Please!" Clifton Fadiman, m. c.**	Fort Devens Radio Party	Ranny Weeks' Orchestra
8:30				"Play Broadcast"; quiz program	Russian Choir
8:45					
9:00	**"Great Moments from Great Plays"**	"Gangbusters"; drama	"Waltz Time; Frank Munn; Abe Lyman's Or.	Gabriel Heatter	"

United States Badminton Comes Through Its Big International Test of the Year

Samis, Canadian Ace, Bows To Dave Freeman in Seattle

Pacific Northwest Sidelines

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SEATTLE, Wash.—The caliber of United States badminton received its big international test of the year, and came through in a surprising manner. Dave Freeman, United States men's singles champion, met John Samis, one of Canada's leading players, in the finals of the Washington State tournament here—and Freeman won easily, 15—5, 15—5.

It was the first meeting of Freeman and Samis, and a large crowd was assembled to see whether Canadian domination over United States badminton would continue. Samis, who had won the Washington title two years in succession, was once Canadian national champion (in 1938) and still ranks in the first three of Canada.

Freeman's reputation had been previously amassed in United States tournaments, the Pasadena youngster having won the national title for two years in succession.

Closer Than Score Indicates

The final match was a beautiful exhibition of badminton, and was closer than the score indicates. Long rallies kept the crowd in an uproar, as Samis would appear to have a point won only to see Freeman come up with an "impossible" retrieve.

Samis had achieved his shuttle fame through his unusually hard smashes and deft drop shots from back court. But for once he found his best efforts of no avail. Freeman, whose stroke-making looks inferior to the Vancouver, B. C., stylist, more than makes up for it with his agility and court-covering ability.

The United States champion has an amazing sense of anticipation, and is rarely caught out of position. But even being out of position makes little difference to Freeman, who can make an offensive shot on almost anything he can reach—and there are very few shots that he doesn't get his racket on.

After the match, Samis, a handsome young Canadian who sells bonds and serves in the army reserve, gave credit where credit was due.

"I'd say Freeman is the best player I've ever met," said Samis. "I don't see how he reaches all those shots, but he does."

Won Games From Purcell

Coming from Samis, that acknowledgment means something. For the Canadian player has met and defeated almost all the Canadian leaders. And only a few months ago, Samis won two successive games from the world professional champion, Jack Purcell.

Freeman also won the Washington State mixed doubles championship, teaming with Maxine Cruikshank. But in men's doubles he was not so fortunate. Freeman teamed with an old tennis buddy, Hank Prusoff, and they were defeated in the finals by Ham Law and Tom Ough of Seattle. Prusoff is the third best badminton player in Seattle, but the teamwork of the tennis lads was spotty, although they received a lot of fun out of the match.

Newly crowned women's champion of the State is Zoe Smith of Seattle, who defeated her doubles partner, Virginia Heaton, 11—4, 11—7. These two girls and Freeman all headed for Cleveland and the national championships following the Washington tournament.

Freeman has three titles to defend in the nationals, singles, doubles and mixed doubles. Miss Smith was runner-up in women's singles last year, losing to Evelyn Boldrick of San Diego, after once being within one point of victory. Miss Smith and Miss Heaton will also be seeking the women's doubles crown.

* * *

The ice hockey season is almost over in the Northwest, and there is even less interest now than at the start of the season. Spokane finished in first place in the Pacific Coast League, followed by Vancouver, B. C.; Seattle, and Portland.

In the play-offs that followed, Vancouver defeated Seattle and entered the finals against Spokane. They won the first game at Vancouver, 2-1, and then the whole situation of public apathy was revealed.

"Strike"

The second game had been scheduled for Spokane but the Spokane players refused to go home because of the poor crowds they had been having—and this for the league-leading club. They said they would only play at Vancouver, so the second game was staged there, Vancouver again winning, 2-1.

Fred Taylor, president of the Pacific Coast Hockey League, then stepped in to demand an investigation of the "strike" of the Spokane players.

Meanwhile, Portland and Seattle showed little interest in the situation. The new Seattle owners lost money during the season, for the people just couldn't get interested in the type of hockey being played.

B. C.

Five High School Coaches On Staff for Purdue Clinic

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LAFAYETTE, Ind. — Leading high school coaches from four different states will join with Frank Leahy, of Notre Dame, and members of the Boilermaker staff in conducting the program for the tenth annual Purdue Football Clinic to be held here on Friday and Saturday, April 4-5, it was announced here by A. H. (Mal) Elward, director and head football coach.

High school mentors who will apepar before the two-day session to discuss various phases of the grid game will include Walter "Pinky" Wilson, of Findlay, Ohio; Ed Diederich, of Broad Ripple, Indianapolis; Jim Crowe, Huntington; Wally Fromhart, Mt. Carmel, Chicago, Ill., and W. J. Foster, of Newport, Ky.

Wilson, whose Findlay eleven won the Buckeye League championship last fall with a record of eight victories and but a single loss, will open the program on Friday, April 4, with a discussion of backfield play. The Ohio representative will be followed by Diederich, who has made an outstanding record at Broad Ripple, Indianapolis, with a résumé of coaching problems.

To complete the morning program, Crowe, whose Huntington eleven set the Hoosier offensive record of 415 points in winning nine games in a row last fall, will stress the importance of timing in building an offense, while Fromhart, who has been unusually successful with his Mt. Carmel teams in the Chicago race, will take up the value of a weak side attack.

On Saturday morning, prior to Leahy's closing address, Foster, who has achieved considerable success in the Bluegrass state, will speak on "Assignments Against a Switching Defense."

P. G. A. to Issue Golf Code

CHICAGO, April 3 (AP)—As a direct result of last week's flareup between Johnny Bulla and Ralph Guldahl, the Tournament Bureau of the Professional Golfers' Association this week end will draw up a code of conduct for all participants in future P. G. A. tournaments.

Announcement of this action was made by the P. G. A. President, Tom Walsh, who said the step was taken "in the hope that the good work which the P. G. A. has done in fostering relationships between players in its tournaments might not be hampered by a few participants who might not understand the rules."

Bulla, husky Chicagoan who never has been granted a P. G. A. membership and who has been in several mixups in recent years, dropped out of the "Land of the Sky" open at Asheville, N. C., after playing only nine holes with the complaint that Guldahl's slow play was hindering his own game. Guldahl, twice winner of the national open, retorted he would never forgive Bulla for his action and remarks.

Fred Corcoran, P. G. A. Tournament Bureau Manager, immediately started assembling information on the exchange and his notes will be considered by the Tournament Committee at its meeting within the next few days, during the playing of the Masters' Tournament at Augusta, Ga.

Walsh did not say whether the code would go so far as define what playing partners could say to one another or how much time they could take lining up putts. (In fairness to Bulla it should be reported that Guldahl is one of the most deliberate players in the game) but the P. G. A. President did say his association "wants to remain liberal in its conduct of our tourney."

Just back from a Florida vacation, Walsh paid high tribute to the work of the Tournament Committee, headed by Ed Dudley, and to Corcoran for the way in which the winter tour has been conducted. Remarking that "golf appears headed for a big year," Walsh said play in Florida indicated that people are becoming more golf conscious because of the national defense program. This same program, he believes, may prevent many persons from taking extended vacations and tend to attract more newcomers to the sport as a recreational outlet.

Borrows Clubs

AUGUSTA, Ga., April 3 (AP)—Francis Ouimet, the man who made golf front-page news by beating Ted Ray and Harry Vardon in a play-off for the 1913 U. S. open title, had to play with borrowed clubs in his first Augusta Masters' tournament today.

Ouimet himself arrived here in good shape but his golf clubs and luggage were put on the wrong plane. The Boston veteran was paired with Walter Hagen, who won the open for the first time the year after Ouimet did.

Tom Seats Sold

LAKELAND, Fla. (AP)—Southpaw Tom Seats, purchased in 1939 from Sacramento, has been sold outright by the Detroit Tigers to San Francisco of the Pacific Coast League. The sale price was not disclosed. Seats won two games and lost two for the Tigers last year.

Out on the Charles River at Last

Wide World

Harvard Varsity Crew

CAMBRIDGE, Mass.—A sure sign of spring as the Harvard varsity crew finally appeared for outdoor workouts, now that the ice has melted away. In the boat are: Pirnie, bow; Pennoyer, 2; Goddard 3; Villa 4; Herter 5; Gray, captain, 6; Hinckley 7; Wilson, stroke; and Boynton, coxswain.

In the Dugout

with Rumill

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

McKechnie on Young Players

MONTGOMERY, Ala., April 3—We asked Bill McKechnie, the Cincinnati skipper, what he looked for in a young ball player.

"I want to see him run and throw," said the canny Scot, who soon will begin defense of the world championship he annexed a year ago. "If a boy can get around with a reasonable degree of speed and throw hard, he has a good chance to make the big leagues regardless of his other faults.

"A good coaching staff and manager can teach a youngster to field and they can pass along the trick of hitting a curve ball, if the subject will practice," said McKechnie. "But you can't teach him to run or you can't buy him another arm. So if he hasn't those two fundamentals, you might just as well give up on him in the beginning."

* * *

We ran across another baseball man of long experience in the South, who wishes to go unnamed, but who thinks the modern ball player has gone soft.

"The young player today has too many outside interests," said the voice of experience. "He spends more time at the ball park thinking of the evening's entertainment than he does about the game of the day. How many players do you see out in the morning, practicing overtime to correct their weaknesses? I haven't seen any in years. They get soft riding around in automobiles and feel abused if you make them run around the park a few times to get their wind in shape. I say the ball player of today is behind the ball player of yesterday because his legs are not as good. Any pitcher, any infielder or any outfielder is as good as his legs.

"The last man I saw work overtime to make himself a better ball player was Joe Cronin. When he first came up to the majors, he was a bad hitter. He merely waved at a curve ball. His stance was all wrong. But he went out mornings and off days and swung at balls the clubhouse boys threw up to the plate until he couldn't hold a bat any longer. You know what it did for him. He became a real good sticker, and for distance."

* * *

If the minor leagues were given a vote in naming a new commissioner, when the time comes for a successor to Judge Kenesaw Mountain Landis, the entire situation would be controlled by the National League, American League officials insist.

"The National League people want the minors to have a vote in the election of a commissioner because then they will have two votes to the American League's one," says Owner Clark Griffith of the Washington Senators. "Branch Rickey and Larry MacPhail control the minors. What chance would our side have against this power?

"And another thing: Why should the minors have any voice in electing the baseball commissioner?" Griffith continues. "They don't pay a dime of his $65,000 salary. The big leagues pay every cent of it. Everybody was satisfied with the old arrangement until Rickey and MacPhail started putting ideas in the heads of minor officials."

* * *

From the ranks of the Brooklyn Dodgers comes the story that Manager Leo Durocher may play second base this season, because Pete Coscarart has been a big disappointment in the Grapefruit League. That is: Leo will play the middle bag unless Larry MacPhail is successful in putting through a deal for an experienced second sacker.

This goes down in history as a noble gesture on the part of Durocher, who is gradually becoming one of the top-notch managers in the majors. But if the Dodgers expect to play part of the next World Series at Ebbets Field, they had better talk Leo out of his dream. Lippy was a pretty good shortstop in his day, but there can be little doubt that his day has passed.

Exhibition Baseball

By the Associated Press

At Montgomery, Ala.—Cincinnati (N) vs. Boston (A).
At Waycross, Ga.—Brooklyn (N) vs. Waycross (GF).
At Waco, Texas—Brooklyn (N) A Team vs. Dallas (TL).
At Columbus, Ga.—St. Louis (N) vs. Columbus (AA).
At El Centro, Calif.—Pittsburgh (N) vs. Chicago (A).
At Yuma, Ariz.—Chicago (N) vs. Philadelphia (A).
At Talladega, Ala.—New York (N) vs. Cleveland (A).
At Texarkana, Ark.—Boston (N) vs. St. Louis (A).
At Fort Pierce, Fla.—Philadelphia (N) vs. Jersey City (IL).
At Tulsa, Okla.—New York (A) vs. Tulsa (IL).
At Lakeland, Fla.—Detroit (A) vs. Newark (IL).

Results April 2

At Fort Benning, Ga.—Boston (A) 3, Cincinnati (N) 0.
At Miami Beach, Fla.—Philadelphia (N) 3, Syracuse (IL) 0.
At Lakeland, Fla.—Buffalo (IL) 2, Detroit (A) 1.
At Los Angeles, Calif.—Chicago (A) vs. Chicago (N) canceled.
At Valdosta, Ga.—Brooklyn (N) B Team 8, Valdosta (GF) 0.
At Orlando, Fla.—Washington (A) 3, Kansas City (AA) 2.
At Albany, Ga.—St. Louis (N) 18, Albany (GF) 3.
At Oklahoma City, Okla.—New York (A) 10, Oklahoma City (TL) 4.
At Fort Worth, Texas—Brooklyn (N) A Team 6, Fort Worth (TL) 4.
At Selma, Ala.—Cleveland (A) 3, New York (N) 1.
At Houston, Texas—Boston (N) 12, St. Louis (A) 5.
At Hollywood, Calif.—Pittsburgh (N) 8, Philadelphia (A) 2.

College Baseball

By the Associated Press

Results April 2

Rutgers 6, Temple 3.
Navy 7, Harvard 6.
Catawba 12, Connecticut 0.
Dartmouth 13, Maryland 3. (Seven innings.)
Virginia 5, Vermont 2.
Richmond 17, Wesleyan (Conn.) 2.
Cornell 4, North Carolina 2.
Penn 14, Drexel 7.
Princeton 6, Lehigh 1.
Wake Forest 11, Washington and Lee 2.

College Tennis

By the Associated Press

Results April 2

North Carolina 14, Williams 1.
Bowdoin 5, Richmond 4.
Cornell 9, North Carolina State 0.

Film Comedian Scores 518 In A. B. C. Bowling

ST. PAUL, April 3 (AP)—Harold Lloyd, who scored 518 in the five-man division of the American Bowling Congress here last night, was due to be back pitching in the doubles and singles events of the pin marathon today.

The largest week-day crowd of the current tourney watched the Hollywood comedian score games of 153, 192, and 173, with four errors and two splits, as his Los Angeles No. 1 team chalked up 2,572.

None of the team leaders was dislodged during the night's firing, but Lloyd's bowling business partner, Ned Day of West Allis, Wis., and Santa Monica, Calif., placed fifth in the all-events standings, with 1,944 after he had checked in with a 636 total.

The national match champion hit 1,308 when he competed in the doubles and singles events two weeks ago and added 235, 201, and 200 in the main event last night.

Victor Bucholtz, Mankato, Minn., climbed into third place in the singles on a late afternoon squad when he hit 720. The 44-year-old bookkeeper had games of 241, 225, and 254. Frank Dura, Kewanee, Ill., bagged a 700 tally for the second top score of the day.

The 41st annual ABC convention will be held tomorrow, drawing approximately 1,000 delegates from all parts of the country, while the National Bowling Proprietors' Association and the bowling scribes will hold their powwows at midnight.

The standings:

All Events

Harold Kelly, South Bend, Ind	2,013
Nelson Burton, St. Louis	1,965
George Tishock, Milwaukee	1,961
John Erben, Forest Park, Ill	1,961
Ned Day, West Allis, Wis.	1,944

Singles

Martin Carlson, Rockford, Ill	730
Hilla Kallas, Milwaukee	727
Victor Bucholtz, Mankato, Minn.	720
Harold Kelly, South Bend, Ind.	714
George Tishock, Milwaukee	706

Little Made a Favorite In Masters' Tournament

AUGUSTA, Ga., April 3 (AP)—A broad-shouldered gentleman with in infectious grin—United States open champion Lawson Little—looked like money from home today as 49 top-flight golfers headed into the eighth annual Augusta Masters' tournament.

Two streamlined 68's, carded on successive days in practice over the feather-smooth Augusta National course, sent Little's stock booming—and made him an equal favorite with Sam Snead, Ben Hogan, and Byron Nelson.

Little Confident

But where the other favorites fretted over faltering games, Little was completely confident.

"I'm hitting 'em," he said simply. "Whether I can keep doing it for the next four days, of course, is another thing."

Nelson, meanwhile, continued to have trouble on the greens, missing apparently easy putts. Hogan fiddled with his putter and irons, generally displeased with results, but hoping a changed stance would bring improvement. Snead pointed to his iron shots and shook his head. None, however, appeared in serious difficulties. Nelson, despite difficulty near the pin, went round in a par-equalling 72 yesterday in final practice. Hogan, his putter overcoming uncertain approaches, rang the gong with a 69. Snead played steadily.

Official opening of the 1941 Masters' tournament was assigned to two of golf's best-known veterans, Francis Ouimet of Boston, and Walter Hagen of Detroit. Others were strung out behind, winding up with Dick Metz, Clayton Heafner, and Gene Kunes.

Rain Possible

The four-day tournament, which is to conclude Sunday, never has escaped rain and the weatherman was not reassuring for the current edition. He predicted rain today, probably more before Saturday.

Horton Smith, only double winner of the Master's tourney, turned in a sparkling 69 yesterday, along with U. S. Amateur Champion Dick Chapman, and both were regarded as formidable contenders.

Watched hopefully by gallery and fellow contestants alike was Bobby Jones, abdicated emperor of golf, who played brilliantly at Nassau recently in the Duke of Windsor's Red Cross benefit match, but whose game here has been only average. Although he never has finished higher than 13th in the Masters', observers agreed the market would take a bullish tone if he turned in a par or sub-par opening round.

Hockey at a Glance

By the Associated Press

American Association (Final)

Result April 2

St. Louis 3, Kansas City 2 (four overtimes)

Tonight's Schedule

National League

Toronto at Boston

American League (Final)

Hershey at Cleveland

College Lacrosse

By the Associated Press

Results April 2

Yale 19, M. I. T. 0.
Pennsylvania 5, Harvard 2.

National A. A. U. Boxing Titles

By the Associated Press

112 pounds — Lawrence Torpy, Philadelphia.

118 pounds — Raymond Brown, Chicago.

125 pounds—Frank Leonard, Taunton, Mass.

135 pounds—Tommy Moyer, Portland, Ore.

147 pounds — Dave Andrews, Lowell, Mass.

160 pounds — Jimmy Mulligan, Lowell, Mass.

175 pounds—Shelton Bell, Wilberforce, Ohio.

Heavyweight — Ragan Kinney, Hartman, Ark.

Illinois Alumni Start Athletic Investigation

Midwest Sidelines

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO—Alumni of the University of Illinois have been doing a lot of talking for several years about the failure of their football teams to win championships and just about two years ago a short uprising got under way when the board in control tried to fire Coach Zupkie. Another movement is now under way, started by the East St. Louis Alumni Association, to investigate the entire athletic department.

During the long period when Harry Gill was the track coach at the university, the Illini held top ranking but since Gill's departure from the school this branch of the sports activities has suffered. One would offhand conclude the trouble lay in the inability of the coaches and that is what many of th alumni think, but when you realize that football is under the direction of Bob Zupkie where it has been for more than 25 years, this idea must be dissipated.

Sound as Ever

All of Illinois' great years have been while "Zup" has been in charge of football. Perish the thought that Bob Zupkie might be slipping and is no longer the great football coach, for he is just as vigorous and sound in his football teaching as he has ever been and the years have but added to his cageyness. Each season "Zup" has delivered a surprise to some team that his boys were not supposed to beat as if to challenge the idea that he didn't have the same stuff as of old. For many years now that material that he has had to fashion his teams with, in no way measured up to the glittering greats of yesteryears. With the passing of the teams made famous by Red Grange, football at Champaign has not been as successful.

True, Illinois has had many individual stars both in football and track in these later years, but they have not had the wealth of material that formerly gave them well balanced teams that meant a fair share of victories. And therein lies the answer to why the teams have not won as they used to.

At the head of the athletic department for many years, was the figure of George Huff who, along with Amos Alonzo Stagg and Fielding Yost led the Big Ten to the heights in the athletic world. Guiding geniuses such as these men meant a lot to the university and their loss invariably is reflected in the results for years. At Illinois "G," as he as known, is very definitely missed and until they can develop this leadership again in some one, the school is not likely to return to the top rank.

From a practical standpoint this means that boys are not so interested in the school, because of lack of promotion of the athletic program as a whole. Therefore they wander off to other institutions when they have been interested by the program of that school, along with the educational opportunities which are nearly equal in all large institutions today.

Takes Boys to Make Coaches

Illinois today needs a new and enlarged athletic program which includes a definite job of public relations for the whole school program. Sell the people on the school and the school will get more than its share of boys who have the ability to make her athletic teams great. It takes boys to make coaches.

* * *

In winning the eighth straight National Collegiate Athletic Association swimming title the University of Michigan team was only able to defeat the Yale team by three points which was somewhat of a surprise after the trmendous victory it scored over all the other Big Ten schools in the conference championships. No new records were made and only one was equaled when Charley Barker swam the 50 yards in 23 seconds.

* * *

Elmer Layden has now become the commissioner of professional football and has set himself up in an office in Chicago from where he will supervise the workings of the game. The National Football League rules committee is meeting in Chicago this week and will present about eight changes for the consideration of the executive committee when it meets the following day. The technical advisers to the committee have made a study of over 32,000 play situations. Probably the most important change to be recommended is a change of the penalty on the illegal shift. The former penalty will be changed from 15 yards to 5 yards if the suggestion is approved. The professional rules committee will in all probability disagree with five of the changes made by the intercollegiate rules.

* * *

The Junior Development committee of the Chicago area tennis group have prevailed upon one of the greatest arrays of stars to put on an exhibition at the University of Chicago field house Friday. The Big Ten champion Seymour Greenberg will play the national junior champion Jimmy Evert after which Bobby Riggs and Don McNeill will show the assembled fans what has made each a champion. Sort of a champions' night.

E. F.

Table Net Champions Win Games

NEW YORK, April 3 (AP)—Led by Lou Pagliaro, of New York, and Sally Green of Indianapolis, the defending champions, the 16 seeded entries in the men's and women's divisions of the National Table Tennis championships won all of their matches as the tournament moved into the fourth round with opening-day program of 101 singles matches.

Pagliaro drew a first-round bye and then eliminated Bob Delery, of Somerville, Mass., 21—6, 21—13, 21—19, and William Ablin, of Chicago 21—19, 21—14, 21—13. Second-Seeded Charles Schmidt, also of New York, disposed of Waldo Fielding, Hanover, N. H., 19—21, 21—15, 23—21, 21—18, and followed with a 21—15, 21—14, 21—14 triumph over Frank Dwelly, of Boston.

Bill Hozrichter, third-seeded Chicagoan, ousted Milton Isserlis, of Providence, R. I., 21—8, 21—12, 21—7, and Bill Cross, of Bellville, N. J., 22—20, 21—13, 21—17, while Ed Pinner, of New York, No. 4, won from Thor Sanger, of New York, 21—12, 21—17, 21—12, and Calvin Fuhrman, of Hamilton, Ohio, 21—17, 21—16, 22—20.

Other seeded winners were Jim McClure, of Indianapolis, who dropped only one game in defeating Thomas Doherty, of New York, and Carl Manley, of Chicago; Tibor Hazi, of Hungary, who turned back Frederic Borges, of Brooklyn, and Bob Green, of Columbus; Garrett Nash, of St. Louis, who smothered Dick Morgan, of Chicago, after advancing by default, and Sol Schiff, of New York, who conquered Lloyd Shepardson, of Newton, Mass., and Max Hersch, of Detroit, with the loss of only one game.

Others in the fourth and quarter-final round of the women's play were Leah Thall, a straight-game victor over Mildred Payne, of Cranston, R. I., and Willa Gant, of Chicago; Mrs. Reba Monness, who disposed of Peggy McLean, of Hollis, N. Y., and Gladys May, of Toledo; Mrs. Mae Clouther, of Arlington, Mass., victor over Genevieve Ehlenbeck, of Milwaukee, and Henrietta Wright, of Philadelphia; Mrs. Magda Gal Hazi, of Hungary, who accounted for two local players; and Mayo Rolph, of Portland, Oregon, Mary Baumbach, of South Bend, Ind., and Helen Germaine, of New York.

Playing Manager

NEWARK, N. J. (AP) — The Newark Bears of the International Baseball League announced that Dallas Warren, 32, catcher with the Bears last year, has been named playing-manager of the Easton (Md.) team of the Eastern Shore League.

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Complete List of Odd Lot and Inactive Issues on New York Stock Exchange Are Published Tuesdays and Fridays

Today's Closing Prices on the New York Stock Exchange

Today's sales (est.)	900,000
Previous day's sales	445,510
1941 volume to date	33,256,459
1940 volume to date	47,309,338

Rails Lead Brisk Rally In Market

NEW YORK, April 3 (AP)—Stocks rallied on expanding volume in today's market, with rails and steels leading the forward push.

Quotations began to mount after a hesitant start and bidding broadened appreciably at intervals. Gains of fractions to around 2 points were plentiful near the final hour. While there were slowdowns, transfers were at the rate of approximately 900,000 shares, one of the biggest turnovers of the year to date.

Wall Street experienced another slight touch of "inflation" fever as the Government put price limits on iron and steel scrap and soft coal, and major commodities continued to point upward. Intensification of the Nazi-Yugoslav crisis, however, combined with the still cloudy domestic labor picture, served to accentuate speculative conservatism in some quarters.

In the share division new highs for the year were posted for Santa Fe, Pennsylvania, Atlantic Coast Line and preferreds of Electric Power & Light, Gulf Mobile & Ohio, and American Car & Foundry.

Supported elsewhere were U. S. Steel, Bethlehem, Chrysler, Glenn Martin, U. S. Rubber, Western Union, American Smelting, Great Northern, Chesapeake & Ohio, N. Y. Central, Philip Morris, and Johns-Manville.

Forward leaners in the curb included Creole Petroleum, Gulf Oil, Jones & Laughlin, Humble Oil, Pennroad, and Pittsburgh & Lake Erie.

Bonds Up Fractionally

The bond market posted a general advance of small fractions to around a point today in trading nearly twice as heavy as on Wednesday when the trend was generally lower.

Transactions up to 1 o'clock amounted to more than $11,500,000, par value, contrasted with $6,630,000 in the same period in the preceding session. Rails showed the widest gains.

Issues in demand at higher prices included Illinois Central 4¾s, Erie 5s, Delaware & Hudson refunding 4s, Rock Island general 4s, St. Paul 5s, Baltimore & Ohio convertibles of '60, Southern Pacific 4½s, and Missouri Pacific 5s.

First up and then down in a narrow range were, among others, Pacific Gas 3¾s, Portland General Electric 4½s, Walworth 4s, Western Union 5s, Alleghany stamped 5s, Consolidated Oil 3½s, and International Telephone 5s.

Trading in listed Government bonds was somewhat light in both the stock exchange and over the counter. The trend was steady, however, with some evidence of switching operations going on in the various long-term Treasuries.

Some South American bonds, including Panama 5s and Uruguay adjustment 3¾s, were in demand.

Security Dealers To Vote on Uniform Trade Code Proposal

WASHINGTON (AP)—The National Association of Security Dealers, Inc., has submitted to its membership a proposed uniform practice code and an amendment to its by-laws which would permit adoption of the suggested rules. Balloting will close on April 30.

The plan calls also for the adoption of district uniform practice codes by N. A. S. D. district committees.

In a letter to the membership, Wallace H. Fulton, Executive Director, said that it was believed that the code would simplify and facilitate transaction of business by members and would largely eliminate "business disputes and misunderstandings which at present arise from uncertainty and lack of uniformity."

The code, evolved after more than a year of study, would govern such matters as trade terms, deliveries, payments, dividends, rights, interest, reclamations, stamp taxes, claims, powers of substitution, computation of interest and base prices, and transfer fees.

The by-laws amendment is the first ever submitted to the association. In addition to approval by the membership, it must be approved also by the Securities Commission.

The N. A. S. D. Board of Governors has tentatively approved the code, and Mr. Fulton said that in view of conferences with SEC officials it was believed that the commission would not disapprove it.

Suit Against Lever Bros. On Infringement Charge

CINCINNATI, April 3 (AP)—Claiming infringement of certain characteristics of its product, Ivory Soap, Procter & Gamble Co. today filed suit in U. S. District Court against the British-owned Lever Bros. Co. of Cambridge, Mass.

The action seeks an injunction, accounting of profits and costs. The bill of complaint alleges that the defendant company's recently-introduced SWAN soap imitates Ivory Soap in size and design of cake and in odor and floating properties.

Nash Motors Sales Rise

DETROIT (AP)—Nash Motors division of Nash-Kelvinator corporation reported its new car sales for the first 20 days of March numbered 4,331 compared with 3,471 in the comparable period a year ago. Sales from January 1 to March 20 were announced as 20,002 units. For the same period a year ago they numbered 10,711.

Cotton Weight Bill Defeated

WASHINGTON (AP)—The House defeated legislation to require the use of net weights in cotton transactions and to standardize bale wrappings. The roll call vote was announced as 146 to 166.

1941 High	1941 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
53	46	Abbott (1.60a)	1	50	50	50	Apr 2
51¾	45	Acme Steel (4)	1	47	47	47	
7¾	5½	Adams Ex (.40e)	9	6	5⅞	6	+ ¼
22¾	19½	Adam-Millis (1)	1	19¾	19¾	19¾	Apr 2
15⅞	13⅛	Addressog (1)	1	14½	14½	14½	+ ½
42½	36¾	Air Reduct (1a)	*8	38⅛	37⅝	38⅛	+ ⅜
⅝	½	Air-Way E Ap	4	½	½	½	— ⅛
5	4⅜	Alaska Jun (⅝)	7	4½	4½	4½	
⅝	⅜	Alleghany Corp	4	⅛	½	⅛	+ ⅛
9¼	5⅞	Alleg pf xw	8	8¾	8½	8¾	
10⅜	7	Alleg pf $30 ww	16	9⅝	9⅜	9½	+ ½
21⅜	16	Alleghany pr pf	12	21½	20⅝	21	+ ¾
25⅜	19⅜	Alleg Lud (1½g)	3	21¾	21⅜	21¾	+ ¾
11¼	9	Allen Ind (1½e)	3	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	Apr 1
165	144½	Al Ch & Dye (6)	3	157	156½	157	+2
11¼	10¼	Allied Kid (1)	1	11	11	11	Apr 1
14	11¾	Allied Mills (1e)	2	13¾	13¾	13¾	— ⅛
7⅝	5⅜	Allied Stores	16	6⅝	6⅜	6⅝	+ ¼
80	73	Allied Str pf (5)	1	73½	73½	73½	M'r 28
37	27¼	Allis-Ch (1½e)	34	28⅞	28	28⅞	+1
17¾	14½	Alpha Cem (¼g)	1	16	16	16	+ ½
1¼	1	Amal Leather	1	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	+ ⅛
15¼	11⅜	Amal Leath pf	1	11⅜	11⅜	11⅜	M'r 21
50⅜	44	Amerada Cp (2)	5	51½	49⅝	51½	+2½
17¾	14⅜	Am Ag Ch (.30g)	1	15¼	15¼	15¼	
58½	40	Am Airlines (1e)	3	50	49½	50	+2
8¼	6½	Am Bank Note	3	7	6¾	7	+ ⅜
8¼	5½	Am Bosch	3	6	6	6	
38	31¾	Am Br S (1.60)	1	33¾	33¾	33¾	Apr 2
1¾	1	Am Cable & R	1	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	
95¼	82	Am Can (4)	3	89	88½	89	+1
185	177	Am Can pf (7)	2	178	178	178	M'r 29
31⅜	23⅞	Am Car & Fdy	13	28⅛	27½	27⅝	— ⅛
68¼	56	Am C&F pf (7)	13	69	68	68	— ¼
23⅛	18⅝	Am Ch&C (.40g)	3	20	19¾	19¾	+ ¼
115	107½	Am Ch&C pf (5)	1	108	108	108	M'r 24
121	108¼	Am Chicle (4a)	1	112	112	112	Apr 1
6⅛	4⅜	Am Comm Al	1	5½	5½	5½	
14¼	9½	Am Crys S (½g)	2	13	13	13	+ ¼
1⅞	1½	Am Encaus Til	4	1¾	1¾	1¾	+ ⅛
5	3¾	Am European	2	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	+ ⅛
1⅛	¾	Am & For Pow	11	½	½	½	+ ⅛
17¾	13	AmFP $6pf(.30k)	1	14¼	14¼	14¼	
21	14¾	AmFP $7pf(.35k)	3	17⅜	17	17⅜	+ 5⅛
3⅞	2½	Am & F P 2 pf	2	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	Apr 2
38½	29	Am-Haw SS (2)	14	38	37	38	+1¼
4⅛	2⅞	Am Hide & Lea	1	3¼	3¼	3¼	+ ⅛
30	29	Am H & L pf (3)	1	29	29	29	Feb 4
51	46¼	Am Home (2.40)	6	49½	49½	49½	-¼
1⅞	1½	Am Ice	3	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	M'r 29
22½	20	Am Ice pf (½e)	7	21¾	21¾	21¾	M'r 26
4¼	3⅝	Am Internat'l	11	4	3⅞	3⅞	
13¼	12¼	Am Inv Ill (1)	7	12½	12½	12½	M'r 27
50	49	Am In Ill pf(2½)	1	49	49	49	M'r 27
17½	12	Am Locomotive	17	13⅞	12¾	13⅞	+ ⅞
94⅜	81	Am Loco pf (2k)	2	85½	85½	85½	
13¾	12	Am M & F (.34g)	3	12¾	12¾	12¾	+ ¼
5⅛	2¼	Am M & Metal	10	5	4¾	4⅞	+ ⅛
19½	17	Am Metal (¼g)	16	18⅝	18	18⅝	+1⅛
3¼	1⅜	Am Power & Lt	68	1⅝	1½	1½	
46¾	39	Am P&L $6pf 3k	13	41¾	40¼	41½	+1¼
39	32¼	APL $5 pf (2½k)	7	35⅝	35⅛	35⅝	+ ⅜
7¼	6	AmRad&S (.15g)	48	6¾	6⅝	6¾	+ ⅛
15⅞	11⅞	Am Roll M(.35g)	26	14⅛	13¾	14⅛	+ ¾
7	5⅝	Am Saf R (¼g)	4	6½	6½	6½	+ ¼
8⅜	7¾	Am Seat (½e)	1	8	8	8	M'r 22
45¼	37⅞	Am Sm&R (½g)	12	40⅜	40¼	40⅜	+ ⅜
154	138¾	Am Sm&R pf (7)	1	143¾	143¾	143¾	M'r 31
54	45	Am Snuff (3a)	1	46	46	46	+ ¾
28½	21	Am Stl F (¾g)	25	23⅛	22½	23⅛	+ ⅞
11¼	9⅞	Am Stores (¼g)	2	11	11	11	
13½	11⅜	Am Stove (.30g)	1	12¾	12¾	12¾	M'r 18
19	13	Am Sug R (½g)	2	17⅜	17⅜	17⅜	+ ⅜
93	81	Am Sugar pf (7)	1	91¾	91¾	91¾	Apr 2
14½	13¼	Am Sum Tob (1)	2	13¾	13¾	13¾	M'r 25
168¾	156¾	Am T & T (9)	7	161⅞	161½	161½	— ½
73½	67½	Am Tobacco (5)	2	68¾	68¾	68¾	+ ¼
74¼	67¾	Am Tob B (5)	1	69¾	69¾	69¾	
159	147½	Am Tob pf (6)	1	151	151	151	— ¼
7	5	Am Type Fdrs	2	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	+ ¼
7¼	5	Am Water Wks	6	5¾	5⅝	5¾	+ ¼
99⅛	89¾	Am W W 1 pf (6)	1	90	90	90	Apr 2
83⅜	61¼	Am Woolen	11	7¼	7	7⅛	— ⅛
60⅛	51	Am Wool pf (7e)	6	58⅛	57½	58	+1
8	5½	Am Zinc L & S	6	6	5⅞	6	
54	50½	Am Z pr pf 1¼k	1	50½	50½	50½	M'r 31
27¾	22⅛	Anaconda (½g)	125	25⅜	24⅝	25⅛	+ ⅜
14¼	12½	Anchor H (½g)	1	12½	12½	12½	M'r 29
12½	9	Andes Cop (¾g)	3	10½	10½	10½	+ ½
2⅛	1½	A P W Paper	1	1½	1½	1½	M'r 31
30	26	Arch-DM (.35g)	5	29¼	28½	29¼	+1¼
111⅜	109½	Arm Del pf (7)	3	110¾	110⅜	110¾	Apr 2
5½	4½	Armour Ill	5	4⅞	4¾	4¾	+ ⅛
58	47½	Armour Ill p pf	7	55⅜	53½	55⅜	+1⅜
60	60	Armour Ill pf	1	60	60	60	Feb13
34⅜	28	Arm Cork (¼g)	2	28⅜	28⅜	28⅜	
8⅞	7¼	Arnold C (⅜g)	3	7⅞	7½	7⅞	+ ⅛
6¾	4⅜	Artloom (¼g)	3	5	4¾	4¾	M'r 27
7⅜	5⅜	Ass'd Dry Goods	43	7⅜	7¼	7½	+ ¼
87	79½	Assd D G 1 pf(6)	1	81½	81½	81½	+1½
99	87	Assd DG2pf 6¾k	2	90	90	90	−2
35⅛	32¼	Associates (2a)	1	32¼	32¼	32¼	M'r 17
26⅛	18	Atch T&SF (1e)	235	28	26	27¾	+1⅞
69	60¼	Atch T&SFpf(5)	15	68¾	68⅛	68½	+ ½
19⅛	13½	Atl Coast Line	111	20¼	18¾	20¼	+1½
21⅝	13½	Atl G&W Indes	1	20¾	20¾	20¾	+ ⅜
25¾	16½	Atl G&W In pf	8	25¾	24½	24½	— ¼
24¼	20¾	Atl Refining (1)	22	23⅝	23	23⅝	+ ⅝
110¼	108	Atl Refin pf (4)	1	108⅛	108⅛	108⅛	M'r 29
7⅛	6⅝	Atlas Corp (¼g)	1	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	
49¼	47½	Atlas Cp pf (3)	1	49½	49½	49½	+ ½
72¼	63	Atlas Pow (⅜g)	1	65	65	65	M'r 31
7	6	Atlas Tack(.15g)	4	7	7	7	Apr 2
27⅝	17⅜	Austin Nichols	1	17⅝	17⅜	17⅝	— ⅛
5¼	3⅜	Aviation Corp	95	5½	3⅜	3½	

B

19	14¾	Bald Loco ct	21	15⅝	15¼	15⅝	+ ⅝
4⅜	3⅛	Balt & Ohio	43	4⅛	3⅞	4⅛	+ ¼
6¼	4⅜	Balt & Ohio pf	79	7⅛	6¼	7	+ ¾
6	5⅛	Bangor & Ar	1	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	+ ⅜
10½	8	Barber As (½e)	12	9½	9	9⅜	+ ½
7½	6½	Barker Br (¾e)	4	8	8	8	
9⅝	7⅜	Barnsdall (.15g)	42	9⅜	8⅝	9⅛	+ ⅝
247⅜	183¾	Bath Ir Wks ¼g	18	241½	238⅜	241⅝	+ ¾
31⅜	27½	Bayuk (1½)	2	30⅞	30⅞	30⅞	+ ¾
24¾	22	Beat Cream (1a)	2	23¼	23¼	23¼	+ ¼
103	103	Beat pf ww (5)	1	103	103	103	M'r 10
104	104	Beat pf xw (5)	1	104	104	104	Feb 5
126	117⅛	Beech-Nut (4a)	1	118	118	118	Apr 2
8⅜	7⅜	Beld-Hem (.80)	1	7½	7½	7½	
37¾	33	Bendix Av (1g)	37	37	36½	37	+ ⅞
20⅞	19¼	Benef I L (.45g)	4	19½	19½	19½	— ¼
56⅞	55¾	Ben IndLpf(2½)	1	56	56	56	M'r 29
32	27½	Best & Co(1.60a)	2	28¾	28¼	28¾	+ ⅝
89½	74⅜	Beth Steel(1½g)	9	78¾	78	78½	+1½
131½	121½	Beth S 7% pf (7)	2	125¼	125	125¼	Apr 2
28	24¼	Bigelow-Sanf 1g	1	26¾	26¾	26¾	+1
21¼	17	Black & D (1.60)	5	19⅞	19¼	19¼	Apr 1
10¼	7½	Blaw-Knox .15g	8	8⅛	7⅞	8⅛	+ ⅛
18⅜	16	Bliss & L (.4g)	1	16¾	16¾	16¾	+ ¾
18⅜	13⅞	Boeing Airplane	25	16	15⅜	16	+ ⅝
35	27	Bohn A&B (½g)	4	28⅞	28	28⅞	+1⅝
22⅜	19	Bond Strs (1.60)	1	19½	19¼	19½	Apr 1
20⅛	18⅝	Borden Co (.30g)	32	19⅞	19⅝	19⅞	+ ¼
20¼	16⅜	Borg-Warn .40g	12	18¾	18¼	18½	+ ½
1½	⅞	Boston & Maine	6	1½	1⅜	1⅜	
39⅝	30¾	Bower Roll B(3)	2	33¼	33	33	
4½	3¾	Brew Corp(.10g)	2	4	3⅞	4	+ ¼
12⅜	9¾	Bridgeport (¼g)	3	10¾	10⅜	10¾	
25⅜	19¼	Briggs Mf (½g)	25	21⅛	20⅝	20⅞	+ ⅛
41	36½	Briggs & S (¾g)	1	36⅝	36⅝	36⅝	+ ⅛
44½	38¼	Bristol-M (2.40)	3	38½	38¼	38¼	Apr 2
2½	2⅛	Bkly & Q Trans	1	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	M'r 28
6⅝	5¾	Bkly-Man Tr	1	6	6	6	— ⅛
14⅛	11¼	Bklyn Un Gas	1	12⅜	12⅜	12⅜	+ ⅛
30½	20	Brown Shoe (2)	1	30	30	30	Feb27
23½	20	Bruns-Bal (½g)	3	22⅛	22¼	22¼	+ ¼
12⅜	9⅜	Bucyrus-E(.15g)	4	10½	10¼	10½	+ ¼
5¼	3½	Budd Mfg	16	4⅛	4	4⅛	+ ⅛
7¾	5⅝	Budd Wh (.20g)	4	6½	6⅜	6½	+ ⅛
24¼	26¼	Bullard Co (½g)	3	28¾	28	28¾	+1¼
33¾	27½	Bulova Wat (2a)	1	31⅞	31⅞	31⅞	+ ¼
18½	16¼	Burling Mills (1)	6	17⅜	17¼	17¼	— ⅛
53¼	50	Burling pf (2¾)	1	51¾	51¾	51¾	M'r 25
8¾	7¾	Burr Add (.15g)	10	8⅜	8¼	8¼	
3¾	2½	Bush Terminal	1	2½	2½	2½	Apr 2
5⅛	4½	Butler Br (.15g)	1	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	
21⅜	20	But Bro pf (1½)	1	20¼	20¼	20¼	
4⅜	3⅛	ButteCop&Zinc	2	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	+ ¼
11¾	7⅞	Byers (AM) Co	8	9⅛	8⅞	8⅞	+ ½
12	10	Byron Jack (1)	3	10	10	10	M'r 28

C

21¾	16¾	Calif Pack (1)	1	20⅞	20⅞	20⅞	+ ⅜
53	51	Calif P pf (2½)	1	52½	52½	52½	M'r 26
1½	1	Callahan Z-Lead	4	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	+ ⅛
7¼	5½	Cal & Hec (¼g)	6	6¼	6⅛	6¼	+ ⅛
14⅞	11⅜	Camp Wy (.60g)	*4	12⅜	12⅛	12⅛	
13⅜	11⅜	Canada Dry(.60)	6	12¼	12	12	
4¼	3⅛	Canadian Pacific	76	4⅛	4	4	— ¼
39½	35⅞	Cannon M (½g)	2	39⅞	39⅜	39⅞	+ ⅜
3¼	2⅜	Capital Adm A	1	2½	2½	2½	Apr 1
30½	26	Carpent Stl(½g)	1	27	27	27	Apr 2
3½	2⅞	Car & Gen (.10)	2	3	3	3	
59¼	43	Case (JI) Co(3e)	2	50¼	50	50¼	+2¼
50¼	41⅞	Caterpil Tr (2)	6	43¼	42⅛	42⅜	+ ⅞
28⅜	22	Celanese (½g)	7	22⅞	22⅝	22⅜	+ ⅛
10	7	Celotex Cp (¼g)	8	9⅜	9⅛	9⅜	+ ¼
22¾	18¼	Cent Aguir (1½)	2	20⅝	20½	20⅝	+ ⅛
2⅜	1⅞	Cent Foundry	1	2	2	2	M'r 31
2⅝	2⅛	Cent RR NJ	3	2⅞	2⅝	2⅞	+ ⅜
6⅞	4¼	Cent Violetta S	5	5½	5½	5½	+ ¼
3⅛	2½	Century Rib M	1	2⅝	2¾	2¾	Feb26
34⅛	27	Cerro de Pas(2g)	18	32⅜	31¼	31⅞	+ ⅝
53⅜	33¼	Cert-teed Prod	6	4	3⅞	4	+ ⅛
21¼	18	Chain Belt (¼g)	3	18½	18½	18½	M'r 28
20⅜	17½	ChampP&F(¼g)	1	18⅜	18⅜	18⅜	Apr 1
18	12½	Checker Cab	1	14½	14½	14½	
44⅛	38½	Ches & Ohio (3)	36	40¾	40⅛	40¾	+ ¾
102½	98½	Ches & O pf (4)	1	100	100	100	
3	2⅜	Ches Corp	3	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	+ ⅛
1½	⅝	Chi & E Ill	25	1½	1⅜	1½	
4⅛	1⅜	Chi & E Ill A	45	4¼	3⅞	4¼	+ ¼
2½	⅞	Chi Great West	24	2½	2⅜	2½	
8	3⅞	Chi Great W pf	98	8⅛	7⅞	8	+ ⅛
8⅛	6¾	Chi Mail O (¼e)	3	6⅞	6¾	6⅞	Apr 2
15½	9½	Chi Pneu T (1g)	6	13½	13⅜	13½	+ ⅜
44½	37⅝	Chi P T cv pf(3)	1	39¼	39¼	39¼	M'r 27
52½	49¼	C P T pr pf (2½)	2	50½	50½	50½	Apr 2
⅛	⅛	Chi Rock Is & P	1	⅜	⅜	⅜	M'r 29
¼	⅛	C R I & P 6% pf	2	¼	¼	¼	Apr 2
⅜	⅛	C R I & P 7% pf	1	⅜	⅜	⅜	+ ⅛
9½	8½	Chi Yel Cab (1)	1	9	9	9	+ ½
13⅜	10¾	Chickasha (½e)	1	12⅜	12⅜	12⅜	+ ⅛
2⅞	1½	Childs Co	6	1¾	1¾	1¾	
72⅜	62¼	Chrysler (1½g)	44	65⅛	63¾	65⅛	+1⅝
10¾	9¼	City I & F (.30g)	1	9⅜	9⅜	9⅜	
3	2½	City Stores	3	2½	2½	2½	— ⅛
37¾	31¼	Clark Equip ¾g	1	35	35	35	M'r 26
33¼	27⅜	Clev Gr B (.40g)	1	27⅜	27⅜	27⅜	— ⅜
35	26⅞	Climax M (1.20)	29	35	34	35	+1¼
34	28½	Cluett P (1½g)	9	32⅜	31½	32⅜	+1⅜
106	87	Coca-Cola (3¾g)	2	96	96	96	+ ½
62½	60	Coca-Cola A (3)	1	60	60	60	M'r 22
13	11⅛	Colgate-P (½a)	12	12⅜	12¼	12¼	
103½	100¾	Colg-P pf (4¼)	6	103½	103½	103½	Apr 2
30¼	24⅛	Collins & A 2¼g	6	24½	24½	24½	+ ⅜
20	15	Col Fuel & I ½g	2	15⅞	16½	16⅞	+ ¾
21¾	18	Colum Br A .45g	5	18⅜	18¼	18⅜	+ ⅛
21	17¾	Colum Br B .45g	2	18¼	18¼	18¼	+ ¼
4⅞	3¾	Col G&E (.10g)	22	3⅞	3¾	3¾	
82⅛	74½	Col G&E pf A(5)	2	80½	80½	80½	
6⅞	4⅝	Colum Pict	2	4¾	4⅝	4⅝	Apr 2
24⅞	22½	Colum P pf (2¾)	2	23¼	23	23	Apr 2
80⅛	74½	Col Carb (1g)	1	75¾	75¾	75¾	+ ¼
31	28⅛	Comi Credit (3)	3	29	28⅜	29	+ ¼
104	100	Com Cr pf (4¼)	1	100⅜	100⅜	100⅜	+ ⅜
37⅞	33⅞	Coml Inv Tr (4)	4	34¼	34¼	34¼	+ ¼
110	105	ComTcv pf(4¼)	1	105	105	105	M'r 28
11⅜	8⅜	Com'l Solv (¾e)	65	11½	11	11⅜	+ ⅜
⅛	⅜	Com'th & South	43	½	⅛	⅛	
8	7⅜	Cons F pf (¼k)	2	7½	7½	7½	Apr 2
3½	2½	Cons Laundries	1	2½	2½	2½	
6	5⅜	Cons Oil (½)	108	5⅝	5½	5⅝	+ ¼
13⅜	¾	Con RR Cuba pf	4	13⅜	11¼	13⅜	Apr 1
4½	2⅞	Consol'n Coal	5	3⅞	3½	3⅞	+ ⅜
21	15¼	Consol'n Coal pf	1	18½	18½	18½	+ ½
106⅜	101½	Con Pow pf(4½)	1	103⅝	103⅝	103⅝	— ⅜
15⅞	12½	Container (½g)	12	14	13⅞	13⅞	
13	7⅝	Cont Bak (A)	14	13	12½	12¾	— ¼
1⅛	⅝	Cont Bak (B)	4	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
98	79	Cont Bak pf (8)	2	96	95	95	+2
40½	36	Cont Can (½g)	4	38¼	38	38¼	+ ¾
8¼	6⅝	Cont Diam F (1)	2	8	8	8	+ ⅛
39⅝	35¼	Cont Ins (1.60a)	3	38⅞	38¼	38¼	Apr 2
4⅛	2⅞	Cont Motors	13	3¼	3⅛	3⅛	
20½	17⅜	Cont O Del (¼g)	51	20	18⅝	20	+1⅜
23½	17¼	Cont Steel (¼g)	5	18½	17¾	18½	+ ⅞
18⅞	14¼	Cop'weld (.20g)	3	15¾	15⅜	15¾	+ ⅛
56	52	Cop'weld pf(2½)	1	54	54	54	M'r 27
47½	44¼	Corn Prods (3)	*7	47	46⅜	46⅞	+ ⅜
4⅞	3⅞	Coty Inc (½e)	1	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	+ ⅛
⅞	½	Coty Internat'l	7	¾	¾	¾	
19⅞	14¾	Crane Co (.80e)	21	15½	15⅛	15⅜	+ ¼
19	16½	C of Wheat(1.60)	2	17	17	17	— ⅛
6¼	4⅜	Crosley Corp	1	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	— ⅛
27⅝	22⅝	Crown C&S(½e)	4	24½	24½	24½	+ ⅛
45½	40	Cr C pf xw (2¼)	1	42	42	42	M'r 24
15⅜	12⅝	Crown Zel (½g)	20	13¼	12¾	13¼	+ ½
47¼	36½	Crucible Steel	16	41	40⅛	41	+1⅜
98½	84½	Crucible pf (5)	5	88	87	88	+1½
5¼	3½	Cuban-Am Sug	9	4¾	4⅜	4⅜	— ⅛
53	41⅞	Cuban-AS pf 5½	18	50¼	50	50	−1
16½	13	Cudahy Pack	1	14	14	14	Apr 2
25	21¼	Cuneo Pr (1½)	2	21½	21½	21½	M'r 20
17⅜	13⅜	Curtis Publish	22	1½	1½	1½	
45	43	Curtis P pf (¾k)	2	45	45	45	M'r 21
34¾	32	Curtis P p pf (3)	1

Commerce and Finance

Unemployment Down in February; 2,311,000 Get Jobs in Year

Business and Industry

Bolivia Nearer Standard Oil Case Solution

LA PAZ, Bolivia (AP)—Joaquin Espada, Bolivian Treasury Minister, has asked the National House of Deputies to approve payment to the Standard Oil Company for lands taken from the company in 1937.

With payment made, he said, Bolivia could go to the United States as an honest "good neighbor" and ask for financial help to reconstruct the Bolivian internal economy.

Mr. Espada said the people of the United States had been given the impression that Bolivia seized the lands unjustly and for this reason the Senate and the State Department of the United States had refused to approve Export-Import Bank loans to Bolivia until the oil dispute is settled.

"This is our opportunity to demonstrate to the great democrat President Roosevelt that Bolivia is a land of justice," Mr. Espada said.

Mr. Espada promised the opposition that no settlement would be made without advance assurance that the loans would be forthcoming and said the settlement amount has not yet been fixed because Standard Oil had not yet asked for a specific amount, the demands ranging from $20,000,000 a year ago to $1,000,000 or $2,000,000 now.

In any case, he said, the Government is determined not to permit the company's return to Bolivia.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LA PAZ, Bolivia—A compromise with the Standard Oil Company interests, to end the long controversy on expropriated oilfields, appears nearer with the Senate's approval of a conciliatory gesture by the Government of President General Enrique Peñaranda. There was a simultaneous vote to investigate the administration of the industry by the State company.

The Government has been patient, but determined, in promotion of a revised national attitude on this issue. That popular feeling still runs high is seen in several public demonstrations. La Paz taxi-drivers declared a two hour strike against any arrangement with the Standard Oil. Ex-President General David Toro, author of the confiscatory decree, led some opposition.

Must Find Solution

It has been made fairly clear, however, that Bolivia cannot hope for satisfactory commercial cooperation with the United States until a just settlement is reached with the American company. It is reported that, in a secret session of the Chamber, Foreign Minister Dr. Alberto Ostria Gutierrez indicated there would be no Export-Import Bank loan for the construction of the Vila Vila-Santa Cruz branch railway and probably no assistance in other spheres while the Standard Oil problem remained.

Prior to the war, when power was exercised through the totalitarian-inclined regime of the late President Colonel German Busch, there was evidence of a proposed barter deal with Germany to expand the production of the confiscated oil wells. It is recognized that development is now dependent on increased American capital and technical investments.

Must Have Credit

Senator Luis Calvo, in the course of the oil debate, declared that the Toro decree did more harm to Bolivia than to the Standard Oil. "That company has interests in all countries but we can obtain credit in only one country—where we have destroyed it," he stated.

Senator Mamerto Uriolagoitia reminded that "even Mexico, the most rebellious toward American influence, is now turning northward" in conciliation. Senator Adolfo Vilar thought the expropriation decree was "erroneously nationalistic" and demagogic. He sharply criticized the policy of the State Company since then also the treaty which gave Bolivian oil favors to Argentina. Yet another Senator, Julio Pantoja, representative for the Tarija oil region, wanted a settlement with the company in the interests of national dignity. He considered Bolivia owed a debt of gratitude to the Standard for its initial development of the oil wealth. Other speakers deplored the lack of settlement because Bolivia, alone among South American countries cannot obtain credits from the United States.

The President of the Senate, Señor Pedro Zilvetti Arce, did not agree with the attitude of the Standard during the Chaco war when, he alleged, it refused to supply the army with oil. It was inconsistent with the obvious fact that the war defended the Standard's interests. Yet, he declared, it was necessary to come to an intelligent solution, for Bolivia must have credit and technical assistance.

Ex-President Toro, in an interview, declared that the Standard betrayed Bolivia during the Chaco war and, to a large extent, was responsible for the disaster. When chief of the army staff, he said, he asked that the Standard deliver the photometric plans of the oil zone which had been converted into a war theater. The Standard refused and, morever, according to Toro, a member of the Salamanca ministry allowed the Standard to take the plans out of Bolivia.

President Peñaranda gave his opinion when the parliamentary attitude became defined. Oil wealth is the patrimony of the State, he declared, which will not be deprived of it by either foreign or national influences. Bolivia is a sovereign country and its decisions would be respected. At the same time he allowed it to be inferred that a transaction is possible without damaging national honor.

Elected Treasurer

Edward B. Morrow

Elected Treasurer and a member of the Executive Committee of the Hercules Powder Co. Mr. Morrow, who was formerly Assistant Treasurer, succeeds Charles C. Hoopes. Mr. Hoopes will continue as a director and a member of the finance committee.

Inflationary Trend Last Two Months Is Seen by N. Y. Bank

NEW YORK (AP)—The suggestion that estimates of the future demand for labor and materials must be revised upward was advanced by the National City Bank in its monthly summary of economic conditions.

"Despite accumulated stocks, the productive resources of this country and the reserve supply of labor," said the summary, "the developments of the last two months give notice of the inflationary danger.

"The rush to buy had not abated in March, but the contrary. The shipping situation has tightened and ocean freight rates have risen further.

"The rise of wage rates is more pronounced, with increases general through the textile and apparel trades, fairly widespread in other industries, and under negotiation in coal and steel."

Power Production 15.7 P.C. Above 1940

NEW YORK (AP)—Electric power production declined last week for the third week in a row but maintained a sizable lead over the comparable 1940 period, the Edison Electric Institute reported.

Latest output of 2,802,255,000 kilowatthours was .2 of 1 per cent less than 2,808,915,000 a week earlier but 15.7 per cent above 2,422,287,000 a year ago.

Percentage gains over a year ago, according to major geographic areas, were reported as follows by the institute:

New England, 19.4; Middle Atlantic, 13.2; Central Industrial, 19.5; West Central, 12.4; Southern States, 20.8; Rocky Mountain, 62.1; Pacific Coast, 5.

April Preference Order For Neoprene Is Issued

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Priorities Division of the Office of Production Management issued a general preference order for April allocating nearly one million pounds of neoprene to about 250 companies and industrial users.

The April distribution of neoprene, a synthetic rubber, will go almost entirely into defense work.

Neoprene output was brought under mandatory control March 7, which gave all defense orders a preference rating ahead of civilian orders. The action, however, fixes specifically the amount each user will get. British orders are to be accorded the same treatment as United States defense orders.

Exchange Seats at $22,000

NEW YORK (AP)—Two memberships in the New York Stock Exchange were sold at $22,000 each, unchanged from the $22,000 a transfer brought Wednesday and the lowest since 1898.

Surplus Crops Go Into Hats, Paint, Clothes

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO—They don't claim to be stage magicians, but the "chemurgists" meeting here to discuss new uses for farm surpluses are telling of such laboratory tricks as "pulling the rabbit out of the hat."

Dr. F. C. Atwood, President of Atlantic Research Associates, Inc., told this story. It seems that rabbit fur, commonly used to make felt hats for men, is scarce, while milk is being produced in excess of food requirements in this country. To the chemist the answer is plain: find a way to use milk as a substitute for rabbit's fur.

Mr. Atwood said that his laboratory, which does research for the National Dairy Products Corporation, went to work to find a way to employ casein, a product remaining from milk product manufacturing, as a substitute for fur in felt hats. Last year, he said, considerable progress was made in the development of a casein fibre. One hat manufacturer reported that the lactic fibre was superior to fur in some respects. "It's more velvety to the touch than rabbit," he said. This manufacturer figures that at present 10 per cent of the fibre going into men's felt hats is of the lactic variety. He expects the proportion to increase.

"So each time you buy a hat now you may be contributing to the better living of the dairy farmer," said Mr. Atwood.

New Rubber Product

A process of riveting fibres together with latex, a rubber product, promises to double the wear of sox, gloves, suits and other wearing apparel, according to Dr. M. C. Teague, who reported findings of the General Development Division of the United States Rubber Company. Fabrics treated with a new chemical and latex process not only give twice the wear, he said, but they also resist shrinking and repel moths. This may not increase the farmer's market for wool, but it will certainly enable him to get better value from some of the things he buys, observers noted. There is no doubt, they add, but that it will help the Army and Navy keep their men clothed at a reduced cost.

The good old stand-by of the chemurgists, the soybean, came in for consideration. Now that the government is using so large a share of the commercial supplies of nickel and aluminum, demands for plastics is greater than ever. Soybeans, which are doing their bit to supply feed for animals, fats for human diet, and drying oil for paints and varnishes, are now being processed for use as a moulding plastic.

Federal research work carried on in a laboratory at Urbana, Ill., has developed processes for the use of soybean phenolic moulding plastics that promises to take the place of a more costly material, reported Edward F. Flynn, of the Great Northern Railway staff. When this and other developments get out of the laboratory stage, it should put to use an additional 100,000,000 bushels of soybeans within the next four or five years, said Mr. Flynn.

Soybean Oil Cheaper

B. G. Perkins, of the Doane Agricultural Service, St. Louis, Mo., explained why he came to use soybean paint for buildings on the farms he manages.

"It has long been known," he said, "that the more hands a product must pass through the greater the cost. We farmers produce large quantities of soybeans and by taking them to the mill in exchange for bean meal we have obtained the lowest cost protein supplement ever obtained. If this has cut protein supplement costs, why shouldn't the oil derived from the same one-stop process be used to reduce paint costs? This meant using the product closest at hand, eliminating all unnecessary handling and processing costs. In other words, it appeared possible to cut the long trip many of our products take after we produce them until they come back to us in usable form."

This farm management organization did what it set out to do. It bought paste to mix with soybean oil at the rate of one gallon of paste to one gallon of oil. Results, said Mr. Perkins, have been satisfactory. Costs have been cut and the paint promises to wear well.

Vegetable tanning materials, considered by the Defense Council as critical raw materials for military needs of leather, may be raised to a much larger extent in this country, according to Dr. Fred O'Flaherty, director of the Tanners Council Laboratory at the University of Cincinnati.

At the present time the United States imports about one-half of the tannin which is used annually, he said. "It would seem a propitious time," he concluded, "for a concerted effort toward the development of a domestic supply of such materials." If certain problems are solved, it should be possible, he said, to raise crops on idle land and obtain an economic return.

S. O. of Indiana Advances All Tank Wagon Prices

CHICAGO (AP)—Standard Oil Company of Indiana will advance all normal and special tank wagon prices to consumers and dealers on all three grades of motor gasoline one half cent a gallon, effective Saturday, April 5, the company announced.

States in which the price increase will be effective are Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, Wisconsin, Minnesota, North Dakota, South Dakota, Iowa, Missouri, and Kansas.

Change in Economics Indicates Post-War Slump Not Inevitable

By Harold Fleming

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Most economists here assume that after the present defense program or war emergency is over, we shall be plunged into another post-war depression. Certainly a large portion of American business and American labor assumes so. The capital goods industries are being rapidly expanded, and after the emergency will have an enormous capacity to produce peace-time goods for which a market often is not available after a war.

During the next year or two this expansion will be continued even further, and the number of skilled workmen will also be greatly increased. Industrial managements have been afraid to expand plant, and American labor to permit dilution of its jobs or increase in its skilled numbers, for fear of post-war depression. Practically every war during three hundred years of capitalism has been followed by a severe depression.

However, there are many pitfalls in this line of reasoning.

First, the post-war depressions haven't usually come right after the war. Europe prospered for two or three years after Waterloo, and after the American War of the States prosperity increased for at least four years and the panic of 1873 occurred eight years after Appomattox.

Is Post-War Slump Inevitable?

French defeat at Sedan was followed by substantial French prosperity which enabled France to pay off the Prussian five-billion-franc indemnity with unexpected ease. The 1918 Armistice was followed by a year and a half of rising prices, vigorous business, heavy American exports (on the cuff) rising stock prices and lots of jobs; the 1921 depression did not start until over two years after the Armistice.

Wars produce great shortages of civilian goods, temporary disregard of orthodox financial and budget policies, and great business dreams. After this war there will be an immense commodity vacuum in Europe to be filled, and large shortages in the United States of many goods and services which in a year or so will have been temporarily stopped off by the priority system. People will have the money to pay for them and will probably be eager to buy them.

Post-war depressions, in fact, generally result from immediate post-war over-enthusiasm and credit over-extension, rather than directly from war economics.

But, more important, it is not safe to assume that the precedents of previous wars will be followed after this war. Very little has happened in this war according to precedent or schedule, either in a military or an economic way. Until the war began every war scare drove the markets down. After it started there was an uprush in commodity and stock prices, which petered out.

Commodities have since risen slowly and intermittently to the levels, in some cases, achieved just after the warbroke out. But there has been no "inflation" in commodity prices or the cost of living. Despite a volume of business which keeps exceeding expectations, and which has surpassed the volume of the World War, strategic commodities like steel, the non-ferrous metals, and the food-stuffs have not risen to anything like the levels of the previous World War.

Machinery the Bottleneck

The bottlenecks have been in machinery and skilled men, not in farm commodities and raw materials as 25 years ago. And the most important departure from precedent has been a bear market in stocks, coupled with a serious depression in Wall Street, in contrast with a bull market 25 years ago and such activity in Wall Street as required prompt control when we entered the war.

Finally, we entered the last war after a long period of balanced budget but we enter the current emergency with a long record of budget deficits which haven't produced the traditional cost-of-living runaway almost universally predicted by orthodox economists. These departures from precedent have paralled the departures from precedent in the military arts forced on everyone by the Germans. Hence it is quite unsafe to assume a depression after this war is over merely because it always happened before.

One of the outstanding differences between present and past is the national attitude toward the budget. While lip-service is still given to budget-balancing, the normal annual budget result today in the United States is a deficit of something between $3,000,000,000 and $4,000,000,000. Experience since the defense program began seems to indicate that twice this size budget deficit can be safely incurred, year in and year out, without endangering the cost of living.

Hence we may come out of this emergency with even less respect for the principles of budget-balancing than we entered it. This is a revolutionary change even in the last 25 years. Immediately after the last World War, we resumed the practice of budget-balancing. By the year of depression 1921 the budget was balanced. There was no talk of helping out the unemployed, or the distressed farmers, with government funds at the expense of the budget.

Economic Security Is First

Unemployment relief was a private, or at most a local matter, while the most extreme farm program consisted in setting up a shaky Federal Land Banks, joint stock land banks, and other political concessions to the farmers who had abandoned their nineteenth-century love for soft money ventures in favor of twentieth century soft credit escapades.

But most important, the whole constellation of principles on which money, credit-debt, and budget matters are considered, has radically changed in the last 25 years. In the old days the fundamentals were the gold standard and a balanced budget, a free money market and a free price system. Of these the most important was the gold standard, for it could be preserved indefinitely only by a balanced budget and a free money market. Today these principles have been replaced. The gold standard persists only as a pile of buried gold the meaning of which is open to ridicule and the fate of which is a matter of mere parlor debate.

The first requirement of Treasury policy today is that it provide economic security for everybody, preferably in the form of full employment for all willing workers. Instead of a free price system, economics has returned to the medieval principle of the "just price," and the government is occupied with holding farm prices up and other prices down.

After the last war, the principle still prevailed that the less government we had from Washington the better, and the war-time controller's promptly quit. Today we have an ambitious priest-craft of economic adjusters, planners, correctors, and directors who, to judge by all the signs, have no intention of quitting after the war is over.

Unemployment Unforgiveable

This correspondent has pointed out that "we may fear inflation, and we may fear strong government, but we need not fear both for they don't go together." The same can be said of deflation. The government will not permit it, because the voters will not stand for it. The vast proliferation of government in the United States in the last ten years is a warning that unemployment or under-employment is, politically, the unforgiveable sin in political economy.

No government can last which ignores or permits heavy unemployment. All other economic principles will be allowed to go by the board, if necessary to provide work. Already the National Resources Conservation Board has outlined a $6,000,000,000 public works program to follow the emergency and to last six years. But in practice this is likely to prove an unimaginative, small-change proposal. The Washington ideamen are already saying "Look at the billions the Treasury is spending on the defense program, on the cuff, without a runaway cost of living or other adverse results judged by modern principles. We didn't prime the pump enough."

In short, the fundamental control of the business cycle now lies with the government through fiscal policy. The fundamental fiscal policy is to prevent business depressions. The only unemployment required by a modern government is the small amount necessary to keep a small number of persons dependent on government largess for economic semi-security, and beyond this there cannot, for fundamental political reasons, be any depressions.

Industry's February Orders Are Doubled

NEW YORK (AP)—New orders received by American manufacturers last month were more than double those of February, 1940, the National Industrial Conference Board estimated.

The research organization, sponsored by private industry, found an increase of 103 per cent in orders over the previous February and 5 per cent over January, 1941.

The manufacturers' inventories gained 14.5 per cent over the previous February and 1.8 per cent over January. Their shipments were 39 per cent heavier than in the previous February but 1 per cent smaller than in January.

The board's figures were on a seasonally adjusted basis.

Royal Dutch Transfer To Curacao Completed

NEW YORK (AP)—The Royal Dutch Petroleum Co., which operates throughout the world, sent a message to shareholders saying, "The company is now conducting its business free from all control by the enemy and all its resources are on the side of the battle for freedom."

After the German occupation of Holland last spring, Royal Dutch became a corporate refugee and shifted its home office from The Hague to Willenstad, Curacao, in the Netherlands West Indies.

Stockholders were informed that "transfer of the domicile of the company and all its Dutch subsidiaries" from The Hague to Curacao has been completed.

Chicago Brokers Approve 'National Rule' Plan

CHICAGO (AP)—Alfred W. Mansfield, chairman of the National Committee of Stock Exchange Partners, said a majority of Chicago brokerage firm members of the New York Stock Exchange have voted approval of a plan for "national rule" of the exchange.

Mr. Mansfield heads a group which has formulated a plan to choose a majority of governors of the New York exchange by equal representation from each of the 11 federal reserve districts outside of New York. A minority of the board of governors would be chosen from the New York district.

Number of Idle Drops 317,000 To 7,039,000

NEW YORK (AP)—The National Industrial Conference Board reported that unemployment in February reversed the usual trend by dropping 317,000 to a total of 7,039,000.

Even more spectacular, said the board, a private research organization, was the comparison with a year ago which showed that in 12 months 2,318,000 unemployed had been given jobs, mostly in industry.

The board forecast even larger decreases in the jobless than in Febrary as spring and summer activity in farming and construction combined with the defense program in employing workers.

"Expansion in the defense industries and in the armed forces," the board added, "accounted in large part for the increase of 364,000 in the number of persons employed in February. Manufacturing added 198,000 workers to its pay rolls and the service industries 227,000, of which 187,000 represented additions to the armed forces.

"Construction employed 129,000 fewer workers in February than in January, a smaller decline than usual. There were also less-than-seasonal declines of 29,000 in trade, distribution and finance and 21,000 in transportation.

Agriculture's gain of 87,000 workers was also less than seasonal and the increase of 19,000 in the public utilities was contraseasonal."

The board estimated that 70 per cent of the year's increase of 986,000 employed in the service industries was accounted for by enlargement in military personnel. The armed forces at the end of February totaled 1,145,000, including National Guard members inducted into regular military service.

NEW YORK (AP)—The American Iron & Steel Institute reported the steel industry had 603,000 workers on payrolls in February, equaling the previous peaks established in August and September, 1937.

January employment averaged 598,000 and in February last year the average was 538,000.

Reflecting the short month February payrolls dropped to $89,586,000 from $96,234,000 in January. In February, 1934, the industry's wage bill was $70,847,000.

M-K-T Business Up Due to Defense

NEW YORK (AP)—Matthew S. Sloan, board chairman and President of the Missouri-Kansas-Texas Railroad, said the effect of the nation defense program was reflected in a general improvement in the Katy's business during the last quarter of 1940. Building materials and supplies of all kinds moved in increased volume for numerous government projects.

Mr. Sloan made public the railroad's annual statement, which reported total operating revenues for the entire year were 1 per cent less than in 1939, aggregating $27,892,594 against $28,170,696.

The decrease was attributed to a decline in shipments of wheat, cotton and gasoline.

A reduction of 4.1 per cent in operating expenses, however, enabled the Katy to show net railway operating income of $1,937,991, as compared with $1,284,208

Notwithstanding greater production of wheat in the Katy's area, actual traffic was 33,497 cars less than in 1939, due to storage under government loans and to lack of export, Mr. Sloan said. Cotton shipments were retarded for the same reasons.

Promoted

Paul Stone

L. C. Schoenewald

Elected as Vice-President in charge of sales of Encyclopaedia Britannica, Inc. Mr. Schoenewald has been General Sales Manager for the last two years and prior to that time was Manager of the company's district sales office at New York City.

Continental Oil 1940 Net 92 Cents Share; $1.35 Share

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—During the year 1940 Continental Oil Company net earnings were equal to $4,317,657 after depreciation, depletion and taxes, according to the annual financial statement just released. This is equivalent to 92 cents per share. Earnings for 1939 were $6,304,504, or $1.35 per share.

Gross operating income for 1940 was $84,221,959 as compared with $81,111,389 for the previous year, an increase of $3,110,569. Sales of refined products increased 7.37 per cent in 1940 over 1939, although lower prices received by the company for its products reduced the income from this source.

Costs, including the cost of merchandise sold and operating and administrative expenses, totaled $60,683,758, and were $2,072,053, or 3.54 per cent greater than in 1939.

Reserve charges for amortization of properties during 1940 amounted to $17,172,943, which includes an amount of $9,852,879 for intangible drilling costs incurred during the year, equivalent to $2.10 per share.

Dividends paid to stockholders during 1940 amounted to $4,682,381, or $1 per share.

Cash and marketable securities on December 31, 1940, amounted to $12,805,424; net working capital was $30,010,808; the ratio of current assets to current liabilities was 3.97 to 1.

Record Republic Steel Activity

CLEVELAND (AP)—Every steel producing department in Republic Steel Corporation established new production records in March, for total output of 721,243 net tons, compared with the former record of 672,729 net tons, set in January.

Government Fixes Steel Scrap Prices

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Government has fixed maximum prices at which iron and steel scrap may be sold.

Leon Henderson, defense price stabilization commissioner, said the action was made necessary "by speculative activity which has put inflationary pressure on iron and steel scrap prices during the last few months."

(Scrap enters into the manufacture of defense products).

"In January, I asked the industry to co-operate with the Government in its effort to prevent runaway prices," Mr. Henderson said. "For the most part, the response to my request has been wholehearted. Some persons in the industry, however, have been continuing their speculative practices at the expense of those who have co-operated."

Three Price Scales

The price schedule established three scales of maximum prices: for iron and steel scrap other than that of railroad origin, for railroad scrap, and for scrap for export.

For the first class the maximum on number one heavy melting scrap is $20 a gross ton, Pittsburgh, with differentials for each point of major consumption and with corresponding arrangements for various other grades.

Unprepared yard scrap prices are fixed at $2.50 a ton less than the prices on each grade of prepared scrap.

On railroad scrap the maximum is $21 a ton, Pittsburgh, for number one heavy melting steel scrap. Differentials were set for various other points and other types of scrap.

Export prices from Atlantic Coast points were set at the maximum for domestic consumers at the nearest consuming point, less freight to the point of export, and plus $1 a ton to cover expenses incident to exporting.

Commissions to agents and brokers were fixed at 3 per cent of the maximum prices.

The schedule will be effective immediately but persons who bought scrap previously at prices higher than the new maximum will be given one week in which to carry out contracts.

To Be Enforced

"The price schedule for iron and steel scrap will be rigorously enforced," Henderson said. "The powers of the Government to place compulsory orders, to condemn or requisition properties, to issue priorities and to use other powers available for carrying out the defense program will be exerted to the utmost against any person who may venture to disregard the maximum ceiling prices established by this schedule."

The price schedule was the fifth issued by defense officials. April 2 they "froze" bituminous coal prices in view of the strike in that industry. Other price schedules covered second hand machine tools, aluminum scrap and secondary aluminum ingot, and zinc scrap and secondary slab zinc.

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Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Federal and Corporate Bond Quotations—Closing Curb Prices

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Inheritance, Realty Tax Income Drops

WASHINGTON (AP)—A squint at America's $14,300,000,000 tax collections for 1940 shows mounting revenue from betting and sales taxes and declining returns from levies on real property and inheritances.

Federal, state, and local taxes produced $8,248,000,000 in the 48 states in 1932.

From $66 in 1932, per capita taxation rose to $109 in 1940, the Commerce Department reported.

Of the $14,171,000,000 collected by the 48 states in 1940 the share of four New England states was: Massachusetts $158,726,000, New Hampshire $15,844,000, Vermont $11,641,000, Rhode Island $26,571,000.

Business More Active

The Department attributed the greater tax yield to increased business activity and to a 6 per cent rise in national income.

"Betting taxes show an increase of 25 per cent in 1940 over 1939, but the absolute amount of this increase was only slightly over $2,500,000," the report said. The total revenue for 1940 was $13,033,000 in the 14 states in which the tax was collected.

California collected $2,810,000, Florida $2,303,000, Maine $48,000, Maryland $1,344,000, Massachusetts $1,805,000, New Hampshire $592,000, New York $2,239,000, Rhode Island $1,057,000.

"Increased tax collections in 1940 over 1939 were reported for 21 specific categories of taxes, while a decrease occurred in only one type—that on inheritances, estates, and gifts," the report related. The decline was $15,000,000, or 11 per cent.

"Overshadowing in absolute volume all other increases in tax yields was a $50,000 rise in general sales tax collections," the report continued. The total was $1,-647,373,000, an increase of 11.4 per cent over 1939.

Tobacco Tax Income Up

Collection of $97,052,000 on sales taxes on tobacco showed the largest increase, 63.2 per cent, or approximately $38,000,000.

New sales tax laws on cigarettes were enacted in the past two years in New York, New Hampshire, Rhode Island, Massachusetts and Wisconsin.

States which did not impose tobacco tax in 1940 included Maine. There was no general sales tax in Connecticut, Delaware, Georgia, Idaho, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, Minnesota, Montana, Nebraska, Nevada, New Hampshire, New Jersey, Oregon, Rhode Island, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas, Vermont, Virginia and Wisconsin. But the 27 other States paid $490,187,000. All States have some form of sales tax, such as motor fuels on which taxpayers in the 48 States paid $845,421,000 in 1940.

No general real property tax was reported by seven States, including New Hampshire and Rhode Island. The 41 other States reported collections from this source totaled $170,-672,000.

Realty Tax Income Drops

"Whereas 1919 property taxes accounted for 45 per cent of the total State tax collections," the report commented, "in 1940 this tax yielded only a little more than 6 per cent of the total State tax collections—or 8 per cent of all State tax colections, if unemployment compensation tax is excluded.

"In almost direct inversion, sales taxes, which were generally unknown in 1919, furnished in 1940 as much as 40 per cent of all collections, and 50 per cent of all collections exclusive of the unemployment compensation tax."

"The relative importance of the property tax to total State tax collections has been steadily declining since the turn of the 20th century. Most of this change occurred in the past 25 years."

In volume, and second only to the sales taxes, came the unemployment compensation tax, which amounted to 20.2 per cent of the total collected by States, or $843,-536,000.

All but Rhode Island have alcoholic beverages taxes, and that source produced $199,698,000 in 1940.

Income taxes reported by 35 States totaled $357,904,000. No receipts from that source were reported by Maine, and Rhode Island.

Foreign Exchange Rates

By Kidder, Peabody & Co.
12 noon, April 3

Europe†			
Sterling:	Today	Prev. Day	Parity
Cables†	$4.03⅛	$4.03⅛	$8.2397
Switz'ld—franc	.2323	.2323	$
Italy—lira	.0505	.0505	.0526
Germany—mark	.4000x	.4000x	.4033
Sweden—krona	.2385	.2385	.4537
Greece—drachma	.0068	.0068	.0220
Spain—peseta	.0200	.0200	**.1468
Finland—finm'k	.0205	.0205	.0426‡
Hungary—pengo	.1977x	.1977x	.2961
Port'gal—escudo	.0401	.0401	.0748
Yugslovia—dinar	.0230x	.0230x	.0299
South America			
Argentina—peso*‡	.2325	.2320	.7187
Brazil—milreis†‡	.0505	.0505	.2025
Chile—peso‡	.0350	.0350	.2060
Peru—sol‡	.1600	.1600	.4740
Uruguay—peso†	.4000	.4000	1.7510
Far East			
Japan—yen	.2345	.2345	.8440
India—rupee	.3030	.3034	.6180
Java—florin	.5329	.5329	.6806
Hong Kong—dol	.2465	.2465	*
Shanghai—dol	.0537	.0537	*
Sts Stlmnts—dol	.4753	.4753	.9613
Phil Islnds—peso	.4975	.4975	.5000
Canada			
Canada—dollar	.8737	.8725	1.6931
Mexico			
Mexico—peso	.2070x	.2070x	¶

*Currency in China—cents per silver dollar for Hong Kong and Shanghai. †Quotations for the French, Belgian, Dutch, Norwegian, Danish, Polish and Rumanian currencies are not available due to occupation by Germany. ‡Free market. §Parity changed; new value not yet determined. **Paper rate. ††1929 average. ‡‡Not quoted. xNominal.

Connecticut Power & Light Co.

WASHINGTON, April 3 (AP) — The Securities Commission ordered a hearing April 7 on the proposal of the United Gas Improvement Company to sell 701,253 shares of common stock of the Connecticut Light & Power Company.

New York Bonds

Quotations to 2:00

United States Government Bonds

(Dollars and Thirty-seconds)

Treasury

Sales in $1,000	High	Low	2:00
5 3⅛s '52-49	112.16	112.16	112.16
2 2½s '53-49	106.17	106.17	106.17
1 2½s '52-50	106.25	106.25	106.25
2 3s '55-51	111.20	111.20	111.20
17 2½s '54-52	102.18	102.16	102.16
11 2⅞s '60-55	109.25	109.20	109.20
7 2¾s '59-56	109	108.27	108.27
5 2¾s '63-58	109	109	109

New York City Bonds

17 3s '80	101	100⅞	100⅞

Corporation Bonds

Sales in $1,000	High	Low	2:00
11 Abitibi P&P 5s'53	50	49⅞	50
1 Adams Exp 4½s'46 st	103	103	103
4 Ala Gt Sou 4s'43	107⅛	107⅛	107⅛
1 Alb W Wrap 6s'48	57	57	57
3 Alleghany cv 5s'44	95½	95½	95½
11 Alleghany cv 5s'49	83½	83¼	83½
4 Alleghany 5s'50 st	60	59¾	59¾
8 Allied Strs 4½s'51	103¾	103¼	103¾
5 Allis Chalm cv 4s'52	107	107	107
10 Am & For P 5s 2030	57⅝	57⅝	57⅝
1 Ahl&Chem 5½s'49	103¾	103¾	103¾
4 Am T&T 5½s'43	102 29-32	102 29-32	102 29-32
4 Am T&T 3¼s'66	107¼	107¼	107¼
5 Am T&T 3¼s'61	107¾	107½	107¾
2 Am W W & E 6s '75	110	110	110
2 Anaconda Cop 4½s '50	105	105	105
13 Ann Arbor 4s '95	55	55	55
22 Arm Del 4s '57	106⅝	106⅜	106⅜
6 Arm Del 4s '55	105½	106⅛	106⅛
1 AT&SF 4s '95	108⅜	108½	108½
2 AT&SF aj 4s '95	90⅞	90⅞	90⅞
2 AT&SF aj 4s '95 st	91½	91½	91½
7 AT&SF 4s 1905-55	99¾	99½	99¾
10 A C Line 1st 4s '52	78⅝	78½	78⅝
7 A C Line cit 4s'52	74½	74¼	74½
51 A C Line 4½s '64	69	68½	69
14 A C Line 5s '45	87¾	87¼	87¾
2 Atl & Dan 1st 4s '48	37	37	37
5 Atl Gu & WI 5s '59	88½	88½	88½
5 B&O 1st mtg '48 st	70½	70½	70½
22 B&O '95 st A	47⅜	46⅜	47⅜
33 B&O '95 st C	53¾	53	53½
84 B&O 2000 st D	47	46¼	46⅝
20 B&O '96 st F	46¾	46¼	46⅝
659 B&O cv '60 st	30⅛	29¼	30
4 B&O 4s '48	69⅝	69⅜	69⅝
11 B&OPLE&WV 4s '51st	59	59	59
13 B&O S W '50 st	48¼	47⅞	48
2 B&O T C 4s '59	56½	56½	56½
1 Bang & Aroo cn 4s '51	49	49	49
8 Bang & Ar cv 4s '51 st	49	49	49
3 Bell TPa 5s '48 B	110¾	110¾	110¾
2 Bell TPa 5s '60 C	131½	131½	131½
5 Beth Steel 3½s '52	106	106	106
5 Beth Stl 3s '60	100⅞	100¾	100⅞
5 Boston&Me 5s '67	77½	77½	77½
65 Boston&Me 4½s '70	28½	28	28½
9 Boston&Me 4s '60	74	74	74
27 Bos&NY AirL 4s '55	19½	18½	18⅜
1 Bkly Un Gas 4s '50	91½	91½	91½
2 Buf Gen El 4⅛s '81	112½	112½	112½
12 Buf R&P '57 st	48	47½	47¾
9 Bur C R&No 5s '34ct	57⅛	55⅜	57⅛
6 Bush Term 5s '55	44½	44½	44½
6 Bush Term cv 5s '66	107⅜	107¼	107⅜
12 Can Nat 5s '69 Jly	100	100	100
11 Can Nat 5s '69 Oct	101¼	100½	101¼
23 Can Nat Ry 4½s '51	98	97¼	98
2 Can Nat Ry 4½s '56	97½	97½	97½
2 Can Nat Ry 4½s '57	98	97⅞	98
2 Can Pac 5s '54	79⅞	79⅞	79⅞
5 Can Pac 4½s '60	74½	74½	74½
1 Can Pac 4s perp	62½	62½	62½
1 Caro C&O 4s '65	106⅞	106⅞	106⅞
3 Celotex 4½s '47 ww	94¼	94¼	94¼
35 Cen of Ga 5s '59 C	4⅜	4½	4½
32 Cen of Ga cn 5s '45	13¼	12⅝	13¼
2 Cen Ill Lt 3½s '66	108⅜	108⅜	108⅜
5 Cen New Eng 4s '61	64	64	64
82 Cen Pac 5s '60	54	53	54
27 Cen Pac 1st 4s '49	74	73⅞	74
10 Cen Pac 1st 4s '49 reg	70	70	70
3 Cen P Thru Sh L 4s '54	70½	70	70½
22 Cen R R of J 5s '87	20¼	19½	20
5 Cen RR N J 5s '87 reg	17¾	17½	17¾
3 Cen R R N J 4s '87	18	17⅞	17⅞
14 Certain-td 5½s '48	88	87⅞	88
1 C&O 4½s '92	132	132	132
5 C&O 3⅛s '96 D	103½	103¼	103¼
21 Chi & Alton 3s '49	18	17½	17½
12 CB&Q rfe 5s '71 A	86½	85¾	86½
1 CB&Q 4¼s '77	78	78	78
4 CB&Q gen 4s '58	87½	87½	87½
2 CB&Q 4s Ill '49	98¼	98¼	98¼
1 CB&Q 3½s Ill '49	94	94	94
52 Chi & E Ill inc '97	26¼	25¾	26¼
25 Ch Gt Wst 4½s '2038	39½	37¾	39½
22 Ch Gt West 4s '88	70	68	70
6 Chi I & L 6s '66	10¼	10¼	10¼
2 Chi I & L 5s '66	10¼	10¼	10¼
110 CMSP & Pac 5s '75	10	9¾	10
503 CMSP&P ai 5s 2000	3	3¾	3
20 CMSP 4½s '89F	40	39⅞	40
23 CM&SP 4½s '89C	40	39½	40
50 CM&SP 4½s '89E	40	39¾	40
40 SM&SP gen 4s '89	39½	38⅝	39½
2 CM&SP 3½s '89 B	38⅝	38¼	38⅝
24 Chi&NW 6½s '36	30½	29¼	30½
75 Chi&NW rfe 5s 2037	16¼	16¼	16¼
79 Chi&NW gm 5s '87	25⅝	24½	25⅝
34 Chi&NW 4½s 87	26	24¾	25
1 Chi & N W 4¾s 87 reg	22	22	22
350 Chi&NW cv 4¾s 49	23¼	23⅛	23½
27 Chi&NW gm 4½s 88	25	25	25
18 Chi&NW 4½s 2037	16⅛	16	16⅛
23 Chi&NW 4½s2037C	16¼	15⅞	16¼
53 Chi&NW 4s 87	25	24¼	25
20 Chi&N W 4s 87 reg	24	24	24
17 Chi&NW 3½s 87	24	23½	24
57 CRI&P 4½s 25A	13½	12½	13½
3 CRI & P 4½s 52A ct	11½	11½	11½
53 CRI&P cv 4½s 60	23⅜	23½	25
116 CRI & P 4s 88	20½	20	20½
74 CRI & P rfg 4s 34	12⅜	11¾	12⅜
91 CRI & P rfg 4s 34 ct	11	10¾	11
15 CTH&SE inc 5s 60	53½	52¾	53½
2 Ch Un Sta 3¾s 63	108½	108	108
3 Ch Un Sta 3⅛s 63	99½	99½	99½
15 Ch&W Ind 4½s 62	94⅜	94⅜	94⅜
2 Ch&W Ind 4s 52	93½	93½	93½
12 Childs Co 5s 43	33⅞	33⅝	33⅝
2 Choc Okla&G 5s 52	15¾	15⅜	15¾
5 Cin Gas&El 3¼s 66	108¼	108¼	108¼
25 CCC&StL 4½s 77	59⅜	58¾	59⅜
2 CCC&StL CWM 4s 91	55¾	55¾	55¾
5 CCC&StL 4s 90 STL	77	77	77
10 CCC&StL 4s R&G33ct	105½	105½	105½
5 ClevElec Ill 3s '70	89⅜	89	89
14 Clev Un Term 5s 73	79	78¾	78⅞
9 Clev Un Term 4½s 77C	71¾	71¼	71¾
1 Col Fuel 5s 47	106	106	106
242 Col&So 4½s 80	24⅞	24¼	24⅝
9 Columbia G 5s 52Ap	103⅜	103⅜	103⅜
2 Columbia G 5s 52May	104	103⅞	103⅞
5 Columbia G 5s 1090	103¾	103½	103¾
2 Col & Co Oh El 3¼s'70	105¼	105¼	105¼
5 ComlMackine 69ww	37½	37½	37½
1 Conn RiverPow 3¾s61	109⅜	109⅜	109⅜
2 Con Edis 3½s 46	104¾	104⅝	104⅝
4 Con Oil cv 3½s 51	104¾	104⅝	104⅝
5 Con Rys 4s 54	25¼	25¼	25¼
2 Con Rys 4s 56	24½	24½	24½
2 Consol n Coal 5s 60	77	77	77
13 Consum Pow 3¼s 70	109⅝	109½	109½
16 Contin'tal Oil 2¾s 48	104⅜	104½	104½
3 Crucible Stl 3½s 55	96	95⅞	95⅞
2 Cuba No Ry 5½s 42 rct	16⅞	16⅜	16⅜
2 Cuba RR 5s 52	19⅜	19	19⅜
2 Curtis Pub 6s 55	97½	97⅛	97⅛
1 Dayton P&L 3s 70	104⅜	104⅜	104⅜
121 Del&Hud rfg 4s 43	53⅞	53½	53½
24 D&RG 4½s 36	13	12¾	12¾
323 D&RG 4s 36	13	11¾	13
4 D&RG West 5s 55	21¼	21¼	21¼
54 D&RG W 5s 55 Asd	21¼	21⅛	21¼
201 D&RG West 5s 78	13¼	12	13¼
2 Det Ed 4s 65	110⅝	110⅝	110⅝
6 Duluth SS&A 5s'37	22	21⅞	22
1 Duquesne Lt 3½s'65	108½	108½	108½
104 Erie rfg 5s'67	24¾	24	24⅜
105 Erie rfg 5s'75	24¼	24	24⅜
17 Erie 1st 4s'96	88¼	88	88
75 Erie gen lien 4s'96	52¼	51	52
8 Erie cv 4s'53 A	46½	45½	46½
12 Erie cv 4s'53 B	46½	46	46½
5 Fed Lt&T 6s'54 B	102¼	102¼	102¼
1 Fed L&T 1st 5s'42	100	100	100
4 Firestone T&R 3½s'48	104¼	104⅛	104¼
105 Fla E Cst 5s'74	101⅜	101⅜	101⅜
63 Fla E Cst 5s'74 ct	93¼	91⅞	93¼
32 Gen Stl Cast 5½s'49	90½	90	90½
7 Goodrich 4½s'56	106¼	106¼	106¼
4 Gr Nor Ry 5½s'52	106⅞	106	106
1 Gt Nor 4½s'76 D	93⅞	93⅝	93⅞
11 Gt Nor 4½s'77 E	93¼	92⅞	93
16 Gt Nor 4s'46 G	102¾	102¼	102¾
1 Gt Nor 4s'46 H	98	98	98
31 Gt Nor 3⅞s'67	84½	83¾	84½
8 Gulf M&N 5s'50	87½	87	87½
7 Gulf M&Oh 4s'75	69¼	69¼	69¼
43 Gulf M&Oh inc 2015	42	41	42
1 Harlem Riv&P 4s'54	84¾	84¾	84¾
5 Hocking V 4½s'99	128¼	128¼	128¼
17 Housatonic 5s'37	65	65	65
5 Hudson Coal 5s'62 A	29½	29	29½
15 Hudson Manhat rfa 5s'57	45¾	45¼	45¼
8 Ill Bel Tel 2¾s'81	101¼	101¼	101¼
6 Ill Cen 4s'52	45⅝	45¼	45⅝
23 Ill Cen 4s'53	44	43½	44
69 Ill Cen rfg 4s'55	45⅝	45	45⅝
188 Ill Cen 4½s'66	45¼	44½	45¼
14 Ill Cen 5s'55	53⅛	52⅞	53⅛
60 IC&SL&NO 5s 63A	48⅞	48¼	48⅞
63 IC&SL&NO 4½s 63	45⅜	44½	45
16 Int Gt Nor af 6s 52	11½	11	11½
75 Int Gt Nor 1st 6s 52	16½	16	16½
36 Int Gt Nor 5s 56 B	16	15⅜	16
22 Int Gt 5s 56 C	16	15½	16
10 Int Hydro El cv 6s 44	49¼	48½	49¼
17 Int Met Mar 6s 41	47½	47⅛	47½
14 Int Paper 6s 55	103½	103½	103½
4 Int T&T 4½s 52	44½	44	44
26 Int T&T 5s 55	47	46½	46½
10 Iowa Cen rfg 4s 51	1¼	1¼	1¼
6 James Fr&Clen 4s 59	64⅞	64⅞	64⅞
49 KCFtS & Mem 4s 36	44¾	44	44¾
32 KCFtS & M 4s 36 ct	43½	43	43½
13 K C South 5s 50A	73	72¾	73
2 K C Term 4s 60	108⅛	108⅛	108⅛
3 Koppers Co 4s 51	103¼	103¼	103¼
11 Lac Gas 6s 42A	57¼	57	57
4 Lac Gas 6½s 53	62½	62	62½
6 Lac Gas 5½s 60 D	60¾	60½	60½
9 L S & M S 3½s 97	94¾	94⅜	94¾
1 Lautaro Nit 4½s 54	29¼	29¼	29¼
4 Leh&NY 4s 45	42	41⅞	42
8 Leh C&N 4½s 54A	69⅞	69½	69⅞
2 Leh C&N 4½s 54C	66½	66½	66½
4 Leh Val Coal 5s 54 st	44⅞	44¼	44⅞
3 Leh Val Coal 5s 64 st	43	43	43
4 Leh Val Coal 5s 74 st	43	43	43
5 Leh Val(Term 5s 54	49	48	48½
3 Leh Val NY 4½s 50	47¾	47⅝	47¾
7 Leh Val NY 4½s 2003 st reg	28¼	28¼	28¼
5 Leh Val 5½s 2003 st	34⅞	33¾	34⅞
31 Leh Val 4½s 2003 st	31	30¾	30¾
17 Leh Val 4½s 2003 st	29⅜	29	29⅜
11 Leh Val Term 5s 51	53	53	53
10 Leh Val 4s 2003 st reg	27¼	26½	27¼
1 Libby McN&L 4s 55	104¾	104¾	104¾
1 Louisia&Ark 5s 69	85⅞	85⅞	85⅞
2 Lou&N 5s 2003B	105¼	105¼	105¼
1 Lou&N 4½s 2003	100¼	100¼	100¼
14 Louis & N 1st 4s 2003	96	94⅜	96
7 Lou&N 3⅞s 2003	89¾	89½	89½
20 Louis&N 3½s 50A	104½	104½	104½
1L&N Atl Knx&Cin 4s 55	110¼	110¼	110¼
11 Maine Cen 4½s 60	52⅜	52½	52½
1 Marion StShov 6s 47st	94¼	94¼	94¼

Reynolds Executive

L. F. Supple

Formerly President of Springfield (Mass.) Glazed Paper Company, has joined the Reynolds Metal Company as head of the Unifoil Division. Previously Mr. Supple was General Manager and Treasurer of Whiting, Patterson & Co., Philadelphia.

Big New York Bank Deposits Break Records

NEW YORK (AP)—The quarterly condition statements of the Chase National Bank, the National City Bank and Guaranty Trust Co. of New York, the first, second and third largest of the nation's commercial banks, disclosed a rise in deposits to the highest levels on record.

The increases represented continuation of an upward trend under way intermittently for nearly a decade.

In that period large-scale Government borrowing, influx of foreign gold, and preference of many investors for cash reserves, swelled deposits far beyond previous records.

Competition for Federal issues, for instance, helped boost prices to around the highest prices in Government history.

The Chase bank reported deposits as of March 31 of $3,617,530,000, compared with $3,543,338,000 on Dec. 31 and $3,060,769,000 on March 30 last year.

Total resources increased to $3,-890,245,000 from $3,824,403,000 on Dec. 31. Investments in U. S. Government securities rose to $1,252,-185,000 from $1,098,108,000 and loans and discounts to $690,342,000 from $664,189,000.

The National City Bank in its statement of condition, as of March 31, showed total resources of $3,-168,918,271, a new peak. This compared with $3,095,466,387 at the end of December, and with $2,-720,389,778 at the end of March, 1940. Deposits amount to $2,967,-590,195, compared with $2,908,437,-735 and $2,526,408,907.

Cash on hand and due from banks amounted to $1,200,138,450. Holdings of United States Government obligations, direct or fully guaranteed, amounted to $1,036,-897,905, compared with $860,973,-666 and $729,182,696. Loans, discounts and bankers' acceptances were $568,980,201, against $544,-312,305 and $538,035,167.

Guaranty Trust disclosed deposits of $2,520,172,054 as of March 31, against $2,423,223,952 on Dec. 31. Total resources expanded to $2,813,930,185, highest in the bank's history, from $2,718,966,014. Holdings of U. S. Government issues declined to $1,104,851,316 from $1,-137,212,693.

The Chemical Bank and Trust Company, as of March 31, showed total resources in excess of $1,-000,000,000 for the first time in its history. The exact figure was $1,-020,165,963. This compared with $958,388,741 at the end of December and with $833,029,121 at the end of March, 1940. The bank's deposits also touched a record at $933,860,190, compared with $871,-655,101 three months ago and with $745,768,703 one year ago.

J. P. Morgan & Co. showed deposits of $695,330,859, against $719,913,403 three months earlier. Total assets were $750,893,473, compared with $772,864,193. U. S. Government securities rose to $399,394,521 from $361,333,144.

Chicago Road Deficit Lower

CHICAGO (AP) — Chicago & Eastern Illinois Railway had a deficit of $1,436,402 in 1940 after all charges compared with a deficit of $1,514,572 in 1939, the company reported. The company was predecessor to the reorganized railroad.

Sales in $1000	High	Low	2:00
10 Cuba 4½s 77	51½	51½	51½
7 Denmark 6s 42	44	43½	43⅝
2 Den 4½s 62	47	47	47
1 Dom Rep 5½s 61 ext	54½	54½	54½
2 Dom 1st 5½s 89 ext	54½	54½	54½
4 Dom 1st 5½s 26-40	54	54	54
5 Dom 2nd 5½s 40	54	54	54
5 GtConElPJap 6½s 50	65	65	65
19 Italy 7s 1951	29	28½	29
11 Japan 6½s 54	65¾	64⅞	64⅞
10 Japan 5½s 65	66	65½	65½
1 Kreuker&T 5s 59ct	4	4	4
5 Medellin Mun 6½s54	7½	7	7
5 Mex 5s asd 45	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝
6 Mex 4s 04 asd 54	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛
2 Minas Ger 6½s 58	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞
1 Norway 4½s 56	35½	35½	35½
1 Norway 4½s 65	32½	32½	32½
8 Norway 4s 65	31⅞	31½	31½
11 Orient Dev 6s 53	39¾	39	39
3 Orient Dev 5½s 58	38	38	38
3 Panama 5s 63 ct	91½	91	91
5 Panama 5s63A st asd	81	80½	81
4 Pan Es 63A st asd ct	80½	80½	80½
4 Pernambuco 7s 47	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞
20 Peru 1st 6s 60	6⅞	6¾	6¾
10 Peru 2nd 6s 1961	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞
11 Queensland 6s 53	95	95	95
1 Rio Gr do Sul 7s 66	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞
1 Rio Gr do Sul 6s 68	8	8	8
10 Sao Paulo St 8s 36	27	27	27
2 Sao Paulo St 7s 36	17	17	17
8 Sao Paulo St 7s 40	49¾	49	49¾
3 Sao Paulo St 6s 68	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛
7 Taiwan El P 5½s 71	45	45	45
10 Tokyo City 5½s 61	48⅛	48⅛	48⅛
4 Tokyo El Lt 6s 53	44	44	44
2 Urug ai 3¾s 64½s79	43	43	43
12 Urug 4½s 78	41¾	41	41¾
8 Urug 4½s 4½s 78	43	43	43
2 Urug 3½s 84	41⅞	39⅞	41⅞
2 Yokohama 6s 61	48	47½	47½

Total bond sales today (in dollars): 12,-121,000; previous day, 11,722,200; week ago, 15,559,800; year ago, 10,978,950; two years ago, 7,258,300. Jan. 1 to date, $69,317,875; year ago, 436,254,450; two years ago, 496,-416,625.

Foreign Bonds

7 Argentine 4s 72 Feb	61	61	61
6 Argentine 4½s 48	78	78	78
10 Argentine 4½s 71	66⅜	66¼	66¼
5 Australia 5s 55	60⅜	60⅜	60⅜
1 Australia 5s 57	60⅞	60⅞	60⅞
10 Australia 4½s 56	53	52½	52⅞
1 Austria 7s 57	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞
1 Belgium 7s 55	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞
3 Belgium 6s 55	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞
29 Brazil 6½s 26-57	16¼	16	16¼
13 Brazil 6½s 27-57	16¾	16⅜	16¾
1 Brisbane 5s 57	59	59	59
16 Buen A 4½s 65	47	47	47
4 Or-Wash RR&N 4s 61	107½	107½	107½
12 Otis Steel 4½s 62A	85	84¾	85
2 Pac Gas & El 3½s 66	109	109	109
2 Pac G&E 3¾s 61	110¼	110¼	110¼
2 Pac Pwr&Lt 4½s 64	112¾	112¾	112¾
1 Para Pict cv 3¼s 47	95½	95½	95½
1 Pen Co 4s'63	104½	104½	104½
1 Pen P&Lt 4½s'74	109	108¾	109
1 Pen P&Lt 3½s'69	108¼	108¼	108¼
1 Pen RR gen 5s'68	112⅞	112½	112⅞
1 Pen RR cn 4½s'60	121	121	121
11 Pen RR gen 4½s'65	106⅝	106½	106⅝
16 Pen RR 4½s deb '70	96⅜	95⅞	96⅛
10 Pen RR gen 4¼s'81	102¼	102⅛	102⅛
15 Pen RR4¼s'84E	102¼	102	102
19 Pen RR 4s 48	112	111⅝	111⅝
1 Pen RR 4s'48 st	112	112	112
41 Pen RR 3¾s'70	96¼	96	96⅛
78 Pen RR 3½s'52	91½	91	91½
5 Peoria & E 1st 4s'60	51½	51½	51½
50 Peoria & E inc 4s'90	8	6⅞	8
7 Pere Marq 5s'56	79½	79½	79½
4 Pere Marq 4½s'80	72¼	72	72¼
11 Pere Marq 4s'56	70¼	70	70¼
2 Phelps Dodge 3½s'52	106½	106½	106½
2 Phil Bul&Wash 3s'43	108¾	108¾	108¾
4 Phil Co 5s'58	106¼	106½	106¾
2 Phil Elec 3½s'67	110¼	110¼	110¼
164 Ph Read C&I cv 6s'49	6⅜	5⅞	6
53 Ph Read C&I 5s'73	20⅜	20¼	20¼
5 Philippine Ry 4s'37	5⅞	5⅝	5⅝
23 PGC & C 1st 4½s'77	104½	104	104½
1 Pitt Coke & Ir 4½s 52	102½

Intimate Message from Washington

Halifax Carries On Effort Toward Enlarged Understanding Begun by Lothian —Pattern of War May Foreshadow Pattern of Peace

By the Washington Bureau of The Christian Science Monitor

Viscount Halifax is beginning where the Marquis of Lothian left off.

This is particularly evident from the British Ambassador's first public speech in the United States—an address which attracted close attention in Washington because of Lord Halifax's position in the British War Cabinet.

Lord Lothian expounded the issues of the war with a clarity and candor which contributed incalculably to the unity of purpose which now prevails between the United States and Great Britain. When Lord Halifax arrived in Washington he found Americans solidly agreed about war aims but significantly curious about peace aims.

After Hitler, what? Another 20-year armistice without peace and then war? Another Versailles and then explosion? Would the forces and the vision which unite the United States and Britain in the war continue to unite the United States and Britain in the peace?

No one expected the new Ambassador to draw a blueprint of Utopia or to draft a covenant of world reconstruction. But apart from peace methods, most Americans were wondering if Britain's peace aims would come pretty close to paralleling the United States' peace aims. In this vital discussion —in this vital function of public diplomacy—would Lord Halifax carry on where Lord Lothian left off? He did.

He frankly described a British victory as dead fruit without a better peace, a peace which will secure the world from a repetition of the travail men are today experiencing.

He embraced without reservation the four freedoms enunciated by President Roosevelt in his message to Congress on Jan. 6: Freedom of speech, freedom of religious worship, freedom from want (economic justice and security), freedom from fear (ultimate world-wide reduction of armaments).

Britain Willing and Ready

He pledged Britain's willingness to co-operate for mutual economic welfare and mutual defense.

He bespoke Britain's readiness to join in a world reconstruction in which peace will be guarded and prosperity justly shared.

He confessed that the business of rebuilding after the war will be a task beyond the strength of any single country, that it will demand the united action of all men and all nations of good will.

It is evident from everything that President Roosevelt has said and done that the United States does not intend to inject controversy into the war effort by asking that the British Government raise a controversy over peace methods.

But while it may be premature for governments to begin drafting peace plans it is not premature for peoples to begin formulating peace plans. What the British and American people agree upon today as their part in the future peace, the British and United States Governments will be in a better position to honor when the time comes. That is the value and significance of peace explorings now.

But the opinion is growing in Washington that the building of the peace cannot be reserved for some future international planning board but will rest very practically on the way the United States and Great Britain work together to win the war, that by winning the war through constructive cooperation the democracies will begin to bring the organization of the future peace into being. In a word, the shape of the war effort will be in part the shape of the peace effort.

An Offer That Failed

An illustration of what is meant—in one instance an illustration from a missed opportunity—is this: In the last days before the fall of France, as the Nazis were breaking through her disordered and ill-equipped troops, Winston Churchill offered to the French Republic and to the French people common government and common citizenship with the British Empire—an Anglo-French commonwealth of nations.

This was a dazzling and daring proposal, originated in the presence of profound peril. Had it been originated and had it been offered at the beginning of the war or a few months or even weeks before imminent collapse, there is no telling the effect it might have had on French resistance and the course of the war itself. And if Britain and France had undertaken their common defense on the basis of that partnership, the framework of the future peace would already have been in the making.

Another illustration on the credit side of the ledger is the partnership which Great Britain has extended to the United States in the eight Western Hemisphere possessions in which the United States has acquired air and naval bases for 99 years. Britain has also extended to the United States the right to govern these possessions in any emergency the United States deems sufficient.

This is no adequate foundation for world peace, but it is an earnest of that community of interest on which the future peace must rest. It is the shape of the war effort lighting somewhat the path of the peace effort.

Another and very significant illustration—this time from the United States side—is the lend-lease bill. This is part of the Anglo-American war program. It lays the foundation of part of an Anglo-American peace program. For one thing, it is a war loan without interest and, more importantly, it presupposes repayment in goods not in currency and provides a partial basis for the resumption of normal international trade after the war.

There is, then, a twofold approach to the future peace. What we do now as well as what we think now will both shape the peace which lies ahead.

Roscoe Drummond

Bills Affecting California Education Closely Scanned

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SACRAMENTO, Calif.—In a small partitioned office in the Department of Education in State Office Building No. 1, an office temporarily littered with legislative bills singly, in sheafs, and in great bound stacks, a crisply-pleasant gentleman wrestles these days—and nights—with the ever recurring problem of keeping California's educational system free.

Of the approximately 4,000 proposed laws which are on the combined calendars of Senate and Assembly, now in daily session just across the street in the Capitol, more than 800 impinge at one point or another upon the State's cherished and closely guarded educational establishment.

Sometimes this impingement is slight, sometimes very heavy. But always, whether heavy or light, it finds Alfred E. Lentz, the briskly-affable gentleman aforementioned, administrative adviser to the Department, studiously prepared and ready to give battle in the cause of free education.

The State Constitution of California commands that the Legislature "shall provide for a system of common schools by which a free school shall be kept up and supported in each district at least six months in every year."

This provision meets with little open opposition at any time, and yet there are, in the 800-and-odd bills on Mr. Lentz's list, some which hack away at the roots of the educational system and which would, if uncombatted, accumulate into an appreciable undermining force in the course of a few biennial legislative sessions.

Bills Listed

During the Legislature's between-sessions vacation in Februrary Mr. Lentz and others in the Department of Education ferreted out of the stacks of 4,000 bills those they believed all Legislators should know have some bearing on education and its branches and functions. They have listed the 800 and odd points at which the bills touch education, and have had the list printed in a very legible pamphlet bulletin boldly titled on its cover page "1941 Legislative Proposals Affecting Education."

The California Constitution says also: ". . . textbooks . . . shall be furnished and distributed by the State free of cost or any charge whatever to all children attending the day or evening elementary schools of the State. . . ."

Always there has been an undercurrent of opposition to this provision in the State's basic law, opposition from taxpayers who have no children, whose children do not attend the public schools, or who merely do not believe in any form of State paternalism, even to this widely-recognized extent.

However, Legislatures for many years have favored this Constitutional provision, and have implemented it generally with adequate appropriations for textbooks. For the biennium for which appropriations are now being made, an increase of $500,000 for free textbooks is requested. This increase, if granted, on the grounds that the State's school population has greatly increased and is still increasing, will put the biennium schoolbook figure at $1,400,000.

Religious Schools

The Constitution says: "No money shall ever be appropriated for the support of any sectarian or denominational school not under the exclusive control of the officers of the public schools, nor shall any sectarian or denominational doctrine be taught or instruction thereon be permitted, directly or indirectly, in any of the common schools of this State."

Two bills which are on the Department's "No" list as proposed violations of the intent and also the letter of this section of the Constitution, are those which would excuse children from certain of their regular classes to attend classes in religious instruction elsewhere, and would provide transportation to private religious schools at the expense of the school districts.

'Standing Room Only' in April Is Washington's Hint to Visitors

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, April 3—Don't come to Washington for Easter unless you know where you're going to sleep.

This is the warning being transmitted to the Nation by the Capital's usually hospitable Board of Trade.

Practically the City's entire 10,000-room hotel capacity has already been booked by convention visitors, high school students making pilgrimages to the Nation's Capital, and persons having business with the national defense agencies. The Housing Bureau of the Greater National Capital Committee still holds out hope of finding rooms for tourists in private homes during April, but is advising people "without plans" to stay home.

The week of April 12 to 19 will be the most congested. The National Capital Parks Office has predicted that the early Japanese cherry trees will bloom that week. More than 2,000 Daughters of the American Revolution will descend on the city to commemorate the outbreak of the revolutionary war at their annual Continental Congress. On top of these come Easter vacations for many school children.

Washington's room shortage this month, the Board of Trade predicts, will be the "worst since 1917." Then, as now, thousands of "war workers" were coming to the Capital in search of Government jobs. The Board of Trade estimates that approximately 65,000 such persons have come to Washington since last May and have seriously reduced the accommodations for tourists.

Demolition was started this week on a group of Capital mansions on Sixteenth Street between K and L Streets in preparation for erection of a 1,000-room Statler Hotel.

On the heels of the D. A. R. Congress will come the annual convention of the American Red Cross, swelled this year by increased activity of that organization, and the annual meeting of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States.

Christian Science Shortwave Programs From Boston, Mass.

Station WRUL and its companion transmitter, WRUW.

Services of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts

First Sunday.
Morning, 11.79mc (25.4m), 15.13mc (19.8m). Chimes radiocast 10:15 a. m. Service at 10:45 a. m., Eastern Standard Time.
Evening, 6.04mc (49.6m), 11.79mc (25.4m). Chimes radiocast 7 p. m. Service at 7:30 p. m., Eastern Standard Time.

The Christian Science Monitor Tower News

Direct from the Tower of The Christian Science Publishing Society Building:
Mondays to Fridays, 11.79mc (25.4m), 15.35mc (19.5m) 3:30 p. m., Eastern Standard Time.
Repeated by Transcription from Studios of WRUL.
Mondays to Fridays, 6.04mc (49.6m), 11.73mc (25.6m), 7.15 p. m., Eastern Standard Time.

The Christian Science Monitor Views the News

Saturdays, 6:04mc (49.6m), 11.73mc (25.6m3. 7:15 p. m., Eastern Standard Time.

Christian Science Programs

Tuesdays and Fridays, 3:45 p. m., Eastern Standard Time, 15.38mc (19.5m), 11.79mc (25.4m).
Third Sundays, monthly, 4:30-5 p. m., Eastern Standard Time, 6.04mc (49.6m), 11.79mc (25.4m).

Lectures on Christian Science

Sunday, April 13, 3 p. m., Eastern Standard Time, Ausnices Eighth Church, New York City, WRUL and WRUW, 6.04mc (49.6m). 11.79mc (25.4m).
Monday, April 21, 7:45 p. m., Eastern Standard Time, 6.04mc (49.6m), 11.73mc (25.6m), WRUL and WRUW.
Note: To convert Eastern Standard Time to Greenwich Time add 5 hours and an additional hour for British Summer Time.

Condemnation Task Is Started by U. S.

NEW YORK, April 3 (AP)—Condemnation of the huge Wallabout Market tract in Brooklyn, preparatory to construction of two shipbuilding drydocks capable of handling vessels of 45,000 tons or more, was announced by Harry T. Dolan, special assistant to the Attorney General.

Mr. Dolan said two of the superbattleships authorized by Congress in the so-called two-ocean navy bill would be the first ships constructed in the proposed plant.

The Government deposited with the clerk of the Federal Court, Eastern District of New York, $4,000,000 to cover the estimated cost of the land, amounting to 53¼ acres and owned by the city. Mr. Dolan said the building of the drydocks would cost another $15,000,000.

Wrigley Aluminum Balm to 'Supplies'

By the Associated Press

Chicago, April 3

A half million pounds of aluminum used to make chewing gum wrappers has been offered for national defense purposes by the William Wrigley Jr., Company.

In a communication to E. R. Stettinius, Director of the United States Priorities Board of the Office of Production Management, President Philip K. Wrigley said "in the interest of national defense we will be more than glad to change our wrappings and make available to you our entire stock of aluminum ingots."

The company estimated the aluminum stock was large enough to produce 996 complete airplane wings for army and navy craft.

N. Y. C. Budget Lops Off Jobs For Teachers

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, April 3—Elimination of more than 1,200 teaching and administrative positions and other economies in Board of Education spending bring educational costs down to $145,403,000 in New York City's 1941-'42 budget, $6,603,000 less than requested and $5,103,000 below last year's costs, an analysis reveals today. Among several important administrative posts abolished, are the directorships of foreign languages and of the bureau for children with retarded mental development, each paying $7,000.

Elementary and high school faculties absorbed most of the parings, with elimination of 581 posts in the former at a saving of more than $1,000,000. This division has recorded the sharpest drop in enrollments in the school system, decreasing at the rate of 25,000 yearly.

The Mayor also clipped among other items, 314 regular teaching staff positions in high schools to save $806,038 and ordered the transfer of 100 academic teachers to vocational high school to husband $326,962.

The Citizens' Budget Commission asserted today that Mayor Fiorello H. La Guardia's new cost sheet holds small comfort for the taxpayers. Readying for the public hearings on the budget starting on April 7, the Commission declared that the $7,307,710 in economies boasted by the Mayor was largely "bookkeeping transactions" that in reality saved only $659,120.

At the same time Clarke G. Dailey, of the Taxpayers' Federation, voicing disappointment with the Mayor's bill for City operation, said that taxpayers had hoped for more than merely the continuation of the basic tax rate at last year's level of $2.84. The taxpayers, he said, wanted two or three point savings in the rate through slashing of non-defense appropriations.

Dr. Robert H. Chastney, Director of Townsend Harris high school, disputed the Mayor's wisdom in discontinuing his school. It would not mean much financial benefit to the City, he held, since most of the school's expenses went for salaries of teachers who will now be transferred to other schools.

Handshakes Win for Him, Oklahoman Thinks

CORDELL, Okla., April 3 (AP)—A hearty handshake was credited by Victor Wickersham for his swift transformation from political tyro to national Representative.

Mr. Wickersham, a Democrat, was elected from the seventh district yesterday by a majority of more than 13,000 votes over Republican George Davison. It was the first time the insurance salesman had thrown his hat into the political ring.

The new successor to the late Sam C. Massingale declared he won the office because "I shook hands with everybody from bank presidents to back alleys."

Among veterans he hurdled in the primary were Representative-McClintic, who served the district at-large Will Rogers, and Jim V. in Congress 20 years until defeated by Mr. Massingale.

General Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in the Atlantic, Central and Pacific editions of The Christian Science Monitor. Rate 50c a line. Minimum space four lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

HOUSES FOR SALE

PASADENA, Linda Vista Ave., Arroyo View—Attrac. small grounds; barbecue and terrace; 2 bedrms., sleep. porch overlooking trees, mountain view; 2 fireplaces, gas furn.; double garage; $5500. Agent, Wm. C. Carr, 1360 W. Colorado.

WANTED TO BUY

SOY BEANS wanted from shipping points in Indiana, Illinois, Ohio, Pennsylvania, and upstate New York State in car-lot quantities or larger; dealers only. BENJAMIN GERKS, Bean Merchant, Rochester, N. Y.

Local Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rates 35c a line. Minimum space three lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

ANTIQUES WANTED

BRIC-A-BRAC and SILVER OPPORTUNITY SHOP
112 Boston Post Road Mamaroneck, N. Y.

BY PRIVATE family, antique furniture. Oriental rugs. Write F. M. G., 1397 Beacon Street, Brookline, Mass.

APARTMENTS TO LET

N. Y. C., CENTRAL PARK WEST 65 (66th St.)—Attractive penthouse, living room, bedroom, small kitchen, ample terrace facing park; $1900. Brett, Wyckhoff, Potter, Hamilton, Inc., EL. 5-6900. ALLISON.

WINDSOR, CONN.—In remodeled home, 3-room apartment, furnished or unfurnished; also single room; delightful location. W. D. STONE, 1124 Windsor Ave., Windsor 829.

APARTMENTS FURNISHED

WASHINGTON, D. C., 623 Sixth St.—Two-room apartment furnished, kitchen privileges. District 9219.

AWNINGS

BALTIMORE, MD. — Sturdifold Awnings & Shade Co.—Venetian Blinds, Awnings and Window Shades. 1225 N. Charles St. Vernon 2010.

BEDDING

MARKS BEDDING CO.
MATTRESSES, BOX SPRINGS, PILLOWS MADE OVER AND STERILIZED
431 Amsterdam Ave. (80th), N. Y. C. TR. 7-8195

SUPREME BEDDING CO.—Mattresses, box springs, pillows remade and made to order. 170 Amsterdam Ave., N. Y. C. TRafalgar 4-0660

DOGS FOR SALE

BLACK cocker spaniel pups, A. K. C. registered; reasonable. Write Teepell, 106 E. Braddock Rd., Alexandria, Va. Phone 3364.

EMPLOYMENT AGENCIES

A. B. C. REGISTRY, (Agency) N. Y. C. Supplies you with reliable experienced nurses. UN 4-3510

FOLDING CHAIRS

CHAIRS and tables for all occasions, prompt delivery. Long Island Chair Renting Co., 42-01 218th St., Bayside, N. Y. Bayside 9-6519.

FURNITURE FOR SALE

I AM offering to discriminating buyers real values to settle the estate of Clara Graves Snow; custom-built colonial dining-room set, Circassian walnut exterior, mahogany lined; custom-built sun-room wicker set consisting of 12 pieces; beautiful colonial hall clock; 11x15 reproduction Oriental mosque prayer rug; Governor Winthrop desk and others. For appointment, telephone Marblehead 0662 or write THOMAS B. SNOW, Administrator 42 Smith Street, Marblehead, Mass.

FURNITURE WANTED

HIGHEST prices paid apartments, furniture, pianos, silver, works of art. WINEGARDEN'S, 12 East 12th St., N. Y. C. STuyvesant 9-5973.

Local Classified (Continued)

HELP WANTED—MEN

FURNITURE shop needs first-class repair man for two or three days weekly. CARL W. SCHWABE, Chelsea 3-7458, N. Y. C.

HOMES WITH ATTENTION

BLAIR LODGE, WANTAGH, L. I., N. Y.—Accommodations for resident and transient guests; loving care, home environment, attractive grounds. Supervision MRS. JANET CUBY, Box 43, Tel. Wantagh 1378.

FAIRHAVEN LODGE — Attractive home for Christian Scientists desiring rest, study or special attention; references; reasonable terms. SARAH E. CLARK, 119 Lafayette Place, Woodmere, Long Island, N. Y. CEDARHURST 8792.

LOVING home with attention. Mr. and Mrs. N. R. Hartshorn, 932 No. 5th Street, New Hyde Park, L. I. N. Y. Tel. Floral Park 7483.

HOUSES FOR SALE

BRAINTREE—6 rooms single, oil heat, garage; excellent restricted location; every modern appointment; price reasonable. Bra. 1349-M.

FREEPORT, L. I. — Commuter's all-year-round home: 6 rooms, bath, garage; built for comfort; shade and fruit trees; furnished or unfurnished. 251 W. Lena Ave. Phone Freeport 3499.

MAPLEWOOD, N. J. — Comfortable home, ideally located near station, schools, shopping centre; very good condition; ten rooms, three baths, enclosed porches on first and second floors, recreation room in basement; oil heat; two-car garage, acre landscaped grounds, tennis court; no reasonable offer refused, terms can be arranged. Write Box P-2, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Avenue, N. Y. C.

LINENS

HANAN'S
Linens—Yarns—Infantwear
51 Main Street, Hempstead, L. I., N. Y.

PAYING GUESTS

MOUNT VERNON, N. Y.—Cheerful room, home atmosphere; porch available; meals optional. Oakwood 4517.

QUIET, secluded home for those needing rest and study; good meals; $3.00 daily. Mrs. D. S. Andrews, South Grand Ave. and Jefferson St., Baldwin, L. I., N. Y. Baldwin 7705.

PIANOS FOR SALE

STEINWAYS, Knabes, other grands; perfect, reasonable; we buy, repair and exchange. EMPIRE, 1352 6th Avenue (55th), New York.

PRINTING

BARTON PRESS, 156 Fifth Ave.—Printing—all kinds, including CHURCH and LECTURE notices. Clara Fullerton, Mgr., CHelsea 2-6855.

REAL ESTATE

FOREST HILLS, N. Y.—Complete listings of houses and apartments. FRANKLIN E. TYRRELL, 71-30 Austin St. BOulevard 8-7030

FOREST HILLS, L. I., N. Y.—Houses, apartments, plots. M. G. Christian, 71-21 Austin St. BO. 8-0663-0664. ASK FOR MRS. ROLLEY.

ROOFERS

HEMPSTEAD ROOFING CO.
Roofing—Sidewalls
Rock Wool Insulation
Gutters and Leaders
Phone HEMP. 48
HEMPSTEAD, N. Y.

ROOMS TO LET

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N. Y. C.—Several hours daily available in beautiful Metropolitan Opera House Studio, suitable musician or practitioner. Moor, PEn. 6-2634.

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Connecticut

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SHOE DEPT. DOWNSTAIRS

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BRIDGEPORT (Continued)

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Everything under one roof for Men, Women, Children and your home.
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EASTER GREETING CARDS
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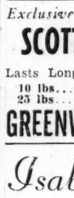
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FUEL OIL
OIL BURNERS
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in Greenwich, Conn.
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Lasts Longer—Costs Less—Easy to Apply
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of Wearing Apparel, Draperies and Rugs—Dyeing
New England Carpet Cleaning Co.
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PICKWICK THEATRE
GREENWICH 3760
April 3-4
ON THE STAGE — "THE LIGHT" — On THE STAGE
April 5-8
"GONE WITH THE WIND"—Clark Gable, Vivien Leigh
April 9-11
"SLEEPERS WEST"—Lloyd Nolan, Lynn Bari—plus another BIG FEATURE

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Ladies' and Misses' Wear
Dresses—Hats—Gloves
Lingerie
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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

'blue coal'
Honeybrook Lehigh
KOPPERS COKE
FUEL OILS
Household Fuel Corp.
Frayer & Foster Hartford Coal Co.
718 MAIN STREET 7-6461

RENT. SELL. REPAIR
All Makes of Typewriters
Standard and Portable
National Typewriter Co.
247 ASYLUM STREET

HOT CROSS BUNS
Citron and Raisin Filled
20c a dozen
BEROTH BREAD SHOPS
559 Main St. 536 Asylum St.

HUNTER PRESS
Multigraphing
Printing, Linotyping
Mimeographing
302 ASYLUM STREET
Phone 2-7016
Ask about our Punched Card Tabulating Service

The NEW Garden Encyclopedia
By E. L. D. SEYMOUR
$3.00 New low price
Revised and enlarged with much new material and illustrations.
WITKOWER'S
77-79 Asylum Street

CONNECTICUT — MERIDEN

Easter Fashions
are high Fashions when they carry a Benson Label
Benson's
THE STORE OF SPECIALTY SHOPS
38 and 40 Colony Street

Perfection Is Our Aim
The Domestic Laundry Company
Launderers—Dry Cleaners
136 HANOVER STREET Phone 1503

SQUARE DEAL TAILOR
Ladies' Tailoring
Reliable and Satisfactory
Corner Hanover and West Main Sts.

Distinctive Selection of Cards
FOR EASTER
Bibles—Books
and
WHO WAS THIS NAZARENE?
by Dr. Albert F. Gilmore
at
JEPSON'S

For Easter
Elizabeth Arden
Blue Grass Flower Mist
Blue Grass Dusting Powder
LYNCH DRUG CO.

MARY'S HAT SHOP
Now Featuring
New Spring Styles
in
Millinery
STATE STREET

WIESE'S BUTTER STORE
Reliable for
Fresh Eggs, Butter and Cheese
also
Many Other Necessary Products
W. MAIN STREET

Of Real Value Is a Good Banking Connection
The Home National Bank
has a complete and safe banking service
18 Colony Street At the Clock

New Spring
Suits for Men
$19.50 to $40.00
Clothes for Boys too!
BESSE-BOYNTON STORE

MIDDLETOWN

Farmers & Mechanics Savings Bank
Middletown, Connecticut
A MUTUAL SAVINGS BANK

We furnish the home complete
See the
NEW SPRING FASHIONS
at
CAULKINS and POST, Inc.

Lovely Flowers
KESER'S
FLOWER SHOP
170 Court Street Telephone 1513

Stationery for Easter Gifts
Note and Letter Sizes
Prices range from 25c, 50c, $1 to $4
Easter Greeting Cards, too
HELEN BRADFORD HAZEN
113 College Street Telephone 2260

WRUBEL'S
enjoy the thrill of wearing
WRUBEL QUALITY FASHIONS this Spring!

Try PELTON'S
Tasty Sandwiches, Candy, Salted Nuts
and visit our Soda Bar
Toiletries for Men and Women
108 Main St. 186 E. Main St.

The Forest City Laundry

has been serving many Monitor readers for over two years. May we serve you too?
John H. Ehlers, Prop.
248-250 William St.
'Phone 456

NEW BRITAIN

LeWITT JEWELERS
Repair Service — Diamonds Set
UP 1 FLIGHT — 299 MAIN STREET

SHOP WITH CONFIDENCE at Raphael's
Your Gift Shop
303 Main Street New Britain

Let the Advertiser Know
that your patronage is in response to his advertising in The Christian Science Monitor. He will appreciate your courtesy.

CONNECTICUT — NEW BRITAIN (Continued)

'blue coal'
FUEL OIL COKE
Household Fuel Corp.
24 Dwight Court Phone 2798

Spring Housecleaning Made Easy
Send your hard-to-do pieces now. Rugs, Pillows, Drapes, Curtains, Blankets, Comforters, Dry Cleaning Expertly Done, Moderately Priced.
New Britain Phone 321 TIMER LAUNDRY Waterbury Phone Enterprise 6-500

ART JONES
Men's Wear
33 West Main Street Phone 1158
New Britain, Conn.

JAMES A. SPINETTA
"Quality Food Purveyor"
NATION WIDE SERVICE GROCERS
437-439 WEST MAIN ST. PH. 6300

NEW CANAAN

Louise
BEAUTY SHOP
Air-Conditioned
For appointment phone 323 or 324
Colonial Building 48 Elm Street

NEW HAVEN

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Mary Lyons

Dresses, Suits, Coats
Hats, Hosiery, Lingerie
140 ORANGE STREET

The John E. Bassett & Co.
Ye OLDe HARDeWARE STORE
754 Chapel and 314 State Streets

ELLIOTT-LEHMAN
Engravers
Engraved Wedding Invitations
Samples Gladly Mailed
Chapel Street at the Taft

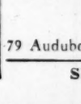
THEISS FROCKS
Up-to-the-Minute Models $7.95 up
78 CENTER STREET

Purpora Posture Shoes
designed, manufactured and fitted by Joseph Purpora for Complete Comfort
NEW HAVEN SHOE REPAIRING CO.
138 Temple Street 7-1314

Koppers Coke CITIES SERVICE 'blue coal'
FREE HEATING SERVICE
The Quinnipiac Coal Co.
135 Temple Street 6-1125

Ann Allen Gowns
2(Whitney Avenue
(New Haven, Conn.

SOLTOW & SPARROW
Silver by Georg Jensen
Orrefors Glass from Sweden
43 WHITNEY AVENUE

SYLVIA'S BEAUTY SALON, Inc.

Heatherless Cream and Emulsion Permanents
Also
Zotos' Machineless
We use Carel Destin Products
1088 Chapel St. 5-5521

MOVING in Padded Vans
Storage of Household Goods
Good Used Furniture for Sale
West Haven Trucking Co.
435 Congress Ave. 6-0343

SHARTENBERG'S
the Fashion Center for YOU

M. MYERS & SON
Foot Delight Shoes
Hosiery—Handbags
Costume Jewelry
162 Temple Street

WHITTON FLOWER SHOP
Flowers for All Occasions
1102 Chapel St. 7-1846

"Wire for Us and We'll Wire for You"
HERBERT E. FRANCIS
Electrician
79 Audubon St. Tel. 6-6130

SEE NEXT PAGE

CONNECTICUT

NEW HAVEN
(Continued)

Howards CLEANERS

KILBORN BROS.
Stationers
We have everything for your Home and Office
209 Orange Street

CITIES SERVICE GAS
GOODYEAR TIRES
Service Everywhere
PARKING
CHARLIE'S
255 George Street 8-5722

NORWALK
For Information regarding local and national advertisers telephone Norwalk 1724. Hours: 9 to 12 daily except Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

ROGERS & STEVENS
Clothiers and Furnishings
TWO STORES
Norwalk, 27 Wall St. — So. Norwalk, 14 So. Main St.

NEW SPRING SHOWING
Corsets • Famous Makes Lingerie • Hose • Handbags and Gloves
GOULD'S
4 North Main Street, South Norwalk, Conn.

QUALITY FOOTWEAR
Correctly Styled—Reasonably Priced
EMERSON & ELWOOD
43 North Main Street, South Norwalk

BLUE SUNOCO — STREAMLINE ACTION MOTOR FUEL
Norwalk Sunoco Service Station
CHARLES H. PALLMAN
Corner Merwin and West Avenue, Norwalk
Spring Bouquets—Boutonieres of various flowers, .50 and .98. Fluffy ruffle collars and Gibson-type in eyelet, organdie, pique and lace, .50 and .98.
J. I. MALLETTE
88 Washington St., South Norwalk

Flowers for Easter
GEORGE STEWART
Florist
35 Wall Street, Norwalk, Conn.
3359-R

STAMFORD
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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Phone 4-3949 — TYDOL VEEDOL MOTOR OIL — B. Burden, E. Lerche
Shippan Point Servicenter
Gas, Oil, Grease, Batteries Charged
Tires, Tubes and Accessories
Road Service
COR. ELM AND JEFFERSON STS.

KNIT-TEX TOP COATS
in Beautiful New Spring Patterns
$32.00
FRANK MARTIN & SONS, INC.

WILLIAMS OIL-O-MATIC HEATING — OIL HEATING SERVICE
Patterson & Guilbert
INCORPORATED
865 Atlantic Street Stamford 3-2188

STAMFORD STEAM LAUNDRY
Superior Laundering and Dry Cleaning
PHONE 4-1156 STAMFORD

Coats and Suits
are making news this Spring
See the new details!
M. MOLTASCH & SON

Brown Brothers Ideal
"ONE PARK ROW" Market
PHONE 4-1193

The KINGSBURY Shop
•
The Utmost in Fine Tailoring and Cleaning
•
Post Rd., Noroton, Conn. Darien 5-2116
49 River St., Stamford, Conn. Phone 4-1532

Think of
LINOLEUM AND RUGS
Think of
FLOOR COVERING SHOP
108 Bedford Street Tel. 3-3113

The VICK REALTY CO.
Insurance of All Kinds
REAL ESTATE
135 Atlantic St., Stamford, Conn.

Send It to the Laundry
Provide yourself with more leisure by sending your clothes to a reliable Monitor-advertised laundry.

CONNECTICUT

STAMFORD
(Continued.)

STAMFORD DEPT. STORE
ATLANTIC AND BELL STREETS
Desirable Merchandise
Consistent Low Prices
Tel. 3-6846

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

"blue coal"
Honeybrook Lehigh
KOPPERS COKE
FUEL OILS
Citizens Coal Co.
43 W. MAIN STREET 3-0169

GRIEVE, BISSET & HOLLAND, INC.
"Waterbury's Dependable Store"
EASTER FINERY
to Greet the Easter Season
Carefully selected to emphasize the new Spring Styles for 1941
Blouses—Flowers—Turbans
Neckwear—Chiffon and Crepe Scarves
Gloves—Handbags—Hosiery
All at pleasingly low prices.

The new "Cable-Web" Crepes
Bijou Silk Hosiery
Plasticized for Greater Snag and Run Resistance
98c pair
THE MILLER & PECK CO.

We are all set with
New Spring Outfits
for the boy or the man of the family
St. John & Sullivan
70 South Main Street Phone 4-4822

Perry will "ZORIC" clean your coats, suits, and dresses so that they will look like new.
Phone 3-3161 for any
PERRY SERVICE

Headquarters for
Sporting Goods and Fishing Tackle
SEARS, ROEBUCK AND CO.
65 GRAND STREET

For Your Easter Millinery
We specialize
in Women's Youthful Hats
$5.00 up
Sugenheimers
61 BANK STREET

Beautiful Jewelry for
Easter Gifts
W. E. PIERPONT
Jeweler 159 Bank Street

HOWLAND-HUGHES
"Waterbury's Friendly Department Store"
"Be Smart About Clothes and Money"

Maryland

BALTIMORE
Thomsen-Ellis-Hutton Co.
Creative Printers for Over 30 Years
Gay and Water Sts. • PLaza 7760
New York Office: Woolworth Bldg.

New York

ALBANY
Easter Flowers
APRIL 13
Danker
121 North Pearl Street

WE'RE MOVING
Watch for our new location
Bargains in our
Removal Sale
L. J. HOVER
76 State Street Phone 4-8113

Hickey-Freeman
Suits and Topcoats $58 to $68
Other Suits from $30 up
Other Topcoats from $25 up
BOYCE and MILWAIN
66 to 68 State Street

JUVENILE FASHIONS
EASTER STYLES AT 3.50
BURGESS JUVENILE SHOE SHOP
26 Maiden Lane Dial 4-5911

EASTER OUTFITTERS
to Men and Boys
McMANUS and RILEY
49 State Street

NEW YORK

ALBANY
(Continued)

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

WHITNEY'S
is Albany's Center for
Carole King Frocks and Jean Harper Coats
MISSES-JUNIOR SHOP ON SECOND FLOOR

R. H. **MILLER PAINT** CORP.
PAINT PRODUCTS
WALLPAPER
516-518 Broadway Phone 4-1411

HOLMES BROS.
Florists
15 STEUBEN ST. ALBANY, N. Y.
Green Houses Western Avenue

G. V. & F. W. CAMERON
Glass
Hardware Paint
284 Central Avenue, Albany, N. Y.

Buy
FURNITURE and RUGS
from *"The House of Quality"*
EASY BUDGET PAYMENTS
JOHN B. HAUF, Inc.
175 Central Avenue Albany, N. Y.
PHONE 4-2104

Hoag & Taylor
Maiden Lane and James Street
Large Selection of
Men's Neckwear for
EASTER
55c, $1.00, $1.50 and up

EASTER SUNDAY
(Only)
Special Dinner $1.00
Served from 12 to 3:30
Pewter Pitcher Candy Shop
215 LARK ST. RESERVATIONS 5-9510

Let Your Next Permanent
Be a **"WILLAT"** at
Jacques et René
"It is pleasantly different"
113 State St. Albany 5-5515

COLOR STYLE CHART
may be borrowed at either
Sherwin-Williams Store
314 Central Ave. or 480 Broadway

ROBERT MONEY
Decorator
Painting and Paperhanging
Pl. 3-0165 457 State Street

AUBURN
MERTON L. BENTLEY
MUTUAL INSURANCE
AUTOMOBILE—FIRE
"Mutualize and Economize"
61 Genesee Street Tel. 3144

BINGHAMTON
Easter Footwear
for Women
I. Miller — Footsaver
Carlisle — Dr. Locke
Vitality — Health Spot

Parlor City Shoe Co.
40 COURT STREET

A BRIGHT EASTER
with strongly contrasting colors. Dark blue and red, Dark blue and white. Brilliant greens.
Assures a colorful Easter parade this year, but you'll have to hurry. There are only a few days left.
McLEAN'S
BINGHAMTON, N. Y.

It's Here!
The New 1941 Coldspot Electric Refrigerator
Most for your money
SEARS, ROEBUCK AND CO.
174 Court Street, Binghamton, N. Y.

Sherwin-Williams Paints — Imperial Washable Wall Paper
THE LAWRENCE PAINT CO.
Binghamton Johnson City Endicott

Custom-Made Slip Covers
will bring Spring into your home.
Dustite materials.
Perfect fit guaranteed
THE FAIR STORE

SPRING INVITATION . . .
You must see Morton Coy SPRING COLLECTION to Know What's Really New!
• *You, too, can say, "Charge It"!*
MORTON COY, inc.
37 COURT STREET

Douglas Coal & Supply Co.
Coal—Fuel Oil—Coke
Building Supplies
"The same coal from the same mine all the time"
345-351 Grand Ave. Dial 7-2349

NEW YORK

BINGHAMTON
(Continued)

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

BRONXVILLE
For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Bronxville 3531 9 to 11 a. m., daily except Saturday and Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

To enhance the quality of your natural beauty
Kurt's
Hairdressing
26 PALMER AVENUE
BRONXVILLE 0360—3623

Tel. 1246—1247 Free Delivery Prompt Service
Mac's Grocery
FANCY GROCERIES
FRUITS and VEGETABLES
112 KRAFT AVENUE

Estab. 1912
Fine Tailoring in All Its Branches
CLEANING
PRESSING
DULETO TAILOR
40 Palmer Ave. Tel. Bronxville 4070

WEIGHT QUALITY SERVICE
WESTCHESTER FUEL CO.
COAL
Coal—Wood—Oil
Settles the Burning Question
TELEPHONES
1472-1473 TUCKAHOE

GEORGE G. LAMBERT
Painting of Quality
INTERIOR—EXTERIOR
PAPERHANGING—DECORATING
6 Cedar Street. Ph. Bronxville 0362

Matrix Shoes
Phoenix Hose
Handbags
YOUR FOOTPRINT IN LEATHER
Pondfield Shoe Shop
101 Pondfield Road Tel. 0717

Kenwood Blankets
Hosiery, Gloves, Underwear, etc.
The Little Shoppe
INCORPORATED
100 PONDFIELD ROAD TEL. 3252

BUFFALO
For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Grant 7431, 10 a. m.-2 p. m., except Saturday and Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

£
Sterling Amherst Farms Dairy, Inc.
PURITY, QUALITY
SERVICE, COURTESY
You'll Favor Our Flavor
4949 Main St. Un. 6600

HOTEL STATLER FLOWER SHOP
James T. Longley
The Finest in FLOWERS at All Times
Telephones
WA 3545—WA 4600

Kensington Flower Shop
471 GRIDEL STREET
Opp. E. J. Meyer (City) Hospital
Flowers by Wire
Delivered Anywhere
UN 1045 Phones PA 9243

GRANT 3365
CENTRAL DRY CLEANING
COLD STORAGE VAULTS
West Utica Street, Near Delaware

PERMANENT WAVES
Machine and Machineless from $3.50 to $10
The Dawn BEAUTY SHOPPE
Mabel Rath Weckesser Kindt
1165 Delaware Avenue LINcoln 5410

Children's Easter Apparel
Gifts and Toys
Awaiting Your Selection
The CHILDREN'S SHOP
1495 Hertel Avenue

WIESE, *Florist*
Flowers for Everybody
F. T. D. MEMBER
206 Washington Market
Buffalo, N. Y.

Treadeasy Shoes for Style and Comfort
All Shoes and Fitting Guaranteed
For Men, Women and Children
LIDDON 3100 Bailey Ave.

Remember to Send
FLOWERS for EASTER
COLONIAL FLOWER SHOP
Delaware at Tupper WA. 3310

NEW YORK

BUFFALO
(Continued)

D. D. COBB
Ladies' Hatter
Specializes in
Blocking and Remodeling
Hats $5.00 and up
Open Mon., Tues., Thurs. and Sat. Eves.
118 STERLING AVE. DE 1030

George Grader
"blue coal"
Semet-Solvay Coke
51 West Northrup Place PA. 6796

CORTLAND
Stemens
The House of Fashion
EASTER DRESSES
Coats and Hats. Complete Line of Accessories
We Invite
You to come in and look them over.

OLDS' BROWNBILT SHOE STORE
New Spring Styles
for Men, Women and Children
65 Main Street Phone 328-J

Men, Dress Up
for Easter
at
A. LOUIS
MEN'S STORE
3 MAIN STREET

Easter Cards
THE BOOK-LEDGE
6 Groton Avenue Phone 1977

ELMIRA
Get your spring hat and accessories at the shop that has served men for 68 years.
H. STRAUSS, Inc.
121 Main Street

When you pay cash you pay less
Griffon Suits
from 29.50, two trousers
WERDENBERG'S

MAKE HOUSEKEEPING ELECTRICALLY EASY
Radios—Washers—Ironers
Cleaners—Refrigerators—etc.
WRIGHT ELECTRIC
118 N. Main St. Dial 2-0974

PROTECT your winter garments, at no extra cost, by having them cleaned and sterilized by our special process, and upon request, sealed in bags.
DE LUXE CLEANERS
458 W. Washington Ave. Dial 4338

For Easter
TINNEY'S FLOWERS
Hoffman at Church St., Dial 2-5656
Flowers by Wire

Easter Fashions
For the American Family
J. C. PENNEY CO., Inc.

GLOVERSVILLE
For Reliable
INSURANCE SERVICE
see
EARL W. HATHAWAY
20 NORTH MAIN ST.
Phone 3040

E. S. Batcheller Co., Inc.
97 NORTH MAIN STREET
Fishing Supplies
Devoe House Paint
Phone 2105—2106 Free Delivery

Peck's Flowers for Easter
MEMBER OF F. T. D.

Men's and Boys' Clothing
for Spring
H. I. ABDELLA & SONS
7-11 Church Street

A Smart Selection of
DRESSES, SPORTSWEAR AND ACCESSORIES
for the Easter Season
Mildred Preston
A Speciality Shop of Distinction
89 NORTH MAIN STREET

We are glowing with pride over our spring line of
Coats, Suits, Dresses and Infants Wear
JACK & JILL SHOPPE
80 N. MAIN STREET

HORNELL
R. H. CARTER
Commercial and Industrial
Electrical Construction
76 Seneca St. Phone 343
Hornell, N. Y.

NEW YORK

ITHACA
HERRON'S
Shoes
for all the family
X-Ray Shoe Fitting
138 East State St. Ithaca, N. Y.

BURNETT'S *pure* **VANILLA**

ATWATER'S
111 E. State St. Phone 2761

Easter Suggestions
Smart Dresses for Easter—Only one of a style—Regular and half sizes for women —12 to 46½—Popular prices.
Hats—Trillium Slips at $1.98-$2.98
Rollins Hosiery at 79c-$1.00
CRANCE SHOP 326 State St.

Brand New Easter Shades in
PHOENIX HOSE
$1 a pair
ROTHSCHILD'S

JAMESTOWN
A GOOD PLACE to buy GOOD SHOES
Expert Fitting, proved by X-Ray
BROSTROM-CONNER SHOE CO.
18 E. 3rd St., Jamestown, N. Y.

New Things for EASTER
Bigelow's Jamestown N. Y.

EASTER FASHIONS ON PARADE
Now in all 30 shops at
NELSON'S of JAMESTOWN
106-10 East Second Street

C. E. Bradley, Inc.
Reliable diamonds, watches, wedding rings and watch repairing.
18 E. 2nd St., next to Shea's

It's Spring
Showing all the latest
MEN'S FASHIONS
at
PRINTZ'S
208 Main Street, Jamestown, New York

'Tis a breath of Spring that can be noted in the New Costume Jewelry featured by
E. F. BASSETT, *Jeweler*
302 Main Street

PHOENIX HOSIERY
For Easter Wearing and Easter Giving, 69c, $1.15.
LOCKWOOD'S
Jamestown, N. Y.

FLOWERS FOR EASTER
Cut Flowers and Plants
HEELAS FLOWER SHOP
214 Cherry Street Ph. 6924

Distinctive Fashions
Nords
Jamestown, N. Y. 316 No. Main St.

KENMORE
Phone DE. 9170 Telegraph Del. Serv.
Del-Mor Flower Shop
Exclusive Gift Pottery
Your Easter Corsages, Flowers and Plants by Mildred Muchow
3189 DELAWARE AVE., KENMORE, N. Y.

We invite you to visit the
KENMORE FURNITURE CO.
2962 Delaware Ave.
Where *Quality* Furniture is Sold at *Lowest Possible Prices*

AIR-STEP and BROWNBILT SHOE STORE
FOR MEN AND WOMEN
BUSTER BROWN SHOES
For Boys and Girls Fitted by X-Ray
SIMMONS
BROWNBILT SHOE STORE
2956 DELAWARE AVE., KENMORE, N. Y.

SARAH HEDDEN — 31 Wardman Road, Kenmore, N. Y.
Delectable Chocolates, Bonbons and Glacés
We ship everywhere
Mrs. Nina D. Beier Phone RI. 5234

H. A. BOLDT
Paints and Wallpaper
Boldt's Cleaner
2823 Delaware Ave. Phone Ri. 4376

LARCHMONT
1931 PALMER AVENUE
B. GLASSMAN
Jeweler
Hamilton, Longines, Gruen and popular priced Swiss watches
GORHAM SILVERWARE
Jewelry Remodeled

WHEN *you purchase goods advertised in The Christian Science Monitor or answer a Monitor advertisement—please mention the Monitor.*

NEW YORK

LARCHMONT
(Continued)

G-W-MERRELL
HARDWARE
EASY WASHERS, FRIGIDAIRES
CHAMBERS' RANGES
SHERWIN-WILLIAMS PAINTS
1921 PALMER AVENUE

Long Island
BALDWIN
Distinctive Infants' and Children's Toggery . . .
also Ladies' Accessories at
Priscilla Prim
60 North Grand Avenue, Near Lorenz
Baldwin, L. I.
RUTH HUSE BALDWIN 1080

FRANK'S HAIR STYLIST
72 Merrick Road Tel. Baldwin 4767
Look your best this Easter—Mother, Sister, Sweetheart! Get one of our Irresistible Permanent Waves

BALDWIN GIFT SHOP
"The Easter Bunnies are on their way. Come and see our Window Display."
Easter Greeting Cards and Gifts
ED STEINER 100 Merrick Road

Grand 5c-10c-$1 Store
92 Merrick Road Baldwin, N. Y.
Complete Line of Easter Cards, Toys, Candies and Novelties
Baldwin
5c-10c-$1 Store
64 N. GRAND AVE. BALDWIN, N. Y.

DOUGLASTON
Douglaston Service Station
GAS—OIL
Washing—Greasing
Repairs
245 St. and Northern Boulevard
Bayside 9-7142

P. N. BRUNING
Birds Eye Frosted Foods
Quality Groceries—Fruits
Vegetables
We strive to please
211-01 NORTHERN BOULEVARD
Bayside 9-1571—1572

FAR ROCKAWAY
Tel. Far Rockaway 7-2686
PHIL'S
Boys' and Men's Shop
Featuring
Worsted-tex Suits
Stetson Hats
Manhattan Shirts
Phoenix Sox
1039 CENTRAL AVENUE

PRINTING
Wedding Invitations, Church Bulletins, Commercial Work
UTILITY PRESS
1079-81 WHITE STREET
FAR ROCKAWAY 7-8784

Easter Greetings
Selmar Form Studio
1926 Mott Ave. For Rockaway 7-6907
777 Madison Ave. New York City
Corset and Gift Shops
Rhinelander 4-9191
Mary Walshonok Selma Zuckerman

FAR ROCKAWAY
Cedarhurst
INVITATION
to more Gracious Living
THE MAGNAVOX
Radio-Phonograph
Visit the
Westminster
Cedarhurst, Long Island
Deffari, Westbury, L. I.
SUNRISE UTILITIES, Rockville Centre, L. I.
MANHASSET RADIO, Manhasset, L. I.

Davey Shops
Our New Spring Showing Featuring a Complete Line of
Fine Quality Hosiery
59c to $1.00
Nylons $1.35 to $1.50
Bags—Gloves—Costume Jewelry
A New Department of attractive Spring Suits and Coats in Plaids, Couverts, and Herringbone.
Tel. Ced. 6689 456 Central Ave.
Open Evenings Opp. Central Thea.

For Easter and Spring at
GERTRUDE'S Hats
A large selection of new distinctive Spring Millinery
493 CENTRAL AVE. CEDARHURST 1047
Now featuring a Complete Line of Smart and Individual Suits and Coats for Easter
Lee Brous
197 Central Ave. Phone Ced. 3314

FLUSHING
For Information regarding local and national advertisers telephone: Flushing 7-7658-J Monday Tuesday and Friday, 8 a. m. to 2 p. m. Every evening except Saturday and Sunday, 5-7
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Whitman's Auction Rooms
157-02 Northern Blvd.
We buy Furniture, Antiques, Silver, Bric-a-brac, etc.
Estates Appraised
Consignments Solicited
Would you like notices of our Auction Sales?
Send us your name or Phone Flushing 9-1811

NEW YORK

Long Island
FLUSHING
(Continued)

CROKER-EVANS
for RADIO—FRIGIDAIRE
EASY WASHER
All Electrical Appliances
EXPERT REPAIRING
41-27 Main St. Flu. 9-6056

A Smart Collection of
DISTINCTIVE DRESSES
Moderately Priced
ROBERTA DEAS
118-09 Northern Blvd. FL. 9-0602
The Gibson Apt. 1-A

Young Men's
SPORT COATS, $12.95
Sizes 38-46
CONTRASTING SLACKS
$3.95-$4.95
Sizes 29-40
MILLER & MACK
36-33 Main Street, Flushing, N. Y.
Free Parking Open Evenings

EASTER CLOTHES
for CHILDREN
We are exclusively
CHILDREN'S OUTFITTERS
STERN'S
36-53 Main Street Flu. 9-3859

TWEEDS
HABERDASHERS
HATTERS
Manhattan Shirts Knox Hats
37-05 Main Street Ind. 3-2130

Dane & Murphy
FIREPROOF STORAGE
LOCAL and LONG DISTANCE MOVING
CARPET CLEANING
on premises
41-24 156th Street, Flushing, N. Y.
Phone Independence 3-5555

FLUSHING—Bayside
ALLEY POND NURSERY
HANS RUNGE
Designing of Home Grounds, Expert Tree Trimming, Evergreens, Shrubs, Trees, Bulbs, Grading, Seeding.
Entire Charge Taken
Nassau Blvd. and 232nd Street
Phone Bayside 9-6450

FOREST HILLS
For Information regarding local and national advertisers telephone, Boulevard 8-7863. Hours: 10 to 12 daily, except Saturday and Sunday
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Florsheim
SHOES FOR SPRING
New styles and weights for all the season's activities **$8.95**
CROSBY SQUARE SHOES
Distinctive construction and a lot of quality in these famous shoes **$5.95**
Frank H. Dunstatter, Inc.
71-17 Austin Street, FOREST HILLS
116-11 Jamaica Ave., RICHMOND HILL

EASTER CARDS
EASTER GIFTS
Educational Games and Toys. Lending Library for Adults and Children
THE BOOK BAR
OPPOSITE FOREST HILLS THEATER

R. FISCHER—*Haberdasher*
Useful Easter Gifts for the Men of the family
Neckwear, Shirts, Socks, Handkerchiefs
107-08 Continental Ave. Bou. 8-8589

Forest Hills Fireproof Storage Co. Incorporated
Moving, Packing, Shipping
AUSTIN STREET BOU. 8-6662

Sutton Hall Pharmacy
J. S. Bersin
Really Remarkable Sodas
Lunch—Fountain—Home Cooking
Brewer's Ice Cream—Cosmetics
PROMPT DELIVERY Forest Hills nd Kew
Austin St. at Ascan Bo. 8-3661-2

FOREST HILLS
Kew Gardens

Marthe Beauty Salon
Complete Beauty Service
Tues. and Fri. Eves. until 8 P. M.
119-50 Union Turnpike Bo. 8-3268

EASTER FLOWERS
KOOPMANNS
FLORIST, INC.
81-40 Lefferts Blvd. Vir. 7-5913

FREEPORT
For Easter and Spring at
PAULINE'S
A large selection of SPRING OUTFITS for Boys and Girls. Moderately priced.
55 SOUTH MAIN ST. FREEPORT, L. I.

Flowers for Easter
A Message of Joy and Love
A. ADAM & DAUGHTERS
53 W. Merrick Road Ph. Free. 2435

SEE NEXT PAGE

NEW YORK

Long Island

FREEPORT
(Continued)

IDEAL EASTER GIFT
The New Book by
ALBERT F. GILMORE
WHO WAS THIS NAZARENE?
For Sale at
BRAITHWAITE
10 Church St. Tel. Free. 2458

IRVING'S MEN'S SHOP
INCORPORATED
Is Now Showing
NEW SPRING STYLES FOR MEN
• ARROW SHIRTS • STETSON HATS • INTERWOVEN HOSE •
80 SOUTH MAIN ST. FREEPORT, L. I.

FREEPORT DRUG SHOP
Easter Cards

Full Line of Toiletries
76 South Main St. Tel. FREE 7793

Vogue Beauty Salon
Specializing in Permanent Waving
3 Items for $1.00
All Week
23 SO. MAIN STREET FREE. 4059

To Look Smart for Easter
VISIT
THE FASHION SHOP
Coats . . . Suits . . . Dresses
67 South Main Street Freeport, L. I.

The CLOTHES CALL of SPRING for MEN
Tis time to shift to Spring ATTIRE and we're all set to suit you with a complete range of KNIT-TEX topcoats and WORSTED-TEX CLOTHES.
Knit-tex topcoats 32
Worsted-tex suits 35 to 40
Adolph Levy & Son

A Spring Hat Sale Just for You!

Spring colors, sizes to 24.
Every hat worth twice this price $1.85 up
PEARL'S MILLINERY
84 So. Main Street Freeport, N. Y.

Boys' and Girls'
Easter Clothes
at
Barasch's
61 SO. MAIN ST. PH. FREE. 797

TOWN SHOP
Smart Accessories
For Your Easter Outfit
86 South Main Street Freeport, L. I.

CUDDY SAYS:
It's getting to be a popular expression
Let's Drive to Cuddy's
Cuddy's Canary Cottage
Just a Good Place to Eat
268 W. Merrick Rd. Freeport 4427

GREAT NECK

GREAT NECK TRUST CO.
Established 1917
Complete Banking Service
Member
Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation
Telephone Great Neck 4500-1-2

Millincourt CHOCOLATES
invites you to see our unusual assortment of Baskets, Novelties, and homemade pure Chocolate Easter Bunnies and Eggs, all attractively priced.
55 South Middle Neck Road

Dutchland Farms
Famous Foods
Delicious Ice Cream
123 MIDDLE NECK ROAD
GREAT NECK 2229
Let's Go to Dutchland!

WILLIAMS
Fashion Shoe Shop
For Men . . . Florsheim
Women . . . Drew Arch Rest
Children . . . Kali-sten-iks
68 Middle Neck Road Great Neck 2926

CHARLES MEUNIER
Great Neck Sheet Metal Work
Automobile Radiators, Tanks and Fenders Repaired. Roofing. Gutters. Leaders. Copper and Tin Work. Range and Furnace Repairing.
778 MIDDLE NECK ROAD
Telephone GREAT NECK 523

WINDSOR MEN'S SHOP
ARROW SHIRTS
WESTMINSTER SOCKS
MALLORY HATS
Open Evenings
105 Middle Neck Road Great Neck 422
Great Neck 1680

HARRIETTE LIGETY
—Corsetiere—
Properly fitted Girdles, All-in-ones, Brassieres
No Alteration Charges
123 MIDDLE NECK ROAD

Send It to the Laundry
Provide yourself with more leisure by sending your clothes to a reliable Monitor-advertised laundry.

NEW YORK

Long Island

GREAT NECK
(Continued)

HINDER HAT SHOPPE

Let us show you your Easter Bonnet
All Hats $1.85
All Colors
Headsizes 21-24
3 Third Street
Great Neck 3444

THE HIDDEN HOUSE
LUNCHEON—DINNER
AFTERNOON TEA
(Daily Except Mondays)
Orders Taken for Home Made CAKES—PIES—ROLLS
661 Northern Blvd. G. N. 3695

Rhoda's Easter Fashions
SUITS DRESSES
ACCESSORIES
44 Middle Neck Rd. Great Neck 2693

DORIS AND SALLIE
Individual Hats Designed
99 MIDDLE NECK ROAD
(Opposite Playhouse Theatre)
GREAT NECK 305

MURPHY'S Storage Warehouse
Moving—Shipping—Packing
Fireproof Vaults
Phone Great Neck 549

B. J. TENNIS
GROCER
Fruits, Vegetables
Prompt Delivery
BIRDS EYE FROSTED FOODS
2 Third St. Phone G. N. 429

HEMPSTEAD

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Hempstead 1803-M daily except Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

ARNELL MEN'S SHOP
Inc.
HEMPSTEAD, N. Y.
262 FULTON AVE.
HEMP. 5675
Featuring
Hickey-Freeman
Stein-Bloch
Suits
Manhattan Shirts
Stetson and Knox Hats

Walk-Over
for Men and Women
Florsheim and Red Cross Shoes
LARGE JUVENILE DEPT.
The New Shoe Store
Established 1910
32 MAIN STREET 46 S. MAIN STREET
HEMPSTEAD FREEPORT
Exclusive, but not expensive

EARLY SPRING
Street and Evening Dresses
$5.00 (Values to $12.98)
New Millinery $1.98
Fann's
255 FULTON AVENUE

frocks bonnetts
243 FULTON STREET
Ph. Hempstead 1871 Hempstead, L. I.

BUY A PACKARD
$978 up
PACKARD HEMPSTEAD CO.
300 Main Street
Phone Hempstead 3161
Ask for Mr. Stewart

SPRING FURS
Attractively Priced
BREWER & CO.
117 Main Street
Cold Storage Tel. Hempstead 521

LOBEL'S
CHILDREN'S OUTFITTERS
Infancy to Graduation
Phone Hempstead 37 20 Main St.
Hempstead, L. I., N. Y.

PROMPT FAMILY LAUNDRY, Inc.
IMPROVED LAUNDRY SERVICE, Inc.
58 PROSPECT ST., HEMPSTEAD, N. Y.
Use Any of These Convenient Tel. Numbers: Hempstead 7150, Freeport 7495, Fieldstone 3-1653, Lynbrook 280, Long Beach 898

HALLERON'S
Tools—Hardware—Glass
Wallpaper—Paints
"Ask for MIKE"
7 South Franklin Street
Telephone Hempstead 1717

"Walk Up and Save"
RHODA
HAT SHOPPE
One Magic Price $1.00 None Higher
13 Main Street 1 Flight Up
Hempstead, L. I.

HEMPSTEAD Garden City
Smart and Distinctive
SPRING APPAREL
for Men and Boys
Adelson's
MEN'S AND BOYS' SHOP
739 Franklin Ave., Garden City Ph. 8599

NEW YORK

Long Island

HOLLIS

A call to HOllis 5-2421 will give you the answer to any printing problem.
BURCH PRINTING CO.
"A Concern of Reputation"
91-10 191st Street, Hollis
Just a few steps from Jamaica Avenue

JACKSON HEIGHTS

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Havemeyer 9-6327, 9 to 12 Monday, Wednesday and Friday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

EASTER GREETINGS
ARROW SHIRTS
Shelley Stores
ARROW SHIRTS
The only Arrow Shirt Shop in Jackson Heights
A New Spring Collection of ARROW Shirts, Neckties, Handkerchiefs and Underwear
and
Swank Jewelry
Interwoven Hose
McGregor Sportswear
Faultless (No Belt) Pajamas
Coopers Underwear
Rabhor Robes
Botany Ties
Paris Belts and Braces
HA. 9-8927 37-16 82nd St.

Follow the
EASTER PARADE
to Thonebe's
37-66 82nd St., Jackson Heights
for a marvelous selection of
PLUSH BUNNIES
CHOCOLATE EGGS
RABBITS
and an outstanding array of all sorts of NOVELTIES

FRED G. KELLEY INC
FIREPROOF STORAGE
Local and Long Distance Moving
CRATING — SHIPPING
PACKING
37-60 81st Street HAV. 9-5000

Fred's Quality Market
MEATS—POULTRY—SEA FOOD
The Most Modern Meat Market in Queens—*Prompt Deliveries*
82-13 Roosevelt Ave., Newtown 9-8410

DAINTEE
Easter Specials

Largest selection of Bags, Gloves, and Costume Jewelry, in every price range. $1 to $10. "Daintee Girl" Hosiery. Regular 69c, now 57c pr., 3 pr. $1.70.
37-33 82nd St., Jackson Heights
880 Flatbush Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.

EUNICE
Millinery Shops
83 St. and Roosevelt Ave., Jackson Hts.
45-26 46th Street, Sunnyside
37-26 Junction Boulevard, Corona

Fine Furniture and Rugs
UPHOLSTERING
DRAPERIES
CAMEO SHOPS
40-34 82nd Street
Opposite Jackson Theatre
HA. 4-8310

THE CURIOSITY SHOP
Established 1925
Antiques—Interior Decorating—Gifts
SLIP COVERS, UPHOLSTERING
79-23 37th Avenue Hav. 9-4776

Marie Sheridan, Inc.
Shop of Smart Accessories
LINGERIE CORSETS
NEGLIGEES GLOVES
COSTUME JEWELRY
37-22 82nd Street Hav. 9-2652

PHILIP BOMBACI'S
QUALITY MARKET
Fruits, Vegetables and Groceries
MONARCH BRANDS
HAvemeyer 9-5290 80-28 37th Avenue

QUEENS Retail Furriers
BILL SIOTKAS
Spring Furs
Fur Storage
37-41 82nd Street NE. 9-5525

We Call and Deliver Phone HAvemeyer 9-2277
TOWN & COUNTRY CLEANERS
All Work Done on Premises
3-Hour Service
Suits and Plain Dresses 50c up
74-10 37th Avenue Jackson Heights

A. A. MANCINELLI
Ladies' Tailor, Dress Maker and Furrier
Spring showing of styles of imported and domestic fabrics, for coats, suits and dresses. Only high-class workmanship and fitting is performed in our workroom. Consult us about your remodeling and altering problem. Yes, we also do high-class French Dry Cleaning.
FUR STORAGE $2 MIN.
80-05 Roosevelt Avenue Hav. 4-6550

While You're Shopping Stop at
MEYER'S
LUNCHEON—TEA
DINNER
Easter Candies and Novelties
82-03 Roosevelt Ave. Hav. 9-9079

NEW YORK

Long Island

JACKSON HEIGHTS
(Continued)

RED CROSS SHOES
Special Department for Children
JARMAN SHOES for MEN
ROOSEVELT SHOE SHOP
37-41 82ND STREET

JAMAICA

'blue coal'
SPEEDY DELIVERY SERVICE
93-02 183rd Street
Hollis 5-7900
KOPPERS COKE FUEL OIL
SUNRISE COAL CO., Inc.
YARDS FROM BROOKLYN TO BABYLON

LOUIS

165-21 HILLSIDE AVE.
Millinery of Distinction
Ready made hats $1.85 and up
Hats made to order

LITTLE NECK

ADLON HAIRDRESSERS

Custom Permanent Waving
255-08 No. Boulevard Phone Bayside 9-4948

LYNBROOK

NEW ARISTA PRINTS
Dots—Stripes—Floral Designs
Pastel, Medium and Dark Backgrounds
38c a Yard—39 Inches Wide
Reg. Value 79c a yard
SILK CITY
On Sunrise Highway Lynbrook, L. I.

Red Ash Coal Company
INCORPORATED
Koppers Coke Coal Fuel White-Red Oil
BUDGET PLANS AVAILABLE
Hendrickson and R. R. Aves.
Lynbrook, N. Y. Tel. Lyn. 10280

COSLOW'S YOUTH CENTER
Fulton Ave. HEMPSTEAD 2 Atlantic Ave. LYNBROOK
STORES OPEN EVENINGS

FOR BETTER CLEANING
Call Lynbrook 1414
Merrick Road
CLEANERS & DYERS CO.
547 Merrick Road Lynbrook

To Compliment Spring Ensembles
COSTUME JEWELRY
WALTER S. MILLER JR.
64 Atlantic Avenue

LYNBROOK—Malverne

COMMUNITY SELF SERVICE FOOD STORE
287 Hempstead Ave.
Malverne, L. I.
Phone Lyn 1055
Try Our Delicious
Bunny Ears and Butter Cakes
for Easter
MALVERNE bakery
253 Hempstead Ave., Lyn. 3087

MANHASSET

Nagele's
Fine Foods
Phone Manhasset 1000

PATCHOGUE

SWEZEY COAL & FEED CO.
COAL AND FUEL OIL
QUALITY FUELS
Telephones Patchogue 270 Port Jefferson 558

NEW YORK

Long Island

PATCHOGUE—Blue Point

BLUE POINT Individual Laundry, Inc.
TELEPHONES
BLUE POINT 420
Center Moriches 506 Ronkonkoma 149
Sanitone Dry Cleaning

QUEENS VILLAGE

CHEVROLET
NEW CARS SUPER SERVICE
GUARANTEED U. K. USED CARS
VILLAGE CHEVROLET, Inc.
R. G. SEIBERT, Pres.
Jamaica Ave. and 222 St. Phone Ho 5-5161

IRV & LEW
Knox Hats Arrow Shirts
217-21 Jamaica Ave. Hollis 5-10129
QUEENS VILLAGE, N. Y.

Queens Corset Shoppe
215-31 Jamaica Avenue
"The Oldest and Most Reliable Corset Shop in Queens Village"
Mrs. Roth, expert corsetiere, always in attendance

QUEENS VILLAGE DEPT. STORE
Ladies' and Children's Hats $1.00
Hall and Window Shades Put on your rollers 39c
Jamaica Ave. and 220th St. MI. 7-0707

Certified Cold Storage 100% Insured
Regina FUR SHOP
Furriers Since 1907
SCARVES AND JACKETS
221-17 Jamaica Avenue Missouri 7-1016

ARROW SHIRTS AETNA INSURED HATS
BERT'S
APPAREL
For Men and Boys
218-15 JAMAICA AVENUE
MALLORY HATS PACE-SETTER SUITS

QUEENS VILLAGE Bellaire

NEERGAARD MOTORS
SALES Ford SERVICE
RENEWED GUARANTEED Hempstead and 99th Ave. Hollis 5-0020
Used Cars Hempstead Ave. and Springfield Blvd. Hollis 5-3220

QUEENS VILLAGE Floral Park

Easter Flowers
FLORAL FLORIST SHOP
Louise Booth, Owner
129 Tulip Avenue
Floral Park, New York
Phone Floral Park 1614

RICHMOND HILL

GEORGE DAVIDOFF
Diamonds — Watches
Jewelry
110-14 Jamaica Avenue
Richmond Hill, N. Y. Virginia 7-0032

FRANK GUTJAHR, INC.
Quality Meats
115-19 Jamaica Ave., near 116th St.
Ph. Virginia 9-4330, 4331 and 4332

Martin A. Meyer, Jr., Co.
Devoe House Paint
Picture Framing
Myrtle Ave., Corner 117th St.
Tel. VIrginia 9-1966

GASAU & KAMP, Inc.
CATERERS
Weddings Dinners BIRDS EYE FROSTED FOODS Receptions Banquets
113-05 Jamaica Ave. Rich. Hill 2-2530

Virginia 7-5656
J. J. Kuntz Company, Inc.
Formerly Chilton Paint Stores
Sherwin-Williams Paints
Thibaut Wallpaper
Jamaica Avenue, corner 110th Street

Every Purchase Counts
Monitor advertisers are glad to know even of the smallest purchase that comes in response to their Monitor advertising. Every purchase counts in helping to make the advertiser realize the value of his advertising investment.

NEW YORK

Long Island

RICHMOND HILL
(Continued.)

For Information regarding local and national advertisers telephone Vir. 7-5153, 9:30 to 12 daily except Saturday and Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Dunstatter's Clipper Craft SUITS and TOPCOATS
$25
MANHATTAN SHIRTS, $2
SPRING NECKWEAR, $1
Frank H. Dunstatter, Inc.
71-17 Austin Street, FOREST HILLS
116-11 Jamaica Ave., RICHMOND HILL

JOHN LUCK
Delicatessen
SANKA COFFEE
Home Cooking and Baking
Virginia 9-2110
106-09 Jamaica Ave.

Easter Plants
Corsages
Cut Flowers
A. Dahmen
115-14 Jamaica Ave. Vi. 9-9497

Delicious Easter Candies Novelties
Stanley's Sweet Shoppe
117-08 Jamaica Ave. Vi. 9-9192

JOHN J. LAKE & SON
Paint—Wallpaper—Hardware
Electric and Plumbing Supplies
Mazda Lamps
Jamaica Ave., corner 116th Street
Tel. Virginia 9-8636
VIR. 9-0203

Chas. P. Richardson
Draperies
and Upholstering
8718 118th St., near Jamaica Ave.

PRINTING
Rodger-Palliser Press
INCORPORATED
8680 102nd Street
Programs—Publications
Tel. Virginia 9-3485

Sale on SLIP COVERS
DU BOIS UPHOLSTERING CO.
108-20 Jamaica Avenue Clev. 3-1922
Member Buy-O-Matic Plan

Finest Easter Candy
OUR OWN MAKE
NOVELTIES
POPPE'S
110-21 Jamaica Ave. Vir. 9-9689

RELIANCE BEEF CO.
Choice Meats
Poultry and Fish
116-21 Jamaica Avenue
Phone Vir. 7-3400—3401

ARTHUR C. BUETTNER
Plumbing and Heating Contractor
109-21 101st Avenue
Cleve. 3-5308 Floral Park 1191

Jahn's Fruit and Vegetable Market
Fresh Vegetables and Fruits Daily

Phone Orders Delivered Promptly
112-16 Jamaica Ave.
Vir. 7-6583
Tel. Vir. 9-8360

The Smart Shop
Edith Schwartz
Exclusive Millinery
106-13 Jamaica Ave. (Our only store)

JAHN'S
SODA CANDY
LUNCHEON
117-03 Hillside Avenue
Vir. 7-3888 Next to R.K.O.

DOCTROW'S, Inc.
We are moving!
Our new address is
115-01 JAMAICA AVENUE

Complete Line of
Spring Dresses
at
JEANNE'S DRESS SHOP
114-08 Jamaica Ave. Vi. 7-0494

RICHMOND HILL Woodhaven
Virginia 9-4225

Karlson's Flowers
8411 Jamaica Avenue

Let the Advertiser Know
that your patronage is in response to his advertising in The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK

Long Island

RICHMOND HILL Woodhaven
(Continued)

We're Ready for Spring
WITH
STETSON HATS
JARMAN SHOES
MANHATTAN and ARROW SHIRTS
McGREGOR SPORTSWEAR
PLESSER & SONS
9105 Jamaica Ave. at 81st St.
9529 Jamaica Ave. at 96th St.

C. M. Perrin, Inc.
87-22 Jamaica Ave., VIr. 7-0617-8
Radios Refrigerators Oil Burners
Sales Maintenance Installation
—All Makes—

RIDGEWOOD

HEGEMAN 3-2633 ESTAB. 1860
Fred. Stadtmuller
Diamonds Watches Jewelry
5744 Myrtle Ave., Ridgewood
Open Evenings

ROCKVILLE CENTRE

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 3762 9 a. m.-1 p. m., except Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Charles W. Grabau
SEEDS—FERTILIZER
PEAT MOSS
SCOTT'S SEEDS
171 SUNRISE HIGHWAY
Telephone Rockville Centre 418

EASTER NOVELTIES ECKHOFF'S
28 North Park Avenue Tel. R. V. C. 7737

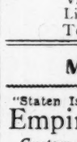
JOHN C. WEGHORN AGENCY, INC.
We Specialize in Fire Insurance
102 Maiden Lane, New York
Tel. BE. 3-8362
35 Oakdale Rd.
Tel. Rockville Centre 3787

The RUG STORE

Headquarters for
"ARMSTRONG'S LINOLEUM" and BROADLOOM CARPETS
Expert Service!
TEL. R. V. C. 438
BESSIE WOLF, Prop., 274 MERRICK RD.

BIG BEN
FOOD MARKET
290 Sunrise Highway

Certified Cold Storage 100% Insured
Regina FURS
Furriers Since 1907
SCARVES and JACKETS
236 Merrick Road Rockville Center 1330

CLAIRE CORSET SHOP

Splendid assortment of corsets for every type figure. It is most important to get your new foundation garment before buying your Easter Outfit.
278 Merrick Road Tel. 2440

For FLOWERS *Call*
TEL. R. V. C. 410
JOSEPH SAFINA
Florist
26 NORTH PARK AVENUE

HERMAN BROWN
Men's Wear

Featuring Stetson Hats, Manhattan Shirts and Interwoven Socks
9 No. Park Avenue
Tel. R. V. C. 2340

ST. ALBANS

H. BAHRENBURG
INCORPORATED
Quality Meats
200-01 CENTRAL AVENUE
Phone Laurelton 8-9105

HAINFELD'S MARKET
Prime Meats and Poultry
Fresh Fish on Fridays
117-41 FARMERS BLVD.
ST. ALBANS L. I. Tel Laurelton 8-3841
Orders Called For and Delivered

EDWARD KATT
St. Albans' Original Florist
FINE FLOWERS
for All Occasions
Visit Our Easter Display
Linden Blvd. at R. R.
Tel. Laurelton 8-2068

MAMARONECK

"Staten Island Cleaner of Mamaroneck"
Empire Tailoring Co.
Custom Made and Ready to Wear
Men's, Women's
Coats—Suits
FURS REMODELED, GLAZED
101 Mamaroneck Ave. Telephone 447

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Marion Young
RESTAURANT
Luncheon • Afternoon Tea
Dinner
Pilgrim Room is available for parties
Hillcrest 4073 57 Prospect Ave.

NEW YORK

MOUNT VERNON
(Continued.)

For Information regarding local and national advertisers telephone: Hillcrest 2877-J 9-11 a. m. daily except Saturday and Sunday
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

LUGBAUER & SONS
Incorporated
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Specializing in Furs
LIKNU Service
Invisible mending and remodeling
27 Prospect Avenue
Oakwood 3070—9225

LINETSKY
UPHOLSTERING SHOP
MANUFACTURER OF FINE
Upholstered Furniture
Draperies Slip Covers Mattresses
101 E. THIRD STREET OAKWOOD 7288
(Cor. Union Ave.)

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of all kinds by
Charles J. Schoen
Murray, Schoen & Morgan Inc.
9 South Third Avenue
Mount Vernon, N. Y.
TEL. OAK 6000
FAIRBANKS 4-4305

J. A. SCHLEICHER
TIRE RETREADING
GULF GASOLINE
AUTO SUPPLIES
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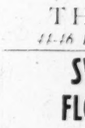
VAN PRAAG'S
SPECIALTY SHOPPE, INC.
"Specializing in Individual Corset Fitting"
Agents for
GOTHAM GOLD STRIPE HOSIERY CAMP CORSETS and FOWNES GLOVES
Phone OAK 2154 45 PROSPECT AVE.
For Appointment

Estelle London
DRESS SHOPPE
Distinctive Fashions for Spring
7 W. Second St. Fa. 4-4666

GUERNSEY MILK
Emmadine FARMS
Direct From Our Farm at
HOPEWELL JUNCTION, N. Y.
PHONE TUCKAHOE 1393

Mme. BLAND
Golden Rule Dress Shop
Coats, Suits and Gowns
CUSTOM MADE HATS
also remodeling by Fay and Gertrude. SCHUMAN
13 Gramatan Avenue
Opp. Proctor's

Lore Anne Hat Shoppe

45 PROSPECT AVE.
A most extensive collection of original and reproductions of French Models
MISS LORE MISS ANNE

NEWBURGH

The Latest and Best in Wearables for Women and Misses, Economically Priced at
STERN'S
Newburgh, New York

Highland Quassaick National Bank and Trust Company
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Broadway Branch 244 Broadway
Member of
Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation

"THE FOUR"
E. W. Jansen, 19 Water Street
Good Clothes Since 1920
with Knox Hats, Manhattan Shirts, Munsingwear and Duofold Underwear and Botany Ties and Mufflers

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Millinery
87 Water St
Newburgh, N. Y.

Kayser & Allman Wall Paper and Lowe Brothers Paint
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79 B'way. Tel. 1630 Newburgh

New Spring Styles
for small women and misses
THE SONIA
44-46 Broadway, Newburgh

SWEETHEART FLOWER SHOP
MEMBER F. T. D.
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NEW SPRING SHOWING
Corsets • Famous Makes
Dresses • Gloves • Sportswear • Lingerie • Hose
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NEW ROCHELLE, N. Y.

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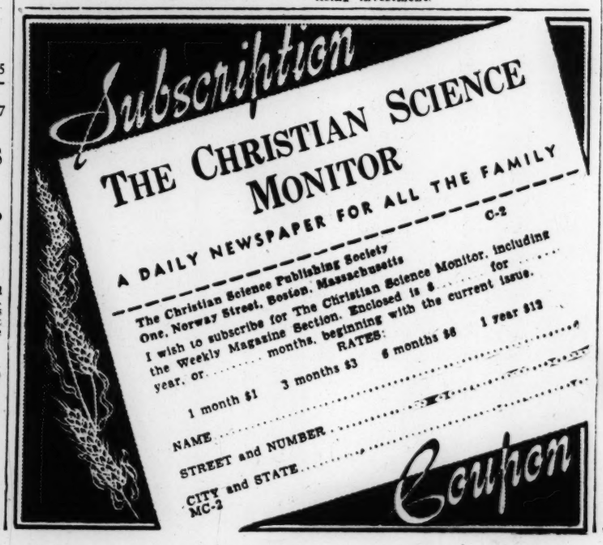
Jeweler
Exclusive Lenox Agency
Clocks—Watches and Jewelry Repair
LENOX
496 MAIN STREET
NEW ROCHELLE, N. Y.

HARRIET AND EDITH
Millinery
235 North Avenue New Rochelle, N. Y.
also
RENTAL LIBRARY
MAGAZINE SUBSCRIPTIONS

SEE NEXT PAGE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MC-2
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NEW YORK

NEW ROCHELLE
(Continued)

RE-ROOF *BEFORE* APRIL SHOWERS!

NOW is the time to re-shingle your leaky roof! Johns-Manville Asbestos shingles can be applied right over your old roof; they do not require re-painting; are fire-resistant; will never wear out! FHA budget terms as low as $2.50 per week. Let us send approved J-M contractor to estimate cost of your roof—no obligation, of course!

PHONE N. R. 1000

NEW ROCHELLE COAL & LUMBER CO.

22 Pelham Road, New Rochelle

SUITS AND ACCESSORIES FOR YOUR EASTER OUTFIT

PLYMOUTH SHOPS, Inc.

(Next to Schrafft's)
NEW ROCHELLE, N. Y.

LIEBMAN'S

Quality Apparel for Children from Kindergarten to High School

Main Street at Church Street
NEW ROCHELLE N. Y.

Marie Stone

A Gown Shop of Distinction

Sportswear Coats and Suits
Daytime and Evening Gowns

Tel.: N. R. 6017
611 Main St., New Rochelle, N. Y.

GUERNSEY MILK

Emmadine FARMS INC.

Direct From Our Farms at
HOPEWELL JUNCTION, N. Y.
PHONE 8010

William J. Fee Coal Co.

COAL—FUEL OIL
DELCO HEAT OIL BURNERS

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Oakwood 8884-5 Fairbanks 4-3948
New Rochelle 1412

New Rochelle Trust Co.

Main Office 542 Main Street (Oldest Banking Institution in the City)
Branch Office 268 North Avenue

Westchester Gift Shop

Interior Decorators
Furniture Novelties
610 Main Street
New Rochelle, N. Y.

Rosalle, INC.

Sportswear

COATS SUITS DRESSES

178 North Ave., New Rochelle

CHARLES

Ladies' Hairdresser

Transformations
Wigs — Curls

Tel. N. R. 7619
24 Division St., New Rochelle

BENJAMIN'S, Inc.

Westchester's Largest Store for Men and Boys

- Stein-Bloch Clothes
- Ties
- Handkerchiefs
- Arrow Shirts
- Underwear

23 MECHANIC ST. (Free parking opp.)

NEW YORK CITY

Bronx

EASTER GREETINGS

Friendly Florists, Inc.
2 West Fordham Rd.
Bronx County Trust Bank Building
Phone RAymond 9-9060
The House of Friendly Service

Brooklyn

NU-SWIFT

CARPET CLEANERS CORP.

1555 60th St., Brooklyn

Serving Brooklyn, Forest Hills, L. I. City, and Lower Manhattan

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'blue coal'

SPEEDY DELIVERY SERVICE
770 CHAUNCEY STREET
GLENMORE 5-8672

KOPPERS COKE FUEL OIL

SUNRISE COAL CO., Inc.

YARDS FROM BROOKLYN TO BABYLON

Groceries Delicatessen

CARL'S BIRDS EYE FROSTED FOODS

Homemade Salads, Jellies, etc.

844 86th Street SH 8-6673

Large and Distinctive Selection

Easter Cards

Dennison Goods, Party Favors
Children's Books and Games

MASKIN'S

1023 Flatbush Ave. Tel. IN. 2-9810

NEW YORK CITY

Brooklyn
(Continued)

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Housefurnishings, Paints and Supplies
LOCKSMITHS—ELECTRICAL WORK
Edison Mazda Lamps

May & Schaaf Co.

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Factory Guarantee on all Brand New Cleaners
—Repair Service

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BUckminster 4-1237 BUckminster 7-4540
5 Snyder Ave., nr. Brooklyn Edison

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Greeting Cards

For All Occasions

Unusual Easter Cards and Distinctive Gifts
668 NOSTRAND AVE.
Tel. Nevins 8-3777

Tel. Beachview 8-2213

HAYDEN'S

Easter Flowers

FLORAL DESIGNS—WEDDING BOUQUETS
CORSAGES
7720 Fifth Ave., Brooklyn
We Deliver Anywhere

TEL. SHORE RD. 8-6620

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Diamonds, Watches and Jewelry
Fine Watch and Jewelry Repairing
GRANDFATHER and ELECTRIC CLOCKS SOLD AND REPAIRED
7218 3RD AVE., BROOKLYN

TEL. PRESIDENT 3-6644—6645

CALLAS BROS.

Easter Flowers

A Large Assortment of Cut Flowers and Plants
615 NOSTRAND AVENUE
BROOKLYN, N. Y.

Easter Flowers

Rosedale Florist

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Buckminster 2-6800 2-7010

TEL. BUCKMINSTER 2- 1368 1369

G. YOUNG

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Choice Meats and Sea Food

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Bet. Ditmas and Newkirk Aves.

Manhattan

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Flowers delivered to all parts of the world

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All Phones RHinelander 4-5000

UPHOLSTERING

of home and office furniture
SLIP COVERS—DRAPERIES
made to order and hung
We also clean and repair furniture

CARL W. SCHWABE

188 WEST 10TH ST., N. Y. C. CH. 3-7458

RE 2-5498 Estab. 1837

Watson & Co. JEWELERS
3-A MAIDEN LANE NEW YORK

Old Gold and Jewelry Purchased

Estate Liquidated
We carry emblems of interest to Monitor readers.

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30 years of fine laundering
Piece Work—Reasonable—Pound Work
We call for and deliver from 7 a. m.
Free mending, darning, buttons sewed.
All Bundles Insured Free

Staten Island

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Great Kills Jewelers

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Expert watch repairing
Makers of fine jewelry
Large selection of gifts

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WEISSGLASS DAIRY CORP.

Milk and Cream — Butter and Eggs

Main Office
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Branches
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42 N. 2nd Ave., Mount Vernon, N. Y.
Phone Oakwood 8360

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MARY LANE SHOP

Dresses—Hats and Coats

For those of discriminating taste
who buy at budget prices

149 New Dorp Lane Don Hills 6-0032

MORAVIAN FLORIST

2286 Richmond Road—New Dorp

FLOWERS

for all OCCASIONS
We deliver anywhere
Phone Don Hills 6-2714

WEST NEW BRIGHTON

SURREY'S BAKERY & PASTRY SHOPPE

865 CASTLETON AVE., cor. Oakland Ave.

With a Complete Assortment of the Finest and Best Quality Bakery Products and Pastries

NU-KERNEL BREAD

NEW YORK CITY

Staten Island
(Continued)

WEST NEW BRIGHTON
(Continued)

BENT *on getting a gift?* See us first for Novelties, Gifts, Costume Jewelry, Greeting Cards, Photographic Supplies, Framing.

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Lending Library

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'blue coal'

SEMET-SOLVAY COKE

PELHAM

GUERNSEY MILK

Emmadine FARMS INC.

Direct From Our Farms at
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PHONE NEW ROCHELLE 8010

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SPRING RE-FRESHENING
Attractive SLIP COVERS
Dainty Chintzes for SPREADS
Tailored Fitting
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Curtains Venetian Blinds
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219 WOLF'S LANE

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GLASS
FURNITURE
BRIC-A-BRAC

Ralph J. Fierro
REPAIRING
REFINISHING
APPRAISALS
203 Wolf's Lane
Tel. Pelham 2940

YORK

THE FLORIST
The "Pelham Flower Shop"
Garden Supplies
Seeds—Plants—Cut Flowers
Flowers Telegraphed Everywhere
PELHAM 3389 211 WOLFS LANE

CLAIRE millinery shoppe

Gay Spring Hats

for the Young Miss and the Youthful Matron

6 W. Second St. Fa. 4-1880

PLEASANTVILLE

RUTH BAIRD
Spring Fashions
in
ENSEMBLES—DRESSES
LINGERIE—HOSIERY

140 Washington St. Ph. Pleas. 50

PORT CHESTER

Easter Ensembles

Dressy or tailored, as you prefer. Hats of the better kind from $1.95 and up.

LILLIAN SHOP

227 Westchester Avenue

You are cordially invited to visit our new store and see our new merchandise

FRANK L. ROCKEY

128-130 North Main Street

Complete Easter Outfits for the Children

FINES

Infants' and Children's Outfitters
From one minute to 14 years
30 NO. MAIN STREET TEL. 4050

W. T. GRANT CO.

Dress Up for Easter at Grant's Economy Prices
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Be Smartly Dressed
in
Printzess Coats and Suits
Nelly Don Dresses
Priced for the budget minded.
Exclusive with StregerEmerson

STREGER EMERSON CO.
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Successors to Alling Rubber Co.

Sporting Goods—Toys Rubber Goods

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THE SQUARE DEAL JEWELER
376 MAIN STREET

Mail orders promptly attended to
Nationally advertised watches sold on convenient, easy terms. Confidential charge accounts.

FOR HAPPY HEATING

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MID-HUDSON OIL CO.

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Packard Poughkeepsie, Inc.

Distributor
NASH PACKARD
MOTOR CARS

Readers of The Christian Science Monitor are cordially invited to visit our showrooms and inspect our handsome display.
331-333 MILL STREET

G. Schlude's Sons
The FURNITURE STORE
SINCE 1872

Phone 368 150-152 Main Street

NEW YORK

POUGHKEEPSIE
(Continued.)

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Carefully Selected
EASTER APPAREL
for Men and Boys

M. SCHWARTZ and CO.
"The Home of Good Clothes"

Your Living Room Becomes a Garden. Your Garden Becomes a Living Room, for

Luckey's
has opened
SUMMERLAND

displaying furniture in Rattan and Steel, and Gliders that you can use both inside and out. Before you move outdoors, visit LUCKEY'S SUMMERLAND.

Luckey Platt & Company

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469 MAIN STREET PHONE 6160
Groceries, Meats, Fruits, Delicatessen
Distributor of S&W
Self Service
FINE FOODS
Free Delivery

Cleaned Garments for Easter

Ladies' and Men's Suits Correctly Cleaned—
Carefully Pressed

SWISS CLEANERS and DYERS
542 Main Street Phone 644

Phone Poughkeepsie 3313

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Where Art Is Performed
Specialists in PERMANENT WAVING and Complete Beauty Service
26 Academy Street

City Auto Body Works, Inc.

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Frame and Wheel Alignment

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Painting and Decorating
Wall Papers, Paints, Linoleums

Estimates Cheerfully Given
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For Easter . . .

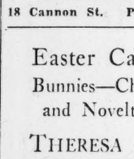
COATS — SUITS — DRESSES
SPORTSWEAR — MILLINERY
Jr. Missy and Women's Sizes

BAUER'S 260 MAIN ST.

Nature's Gift to **EASTER! FLOWERS** are welcome as Spring itself, and more fun to give than anything else.

SALTFORD

18 Cannon St. Phone 538



Easter Cakes
Bunnies—Chicks
and Novelties

THERESA BAKE SHOP
232 MAIN STREET PHONE 3503

ROCHESTER

For Information regarding local and national advertisers telephone Culver 5108 Hours, 10 to 12, 4 to 7 daily except Saturday and Sunday
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Put your best food forward in

HUMMING BIRD HOSIERY 89c

McCURDY'S

STREET FLOOR

TEMPLE BARBER SHOP

Temple Bldg.
Fourth Floor

COAL

Famous Reading Anthracite
Laundered Coal

IRONDEQUOIT COAL & SUPPLY CO.
149 Ridge Rd. East Glen 6161

"A Tenth Ward Institution"

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Glen. 7396 H. T. Parmele

CHAS. DOERFLINGER

MARKET—GROCERY
Manufacturer of Fine
SAUSAGE
We Specialize in Home
DRESSED POULTRY

433 Parsells Avenue
We deliver Culver 451-452

"Rochester's First Cleaners"
Estab. 1822

LEARY'S

CLEANERS & DYERS, Inc.
240 Mill Street 146 East Avenue

Crossword Quiz Answers

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A		E	A	R		L	E	R		O		
F	E	R	N	S		O	R	G	A	N		
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Y		P	A	R		H	O	G		A		
S	E	E	R		H	O	W	A	R	D		

NEW YORK

ROCHESTER
(Continued)

CROUCH & BEAHAN CO.
formerly
E. H. CLARK COAL CO. INCORPORATED
COAL COKE OIL
99 Dewey Ave. Glen 350

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"Sealtest Milk"

45 Fulton Ave. Glenwood 144
Sealtest Radio Program
RUDY VALLEE
9:30-10:00 P. M. Every Thursday

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802 UNION TRUST BLDG.
MAIN 5581

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CHOICE MEATS

Home-Dressed Poultry. Fresh Fruits and Vegetables. Groceries

BIRDS EYE Frosted Foods

644 Monroe Ave. Monroe 1050

J. E. Thompson COMPANY

Women's Wear
of Smart Individuality
78 CLINTON AVENUE, SOUTH
ROCHESTER, N. Y.

Coal, Fuel Oil COKE

FRANK K. YOUNG

662 Monroe Avenue

RYE

Mamaroneck Individual Laundry, Inc.

W. ROY HALSEY, Mgr.
Mamaroneck Ave. and New Street
MAMARONECK, N. Y.
Telephones
Rye 1121—Scarsdale 2726—Mamaroneck 2840
NO connection with any other Laundry —or with any of a similar name.

Service on All Oil Burners

Rye Coal & Supply Co., Inc.

TEL. 1231
'blue coal' Fuel Oil

SCARSDALE

DEPOLE PRODUCE MARKET

BIRDS EYE FROSTED FOODS

Fancy Groceries
Fruits and Vegetables

Hot House and Imported Products
30 Garth Road Tel. Scars. 4400

AUTHORIZED GENERAL ELECTRIC DEALER

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Automatic Heating—Air-Conditioning
24-Hour Service on All Makes
BURNERS—CONDITIONERS FUEL OIL
210 S. Lexington Ave. Wh. Plains 2725-2726

HARWOOD BEAUTY SHOP

All branches of Hairdressing

Harwood Building
Scarsdale, N. Y.
Room 223, Ph. Scars. 5777

ALL HOME MADE
Chocolate Easter Eggs and Bunnies
A Lot of Other Easter Novelties

LINDEN'S

46 Garth Road Scars. 3280

Easter Gifts
of
BEAUTY COUNSELLOR PRODUCTS

ELSA ZUCKERT

33 Lawrence Rd. Phone Scars. 3311

MARGARET TITCOMB

Makes Clothes Investments pay dividends, when she helps you plan and select
DAYTIME CASUAL CLOTHES

Tower Circle Phone Scars. 3742

YOLAN'S
Easter Lingerie Needs

Full line of BARBIZON SLIPS and Nightgowns, Corsets, Brassieres and Stockings.
YOLAN ELTON, Expert Corsetiere

Theatre Bldg. Garth Road
Phone Scars. 5244

Sally Elder

Opposite Scarsdale Theatre
65 GARTH ROAD
Smart Dresses $7.95 to $22.95

SCARSDALE—Hartsdale

HARDWARE

Hartsdale Road, Hartsdale, N. Y.
Harwood Building, Scarsdale, N. Y.
SERVICE STATIONS
Scarsdale, Hartsdale, White Plains
FUEL OIL

E. ROBISON, Inc.

Main Office, Hartsdale, N. Y.
Phones, Scars. 3900, W. P. 8866

Hartsdale Coal Company

INCORPORATED
Coal, Oil, Wood, Coke
Hartsdale Phone Scars. 329

SCHENECTADY

Van Voast Agency Inc. INSURANCE

Ask Us About
RENT INSURANCE

158 Barrett Street Phone 4-7791

NEW YORK

SCHENECTADY
(Continued.)

Schenectady Agency for

GOTHAM GOLD STRIPE REG. U.S. PAT. OFF.

SILK HOSIERY
$1.00 to $1.35

THE CARL CO.

430 STATE STREET TEL. 4-9111

PEOPLE'S FOOD MARKET

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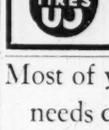

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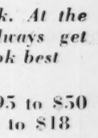

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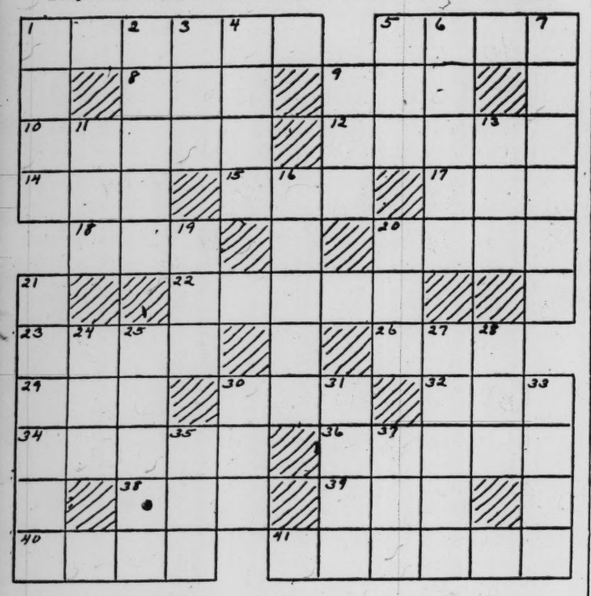
Daily Features Page

Anecdotes, Sunny Hours, Vocations, Camera Club, Etc.

Daily Crossword Quiz

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Frances Briggs



Across

1—What is a rope for leading or tying a horse?
5—What is a measure used in measuring height of horses?
8—What is fruiting spike of certain cereals?
9—Children of whom were changed into swans?
10—What flowerless plants produce no seeds?
12—What was one of musical instruments played by Bach?
14—How many acts in Rossini's "Barber of Seville"?
15—What is a newt?
17—Aged.
18—What is 7th letter of Greek alphabet?
20—What is a small island?
22—What is vessel used to make butter?
23—What fish is also known as a codling?
26—Household pet.
29—Sea eagle is what?
30—Deviared.
32—What is name of a fairy queen described by Shakespeare?
34—What do you call the people, as distinguished from the clergy?
36—What is a thin crinkled fabric?
38—Distant.
39—Domestic porcine animal.
40—What is a soothsayer?
41—What was middle name of John Payne, famous for his "Home, Sweet Home"?

Down

1—What is hilt of a knife, sword, or dagger?
2—What is any of several dormice of southern Europe and northern Africa?
3—To convert into leather.
4—Scottish Gaelic is what?
5—Pronoun.
6—What was name of Odysseus's dog?
7—What is name of one of St. Nick's reindeer in "The Night Before Christmas"?
9—Who was Abraham's nephew?
11—Female sheep is what?
13—Every one.
16—In what opera would you hear "Soldiers' Chorus"?
19—In certain game, what is a point won by a single stroke?
20—Where are the Vindhya Hills (abbr.)?
21—What was the ancient Greek lyre?
24—What is a southern constellation?
25—What is a sharp cutting blade in a machine?
27—What is last letter of Greek alphabet?
28—A mountain pass is what?
30—What is a county of Scotland?
31—To be sounded back.
33—What is a small perforated ball strung with others?
35—What is another name for a seaman?
37—To propel a boat with oars.

(Answer Block Appears Among the Advertisements)

Stamp Notes

By Frank L. Wilson

Hong Kong comes into the philatelic limelight this week on the arrival of a most attractive set of six pictorial stamps, each printed in two colors.

Hong Kong is an island, situated off the southeast coast of China about 75 miles from Canton. The island is a great distributing center for the Far East and one of the great clearing houses of China. Hong Kong was made a British Colony in 1843 after having been ceded to Great Britain by China in 1841. It is also one of the most important naval and military bases in the Pacific.

Four of Hong Kong's new stamp series

The stamps are well designed and each bears a portrait of H. M. King George VI in a crowned oval frame in addition to the stamp design. Each stamp also bears the dates 1841-1941 indicating that the stamps commemorate the centenary of the ceding of the island to the British. The values of the stamps are in both English and Chinese.

The design of the 2c. value is in bright orange surrounded by a frame of brown, and it pictures a busy street scene. The 4c. value has a dark red border and purple design. The design pictures a modern liner in comparison with a Chinese junk, while in the background is a view of the harbor. The 5c. value presents a view of the University at Hong Kong printed in black with a border of bright green. The 15c. value shows a view of part of the city and in the distance a glimpse of the harbor. The design is in black and the frame in carmine. The 25c. value shows the modern Hong Kong bank in brown color with a frame of deep blue. The $1 value pictures a clipper ship under full sail, an old junk, and a modern seaplane.

Mistral appears on new French issue.

Stamps From Other Lands

Brazil—A 600-reis stamp of the Hermes type in orange color and a 20-reis stamp of the Aviation type in violet have been added to the current postal set.

France—A special stamp has been issued picturing Frederic Mistral, the eminent French poet. The value of the stamp is 1-franc and the color a rich brownish red. Frederic Mistral whose works were written in the Provencal dialect of southern France and were instrumental in promoting the renaissance of that language as a literary medium, helped win for him, jointly with Jose Echegaray, the Nobel prize in literature.

Rumania—Two new semi-postal stamps have been issued. A 7-lei plus 7-lei value stamp and a 15-lei plus 15-lei value show pictures of Vasile Marin and Ion Mota, two youthful Iron Guardists who were associated with Corneliu Zelea Codreanu in the disturbances leading to the German invasion of Rumania.

Yugoslavia—The Second Philatelic Exhibition, to be held in the near future at Zagreb, is to have two special stamps issued in its honor. The values are to be 1.50-dinars plus 1.50-dinars and 4-dinars plus 3-dinars.

United States

The Treasury Department has recently issued a complete new series of documentary revenue stamps in red and stock transfer stamps in bright green, on which are pictured 25 men who were prominent in the public life of the nation and were Secretaries of the Treasury under the first 16 Presidents of the United States. The revenues will be valid for tax purposes during the fiscal year to end on June 30.

A Verse for Today . . .

As coals are to burning coals, and wood to fire, so is a contentious man to kindle strife.—Prov. 26:21.

Did You Ever Wonder

How a Deep-Sea Diving Suit Protects the Wearer From Water Pressure?

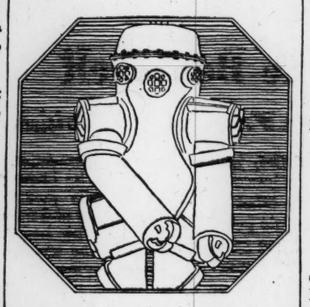
Fairly efficient diving suits have been known for nearly a century and a half. A familiar type consists essentially of an all-over, baggy garment of rubber or other waterproof material; lead-soled shoes to aid the diver in maintaining an upright position under water; and a metal helmet, which is bolted to a shoulder plate.

Such suits are quite satisfactory in shallow water. However, the pressure of water increases by about 4½ pounds per square inch for every 10 feet of added depth. Consequently, at a depth of, say, 210 feet, the pressure the water exerts on the diver amounts to about 94 pounds to the square inch.

In ordinary flexible diving suits, the water pressure is balanced by an equivalent pressure of air in the suit (pumped down to the diver through an air hose) and the diver must do his work in an atmosphere of compressed air.

The greatest depth at which useful work has been done in a flexible suit is 275 feet. To descend to depths where the air and water pressures would be too great to be supported in such light suits, special deep-sea diving equipment has been invented.

For deep-sea diving, a suit of rigid armor is used which withstands the water pressure without the aid of a corresponding air pressure within. Made of special alloys, such suits may weigh from 350 to 500 pounds. Special features include ball-bearing, watertight joints; powerful lights to pierce the



undersea gloom; and steel grippers or pincers, worked from within the suit, to use as hands.

Since it is not necessary to balance the water pressure with air pressure, rigid suits may be self-contained. Instead of an air hose, the diver carries a tank of oxygen and air on his back, connected to his helmet by a short tube. The used air, which he expels in breathing, is passed through a compartment containing chemicals which purify it and make it possible for the diver to use the same air over and over again for an hour or more.

In rigid suits, divers have penetrated 800 feet below the surface, or nearly three times the deepest working depth of the flexible suit.

—W. P. Kearbey

Wide World

When Traffic Specialists Get Together

Not reading, writing, and arithmetic, but enforcement, education, and engineering, together with their related subjects, are occupying the attention of these traffic police officers, students at the Northwestern University Traffic Institute, in Evanston, Ill., created in 1936 by a grant from the Automobile Safety Foundation. Each year a nine-month course of study is offered to a carefully selected group of traffic policemen from all parts of the country. The highly specialized course covers all phases of traffic control and accident prevention and equips the officers to administer effective traffic programs.

Where Would You Find—

1. A chandelier flare?
2. The home State of Senator David I. Walsh?
3. Howard University?
4. The Montaña?
5. The river on which the capital of England is located?
6. San Jacinto Day celebrated as a public holiday?
7. Agordat?
8. The five States which bound Massachusetts?
9. A medlar?
10. The tenth largest city in the United States?

(Answers appear on this page)

Glare Ice and Planes

Proof that large bombing planes can use frozen Arctic lakes to land on was afforded recently when a U. S. Army Flying Fortress carried 600 pounds of dried salmon to Alaskan dog teams on an Army trek, and the plane made a wheel landing on glare ice.

Cobb's Approach

When Irvin S. Cobb was 27 years old he went to New York. With a wife and a child to support he started to pound the big city's pavement, going from one newspaper office to another looking for work. For two weeks he visited and revisted them, but the bosses always sent out word that no help was needed. As a last attempt, Cobb sat down and wrote a letter to each of the editors, proving that he could write effectively and had confidence in himself. The letters ended as follows:

"This positively is your last chance. I have grown weary of studying the wallpaper design in your ante-room. A modest appreciation of my own worth forbids me doing business with your head office boy any longer. Unless you grab me right away, I will go elsewhere and leave your paper flat on its back right here in the middle of a hard Summer, and your whole life hereafter will be one vast, surging regret. The line forms on the right; applications considered in the order they're received; triflers and professional flirts save stamps. Write, wire or call at the above address."

The next day Cobb was offered four jobs.—The Fusion Point.

Speediest Bird

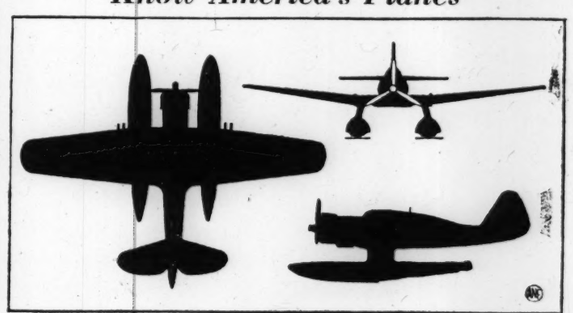
A ruby-throated humming bird can take off in flight from a perch at speed of about 7-100ths of a second.

Daily Quotation

DO not neglect your own field and plough your neighbor's.

—Hindu Proverb

Know America's Planes



Northrop Patrol Bomber

The manner in which America's aviation industry can produce aircraft specially fitted for all types of military operations is illustrated by the ship you see here. It is the Northrop N-3PB patrol bomber and torpedo carrier. Note the pontoons. By eliminating external bracing, Northrop engineers provided space for two torpedoes instead of the single torpedo carried by other planes. Heavily armed, the N-3PB carries a crew of three—pilot, bombardier and rear gunner.

In Lighter Vein

Nothing to Worry About

The small boy looked rather anxious as three aeroplanes flew directly overhead.

"Don't worry, Jimmy," said Mrs. Jones next door, "they're ours."

Some time later little Jim was in his garden, and the three aeroplanes came back, flying rather low. His father, who was digging, looked up questioningly at the machines.

"It's all right, daddy," said the boy, "don't worry. They're Mrs. Jones'."—Answers, London.

That's That

The bewildered guest was staring at Junior who was driving several nails into an expensive table. He turned to his host.

"It's none of my business," he said pointing to the boy with the hammer, "but don't you find it rather expensive to let your children play that way?"

The host smiled proudly.

"Not at all," he replied, "I get the nails wholesale!"

Her System

"Norah, how is it that the eggs are sometimes boiled soft and sometimes quite hard?"

"I'm sure I don't know, mum. I puts them in when the clock strucks eight, and I takes them out without fail when I hears the down train go by."

Economical

"Do you find it more economical to do your own cooking?"

"Oh, much! Since I have been cooking my husband only eats half what he used to."—Grit.

Trying

Mrs. Knowitall: "It is best for a girl to marry an economical man, you know."

Daughter: "I dare say, mother. But it's awfully trying to be engaged to one."—Montreal Star.

Crofters Rewarded

Edinburgh, Scotland

A shipping company's gift of a ship's lifeboat to five people in the little village of Northton is a token of gratitude. The story goes back to a day of storms round the island of Harris and the cry, "We are British shipwrecks," rising over the roaring breakers from an open boat.

Regardless of danger Northton crofters plunged into the sea and carried the boat's occupants ashore. The group consisted of ten survivors from a British steamer torpedoed fourteen days before. The men were helpless from exposure and had to be carried. Huge waves broke over the lifeboat as the crofters struggled to get the survivors into the boat. Once landed they were surrounded with hospitality and were in a real haven.

Three women and two men are the recipients of the company's gift which was presented in "very great appreciation of the help and kindness shown to the survivors."

Brevities

Quillen in St. Louis Star-Times: "Junior doesn't really wash his hands. He just softens the dirt so the towel can take it off."

Kansas City Star: "We don't know whether it is a good or a bad omen, but in the last two years, for the first time in our life, we have worn out a pair of pants before we wore out the pockets."

Where Would You Find—

(Answers)

1. A new type of flare used by German bombers to light their targets; when hit by antiaircraft shells its brilliance increases.
2. Massachusetts.
3. Washington, D. C.
4. A name given the eastern slopes of the Andes Mountains.
5. London is on the Thames.
6. In Texas, on April 21.
7. An important rail center in Eritrea.
8. New Hampshire, Vermont, New York, Connecticut, and Rhode Island.
9. A small spreading European tree of the rose family; its fruit is eaten extensively.
10. Pittsburgh, with a population of 671,659 (1940).

Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*You Could Use It for a Button*

By Le Pelley

LOOK WHAT I FOUND!
WHAT IS IT? A CLUE
NO— A QUARTER..
FOOEY... I THOUGHT IT WAS A CLUE TO THE LOST BOAT
STILL.. THIS IS AN AWFULLY FUNNY PLACE TO FIND A QUARTER ..
WHAT GOOD DOES IT DO TO FIND A QUARTER HERE!?
YOU CAN'T SPEND IT!

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*A Playmate for Each of Us*

By Rodgers

Our new neighbor turned out to be a boy about the Boss's age!
"Hello, there," he said, "come over this afternoon and I'll have a nice playmate for you—"
"And over at my house is a grand playmate for you!" I wagged—
Which, if you ask me is going to make it pretty nice for both of us!

The Adventures of Waddles—*It Needs Something, Evidently*

By The Hagers

"OUR BASEBALL TEAM HAS GONE TO SEED; A MANAGER THEY BADLY NEED.
THERE'S LEFTY CANVASBACK. OBSERVE," I QUACKED, "WHAT'S HAPPENED TO HIS CURVE.
AND THAT IS SLUGGER TEAL. SOMEHOW, HE CAN'T HIT PAST THE INFIELD NOW."
"YOUR TEAM," SAID BALDPATE, "NEEDS, NO DOUBT, EXPERT ADVICE. I'LL HELP YOU OUT."

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, THURSDAY, APRIL 3, 1941 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

To Stop Strikes

If anything was needed to accent the public demand that strikes in American defense industries be stopped it was supplied when the great main plant of the Nation's best known industrial enterprise—Ford—was closed.

Trouble at River Rouge has been building up for a long time. Henry Ford's early leadership in paying high wages has been lost since other motor makers like Chrysler and General Motors accepted the unions. For three years charge after charge of Wagner Act violations has been taken to the National Labor Relations Board. Evidence of intimidation and beatings to prevent organization has accumulated. Labor has come to regard Ford as symbolic of resistance to collective bargaining.

None of this justifies resort to violence by the strikers. The blockading of the plant and beating of men who want to work cannot be tolerated by society. It is a defiance of the police powers of government and if permitted leads to war between private armies. Everyone knows how fine is the line between peaceful picketing and intimidation. Yet local and if necessary Federal Government must draw the line. Later action by the Ford strikers—to withdraw mass pickets and to offer free access to workers on defense orders—instantly improved the whole atmosphere and should win public approval.

Mr. Bennett's belligerent statement and charges of Communism did not improve the situation. Americans know that Communism affects some sections of the C. I. O. and that delay of defense work would be pleasing to Reds who have followed the "party line" right into the Nazi camp. For that reason the charge is a very serious one and the company is as wrong as the workers when they submit charges without supporting evidence. Apparently other Ford officials have taken a more conciliatory attitude, agreeing not to open the plant and promoting the mediation effort of Federal Conciliator Dewey.

But at best 80,000 workers are idle. While relatively small defense orders are affected the case is otherwise typical of shut-downs which are crippling defense work, such as the Allis-Chalmers strike. It is a situation which cannot be tolerated. And when President Roosevelt is calling for speed and more speed in every other phase of defense work, he cannot long permit absolute stoppages of work on defense orders by workers or employers who put their own interests ahead of the Nation's.

Unless the President moves quickly to stop strikes, Congress will break loose itself and apply legal bans of some kind. Apparently the President still hopes to keep the values of voluntary methods and avoid the ugly feeling which might develop should labor feel that employers' earlier holding up of contracts is ignored and coercion applied only to workers. He still banks on the conciliation service and the new Defense Mediation Board. But these should take effect before vital working time has been lost.

The present temper of public feeling would sanction earlier and more drastic Federal intervention.

An Open Road for Merit

Civil service systems exist largely because there is usually a difference between a politician and a public servant. The training, the technique, and the viewpoint are different. A good politician may be a poor bridge builder. Thus political patronage is a poor way to staff the public service.

It is, therefore good news that Louisiana is becoming the seventeenth State to extend civil service to its highway department, and that Kansas is considering a similar step. Because civil service enables the staff to concentrate on blueprints instead of ballot boxes, departmental morale under it can stay high whatever the political weather.

That civil service is needed in highway departments has frequently been demonstrated. Arizonans wondered for years if they would ever add a third name to their list of Governors. In 1928, after sixteen years of statehood, only two men had been Governor of Arizona, and one of them had retained power for seven terms by means of a highway-department machine. A year or so ago Georgia had a first-class political brawl over whether the highway department was being used to build up a candidate for Governor.

Civil service, a protection against machine rule and corruption, has recently made tremendous strides. This advance is demanded by the nature of modern government—and by the times themselves. Good governing is part of democracy's necessary armament.

Another Sign of Spring

"For sale: A beautiful, little farm in a glorious setting. Cozy, homey farm house nestling close to Mother Earth with protecting maples and symmetrical elms. Superlative view of inspiring mountain peaks across wide, verdant meadow. Never failing spring water. Cheerful, singing brook traverses property. Come and see the house of your dreams."

One can tell that spring is here. There may be blustering winds and sprinkles of snow left in Winter's kit of surprises! But the real estate advertisements reveal the true state of the season.

The Action in the Ionian

Wishful people are unwisely exaggerating the effects of Britain's latest blow to Italian sea power. It is not certain yet that the Vittorio Veneto failed to survive the British aerial torpedo attack. But even if she is proved lost, Italy still has a considerable navy against which Admiral Sir Andrew Cunningham's forces must guard to protect the sea routes over which supplies for the armies of Britain and her allies in the eastern Mediterranean must pass.

Never again in this war is it likely that the sizable remnants of Mussolini's once-impressive fleet will be trapped into a fleet action. But a nation possessing a few battleships, something like a dozen fast cruisers, fifty destroyers and ninety submarines, all operating in congested waters close to their bases, must be reckoned as a constant naval threat.

Italy has plenty of ships left to play Germany's sea game—sporadic raids on large merchant convoys. The Reich raiders have been dangerously effective at that type of naval warfare in the Atlantic. The finding of German officers among Italian survivors in the Mediterranean indicates that the Nazis may be trying to show Mussolini's men their style of warfare. Indeed, one of the German prisoners is reported to have said the Italian fleet was out to intercept a convoy when it was mousetrapped by the British into a major night action. The German "instructors" slipped a pawl somewhere. But the Axis naval forces in the Mediterranean will continue to require close watching.

A Change in Methods?

Disclosure that 90 per cent of the first $10,000,000,000 in United States defense contracts went to but 600 large concerns inevitably raises a question as to the best method of gearing more and more of the Nation's productive capacity into the defense effort. No less than 200,000 American concerns are deemed eligible for prime contracts.

To a surprisingly high degree, the Army and Navy has followed the simple procedure of placing their orders with the big corporations. This was the easiest way; it was also probably the quickest way to obtain deliveries.

Therefore, the question whether it was the best method so far as the Country's growth, and the social order are concerned—whether it won't tend to make the big fellow bigger and the small fellow smaller—is secondary. Today speed comes first.

However, this concentration of orders has caused log jams at certain points, jams which the Federal Government is trying now to loosen by the expedient of sub-contracting. Elaborate machinery is being set up to encourage sub-contracting. Banks, chambers of commerce, and similar channels are being used to reach small and medium-sized producers in an effort to spur them into applying to the big fellows for sub-contracts.

At the moment there is a lull between completion of this year's American defense appropriation of $12,000,000,000 and start of the spending of the $7,000,000,000 made available under the Lend-Lease program. It is a good time to reassess methods of placing orders.

It may be that with the biggest producers already congested with orders, the Army and Navy will find it better to take time to break their orders into smaller lots, to standardize specifications even more, and to spread prime contracts over a wider field.

One of the best bits of news to filter out of Washington in the past few weeks is the information that the manufacture of cotton work clothing is breaking all records. American prosperity always was measurable by its overalls output.

Come on, violets! Don't be too modest!

Our Readers Say—

"Behind a Cloak Called Isolation"

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

The stage is being set for the next act in the tragedy of Germany. Huge armies have been massed in the Balkans as callously as stage hands move theatrical properties about. Hitler gets the spotlight oftenest but there are those in the audience who believe the real villain is Stalin and that he may steal the show before the final curtain. Now they are worried lest he fool the world into thinking him a hero.

In a play on a theater stage the scenes are set behind a curtain, and in this drama of world-wide dimensions the plans have been made, the scenes rehearsed, behind a cloak which might well be called isolation. No ruler known to history has ever so completely isolated his country from the rest of the world as has Stalin. Behind barriers guarded by a rigid, iron-clad censorship he has gone about preparing for world revolution for years and as men fear the unknown more keenly than known dangers he has played his game in every country on the globe and still plays it.

Many people felt that there was justification for Germany in re-arming when Hitler first came to power, for Stalin's presence was everywhere felt but especially in the neighboring European countries. But Hitler soon found that he, too, must isolate his people from the thought of the world if he would gain and hold control of them. And Mussolini also aped the villain in the piece.

Later, whole countries became isolated and hence, naturally, centers of hate, distrust, envy, unreasoning nationalism, and their evil thoughts spread all about them. Thus isolation is seen to be but another ism—out of the same devil's brew from whence came Communism, Fascism and Naziism.

How then can it be urged that the United States can find peace and security following a policy of isolation? How can we ignore the all too evident fact that for most of the world the clock of civilization has been turned back twenty centuries? Can we shut our ears to the mourning of countless Rachels or expect them to be comforted by hollow phrases of isolationist senators?

"Herod the king sent forth and slew all the children that were in Bethlehem from two years old and under and Rachel, weeping for her children, refused to be comforted, because they were not."

The days of Herod the king are here again. FRED G. HUNTINGTON

Billings, Mont.

Mr. Wheeler's "Forgotten Man"

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

In Senator Wheeler's speech of March 20, he asked the American people, "Is the Forgotten Man of 1932 the Unknown Soldier of 1941?"

Senator Wheeler did not say that the forgotten man of 1932 in Norway, Holland, France, Belgium, Denmark, Luxembourg, Poland, Rumania, Czechoslovakia, is truly the unknown soldier of 1940-41. Those countries, and others now dominated by Naziism, wanted "peace," and did not prepare adequately for whatever might happen. Those countries went about their preparations in a slow manner comparable to 1848 or thereabouts. When war was on them, they hurried to meet it—when it was too late.

Don't get me wrong. I don't want war. I am opposed to it. On the other hand, I do believe we should not sit back—as Mr. Wheeler gives the impression we should do—and talk "peace" when we are threatened with war from both sides—the Atlantic and the Pacific.

To prevent the Forgotten Man of 1932 becoming the Unknown Soldier of 1941, we must—without fail—be so strong that no country or combination of countries will dare wave a threatening hand at us. When we help Britain, we keep the war on other shores. We let others fight to keep us from fighting. Senator Wheeler, however, would have us end aid to Britain, which would immediately bring war to the United States. Yet by speaking against aid to Britain, Senator Wheeler says he is working to keep the United States out of war. This doesn't make sense to me.

Minneapolis, Minn. GEORGE JOHNSON

A Protest From Montana

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

I would like to register a protest from myself, as well as from persons I have talked to, against the views of Senator Burton K. Wheeler on European affairs. Each week I visit several counties of Montana. I talk with businessmen and also with employees of business firms. All of them, without exception, agree with me emphatically in saying that Senator Wheeler does not represent our views. It is not proper for us to remain quiet and to give the impression to the balance of the United States that Senator Wheeler's opinion is our own.

We have a large foreign population in Montana and when the present war started I believe Senator Wheeler received from this element and probably from others, letters urging him to use his influence to have us disregard European affairs at any price.

Is Senator Wheeler trying to appease this foreign element at the expense of those of us who are faithful Montanans?

Busby, Mont. W. P. CONWAY

"America—Slave or Free?"

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

I wish to give you a hearty "thank you" for the articles, "America—Slave or Free?" now running in The Christian Science Monitor. As always you meet the needs of mankind through your paper and if anything will clear up doubts as to the desirability of retaining and fighting for democracy, these articles will—with the Nazi principles set forth in one column and the genuine democratic way in the other.

I also am very grateful for the articles by Mr. Joseph Harsch and feel that he, through his experience in Germany, is able to convince Americans that we in the United States must not become sluggish about our splendid advantages nor get apathetic as to the meaning of freedom.

These articles will help to wipe out much indecision and fear in this country.

Everett, Wash. (Miss) RUTH M. DAY

This newspaper is not responsible for statements or opinions in letters from its readers.

The Flag That Always Comes First

The Bookshelf

Nineteen Write About the British

Writers, professional and otherwise, who have been in England since "the miracle of Dunkirk" have tumbled over each other in their eagerness to get their stories into print, and publishers have hurried—in some cases obviously—to put their product on the market. But one who has read half a dozen or more of them doubts that any or all of them will ever tell the full story of Britain's heroic resistance. Ben Robertson, London correspondent of the New York newspaper, PM, with his I SAW ENGLAND (New York: Knopf. $2) and the novelist Phyllis Bottome in MANSION HOUSE OF LIBERTY (Boston: Little Brown. $2.50) have done far the best literary job of the most recent crop. Each volume has a tremendous appeal. Miss Bottome's narrative is largely impersonal and somewhat impressionistic, rather than reportorial, like Mr. Robertson's—which, by the way, is the handy size that fits the pocket or handbag.

It must be plain to any reader of these important books that the spiritual imponderables are likely to be Britain's chiefest weapons. Mr. Robertson speaks of the noble humility of the Londoners. "It was as though the people felt themselves in the sight of God." When he saw people looking up through the hole in the ceiling of St. Paul's, he knew that they had given up London in their minds as a physical city; it had become a spiritual place. He knew they meant what they said when they told you it would be better to see London in ruins than to save it as the French had saved Paris.

Writes Miss Bottome: "Even . . . if St. Paul's was laid waste . . . its spiritual outlines would still rise on the same spot; and every Londoner see the dome forever, built into the hidden places of his heart."

"In the depth of the English blackout," concludes Mr. Robertson, "I had seen the stars." Miss Bottome epitomizes this indomitable British ardor in her sentence: "The chivalry and heroism of the Poor are like the Peace of God—they pass all understanding." And again: "The really stubborn core of what Hitler is fighting against in Great Britain is the unconscious Christianity of the British people."

* * *

It was a soldier, with rifle strapped across his back, kneeling in Westminster Abbey that really gave PM's reporter the clew to what he was "covering." That incident, he said, made him, a South Carolina boy, feel "closer to Massachusetts than I had ever been before," for he knew then for the first time what it really meant to be a Pilgrim and take up a gun and make one's way to church.

One day he heard an organist playing Handel in the church in which Milton was buried—playing into space, for St. Giles' Cripplegate did not have a window in it. "London at that moment was magnificent."

The girl who sells coats at Selfridge's is now as important as the soldier behind the gun in Hyde Park. For she, too, works under fire. Moreover, the girls in the various auxiliary forces do a heroic job. "They handle incendiary bombs as if they were cups of cocoa," a Colonel told Miss Bottome. A doctor had to recant his opinion that "these little painted, red-lipped minxes" would never stand up under fire as ambulance drivers. "Wherever I went in dangerous places," writes Miss Bottome, "I kept coming on these women; until I found myself reminded of Phillips Brooks' saying: 'Duty makes us do things well, but Love makes us do them beautifully.'"

Miss Bottome speaks frankly of the difficulties of adjustment between classes, and Maude, the chambermaid, told Mr. Robertson that when the hotel staff went down to the shelter, the sewing girls and the barmaids and the telephonists went into one part, the clerks into another, and the rest into a third, adding, "We may be blasted into the kingdom, but we'll be in our proper places."

* * *

Harvey Klemmer, who was an attaché at the United States Embassy in London, has written a sensational story of London's days under fire, THEY'LL NEVER QUIT (New York: Wilfred Funk. $2.50), in which he includes stories of Germans, captured in raids on France, being marched through London; fantastic yarns about Herr Hitler's "secret weapon," and what many believe happened to the Nazi invasion forces gathered at the Channel ports last Fall.

Another first-rate book of first-hand narratives is THEIR FINEST HOUR (New York: Harcourt Brace. $2.50), edited by Allan A. Michie and Walter Graebner. This is a beautifully done book, containing sixteen graphic stories reprinted from Life, along with more than thirty realistic photographs from Life, from Illustrated, from Picture Post, and from the British Ministry of Information. This one is worth a place on the library table.

M. W. B.

The Wide Horizon

A Gap to Be Bridged

By Tully Nettleton

BETHLEHEM, PA.

This is a story about Jan and Mr. Long and Mr. Grace.

Jan's real name may be Jan or Vladek or Stanislaus or Peter for all I know. Mr. Long is John C. Long, public relations representative of the Bethlehem Steel Company during the recent strike at its plant in Bethlehem, Pa. And, of course, Mr. Grace is the big man at the top of the heap—but he never appears herein in person.

We'll begin with Mr. Long. A dozen or so newspaper reporters were in his office for a press conference the third morning of the strike. Ordinarily Mr. Long, a former newspaperman, writes advertising copy for Bethlehem steel. He had been drafted to act as the contact with the press.

Mr. Long is mature and patient. But he is adept at saying "no" pleasantly and at giving out a minimum of information.

One of the New York reporters was whimsically inquisitive about Eugene Grace, president of the company, and J. M. Larkin, vice-president.

"Are they real persons?" he inquired. "Not some ethereal sort of beings? You know, when we ask to see them at the offices in New York they are always down here at Bethlehem; and when we come down here they're in New York!"

Undoubtedly these and other officials of a great manufacturing company are very busy and have many responsibilities. They cannot be personally known to many of the 22,000 workmen who are employed in the plant at Bethlehem alone, not to mention the others.

* * *

Maybe that fact helps to explain Jan—though it would take more than a handshake to satisfy him.

I met Jan on the bridge going over to the city and to a union meeting just after the conference with Mr. Long was finished. It was the New-Street bridge, the one where you pay a penny toll to cross on foot, and where you have the closest view of the steel company stacks down the river.

"Seems to be smoke coming from some of those chimneys," I remarked as he and a younger man sauntered past.

"Yah!" scoffed Jan. "Dat—tar paper."

He was repeating the story that had been circulated in union handbills that morning, that tar paper was being burned in the furnaces to make it look as if they were producing heats of steel.

Jan was distrustful of anything the company might say or do. The distrust extended to the employee representation plan which is the bone of contention still, waiting only the result of a court test to set the terms of another contest by the union.

"Dot E. R. P. man he just take vhat boss say. He don' go to bat for you 'tall.

"Here I vork for Bet'lem Steel t'irty-two years. Get 76 cents an hour for stoke t'at open heart' or crawl in dose hot place, fix 'em w'en she down. It's hart worrk.

"Now vhat I say is dis," he continued earnestly, "vhy don' dey le' us have election? Den if E. R. P. vin, all right; if union vin, all right—everybody satisfied."

There is no doubt how Jan would vote in a Labor Board election. To him the union has become synonymous with a fight for freedom. How accurate that symbolism is, I do not know. Many other men in these mills, I am pretty sure, believe they have been well treated, that the E. R. P. has obtained a hearing for their complaints, and that a union contract would mean higher base rates for the slothful and half-hearted but less premium for the man who wants to do a good job and trusts the boss to pay him for it.

* * *

Men who have met Eugene Grace and worked with him tell me that he is one of the kindest, fairest men who ever lived. Unfortunately, the public has not had that picture of him or of the Bethlehem Steel Company. The company has felt that good works would justify themselves; it has felt that its labor policies were fair but it has not been at much pains to explain them to the public.

Possibly Jan in his open hearth gang has felt even farther removed from the management of the company than did the group of reporters who went in to interview Mr. Long. If so, an opportunity exists for someone to come in and bridge that gap for him.

If that is an explanation of the rise of unionism in the steel industry, neither union nor E. R. P. nor any other system will, out of its own virtues as a mere mechanism, prove a permanent solution. The problem of industrial relations is one of keeping human understandings in day-to-day repair. Some or any of these mechanisms may help, but the essence of it all is fairness, good will, and an effort to understand the other fellow's point of view.

Mirror of World Opinion

The Power of Good

One perceives the power of good in the world. Good conquering evil. It began at Dunkirk. After Dunkirk came the Battle over London in September. Then it was Greece. After that it was General Wavell in Libya. After that it was the lease-lend bill. After that Ethiopia began to go. And now it's Yugoslavia.

The mind runs and the voice should speak. The voice of every man who is made happy by the courage of the Yugoslavs. Every free people should call to them. Every free government should send them help. It is by gestures like theirs that the world is set free.

There is a great happiness in the world today. Let it move all free men to action. Let it turn every lathe faster. Let it put new courage in the hearts of the men on the corvettes—the men who seine the sea for the submarines of starvation. Let it make us one, we American people—one against untruth and evil, one against the men who would make other men slaves. One with the men who would rather die than be slaves.—RALPH INGERSOLL, in *PM*.

New Interpretation

The Good Neighbor Policy, in a word: To open our hearts and give our shirts to the South American cousin. But to buy a can or two of his excellent beef—Never!—*Detroit News.*

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